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Canadian Psychological Association

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CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

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INTRODUCTION

The CPA's 202 Annual General Meeting and National Convention took place from June 21st – 23rd, 2024, at the Westin Centre in Toronto, ON.. Numerous pre-convention events, including the CPA's Pre-Convention Professional Development Workshops, took place on June 20th.

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, logically 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.

THEME: GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

CPA Keynote

A Year in the Life of CPA's First Black Female President: Advancing Equity, Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging

Main Presenting Author: Gittens, Eleanor

Abstract: This address seeks to encapsulate my journey as the Canadian Psychological Association's (CPA) inaugural Black female president while I navigated the complexities of leadership while championing equity, diversity, inclusion and belonging (EDIB) within the organization. Over the course of a year, I have strategized and implemented initiatives aimed at dismantling systemic barriers, fostering a culture of inclusivity, and amplifying marginalized voices within the CPA community. Through collaborative efforts, I sought to enhance representation, cultivate safe spaces for dialogue, and promote opportunities for underrepresented groups. Facing both triumphs and challenges, I persevered and remained committed to affecting meaningful change during my presidency. I hope that my term serves as a catalyst where there is a shift to a more inclusive future for the CPA and the broader field of psychology.

Session ID: 102306 - CPA Presidential Keynote Address

Lifting Voices: Black Lives and Experiences

Main Presenting Author: Augustine, The Honourable Jean

Abstract: "STEADFAST – PERSEVERANCE IN PURSUIT OF A BETTER CANADA" The Honourable Dr. Jean Augustine, the first Black Woman ever elected to Canada's Parliament and sponsor of the historic Black History Month Motion shares reflections in advance of the screening of the film of her personal story of perseverance despite adversity in pursuit of social justice. This inspiring keynote presentation will offer insight on the Canada she made her home as a young trained teacher and domestic worker in the early 1960s; the progress achieved over the years on diversity, equity, inclusion and ally-ship as we wind up the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent 2015-2024; and the way forward in pursuit of that Canada we want to be for generations to come.

Session ID: 102308 - CPA Honorary Presidential Keynote Address

How can psychological science contribute to sustainability?

Main Presenting Author: Zhao, Jiyang

Abstract: A significant challenge in environmental programs and policies is the lack of a deep understanding of human behaviour. Thus, there is an immense space in which psychology can contribute to the successful transition to a more sustainable world. In this talk, I will demonstrate how psychological insights can be leveraged to design effective behavioural solutions to address sustainability challenges. In a series of experiments, we designed and tested a number of behavioural interventions to increase climate and pro-environmental action. These findings not only provide useful

insights on how to courage impactful behaviour change, but also help inform the design and implementation of environmental policy.

Session ID: 102310 - CPA Keynote Address

Indigenous Ways of Knowing in Mental Health, Wellness, and Healing

Main Presenting Author: Little Bear, Leroy

Abstract: Psychology, as an academic discipline and a science is about 150 years old. The change in recognition as a science came about at a time when the enlightenment era was in full bloom. The enlightenment era can be interpreted as a rebellion by the ‘commoners’ against the church and the divine rule of kings. The church and the monarchs were the educated: they knew how to read and write, and they were the ones with libraries. The ‘commoners’ rebellion was the age of reason.... ‘we don’t need those libraries: we can come to know anything and everything through pure reasons.’ the notion of pure reason as a source of knowledge is, of course, based on the interpretive template for reality structuring carried around and embodied by ‘western thought’. (I use ‘western thought only because it is the dominant interpretive template at the present time but it is losing its power and impact) a different culture like Blackfoot has a different interpretive template and a different reality structuring process. Western psychological practitioners cannot simply come from the frame of mind that a human is a human is human. There are big differences depending on the cultural aspects of the interpretive template. To be effective, western psychology, as a science, must be aware of the different interpretive templates of different cultures.

Session ID: 102303 - CPA Keynote Address

Jean Pettifor Distinguished Lecture on Ethics

The Ethics of Harmonizing Clinical Supervision in an Era of Globalization

Main Presenting Author: Falender, Carol

Abstract: Dr. Jean Pettifor was a leader and visionary who understood the profound impact of globalization and multicultural intersectionality of client(s), supervisees, and supervisors on clinical practice. Recognizing the reality that clinical supervision was often neglected, discounted, or misunderstood, she urged supervisors to bear responsibility for addressing, deconstructing, and enhancing ethical competence in a framework of enlightened globalization (Kim and Park, 2008) harmonizing rules and ideals of the profession. She advocated understanding, dialogue, and respectful process, recognition of diverse values, attitudes, beliefs, skills, strengths, and resources of each culture as essential ingredients. From meeting Dr. Pettifor when she attended my supervision workshop at APA Convention in 2005 in New Orleans, she had a profound impact on my work. This presentation is a distillation of an integrated approach to clinical supervision, through the lenses of ethics and virtue, systematic and intentional practice, cultural humility, global understanding, and respect. Following Dr. Pettifor’s advocacy for harmonizing existent ethical rules and standards with professional ideals, the multiple social contexts and worldviews of client, supervisee/therapist, and supervisor are addressed both in treatment and in the corresponding clinical supervision.

Session ID: 101861 - Presentation

Symposium

CPA President's New Researcher Award Presentation

Moderator(s): Gittens, Eleonor

Session ID: 102870, Presenting Papers: 102871, 102872 - Symposium

How and Why does Motivation Change Over Time? Motivational Climate Theory as a Lens for Considering Differential Opportunities in STEM Education

Main Presenting Author: Robinson, Kristy

Abstract: This presentation highlights takeaways from Dr. Robinsons research on university students' motivation trajectories in large, introductory STEM courses and what her findings mean for the design of classrooms to provide more equitable opportunities for students' motivation, success, and wellbeing.

Session ID: 102872 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 102870)

On the Geography of Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Götz, Friedrich M.

Abstract: Nobody lives in a vacuum. Whoever we are and wherever we go, every second of our existence is spent in a physical and sociocultural environment that we inevitably interact with. Building on this simple fact of life, in the present talk I argue that geography is foundational to psychology and that to understand who we are we need to understand where we are. To support this claim, I present original empirical findings that speak to three broad questions: 1) how do places differ psychologically? 2) why do places differ psychologically? and 3) what do these differences mean for individuals and the places in which they live? To address these questions, in my lab I combine large-scale geo-tagged personality datasets with diverse real-world behavioral outcomes and ecological indicators (e.g., housing prices, personal financial records, patent production rates) across multiple countries (e.g., India, Japan, USA) and spatial levels (e.g., states, cities). Among other results, this work 1) demonstrates systematic regional variation in Big Five personality traits, cultural tightness, courage, and loneliness, 2) identifies various ecological (e.g., mountainousness, walkability, climate), sociocultural (e.g., frontier spirit), and economic factors that may contribute to geographical psychological differences, and 3) shows how regional psychological differences may contribute to outcomes as diverse as suicide rates and individual spending. In the current talk, I will present a whistle-stop tour of this program of research that highlights some of its most compelling and vexing results. I will conclude with personal reflections on doing research at the nexus of psychology and geography, a list of resources for interested researchers and practitioners, and an outlook of how geographical psychological differences could be studied in—and enrich our understanding of—Canada.

Session ID: 102871 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 102870)

CPA Award Winner Symposium

Panelists: Ritchie, Kerri

Session ID: 102884, Presenting Papers: 102885, 102886, 102887 - Symposium

"Improving Quality of Life for Children and Youth with Epilepsy."

Main Presenting Author: Streiner, David L.

Abstract: *The quality of life (QoL) is poorer for children with epilepsy compared to those without epilepsy. Our ultimate aim was to develop programs to improve the QoL in these children. First, though, we had to develop tools to measure it from the children's perspective, as none previously existed. We then had to investigate which modifiable factors affected their QoL and to what degree. Finally, we began developing interventions that hopefully had a positive effect. Our first effort, using behavioural counseling to increase physical activity and decrease depression, had only modest success. We are now working on developing other strategies.*

Session ID: 102885 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 102884)

2024 Canadian Psychological Association Humanitarian Award Recipient

Main Presenting Author: LaFontaine, Alika

Abstract: *TBD*

Session ID: 102887 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 102884)

CPA Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology : Investigations of Pain in Dementia with the Context of Paradigmatic Shifts in Health Research

Main Presenting Author: Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

Abstract: *The focus of this address is on the evolution a program of research on pain in dementia within the context of a changing research landscape. This landscape has shifted toward increased interdisciplinarity, partnerships with knowledge users and emphasis on knowledge translation. Early laboratory-based investigations evolved into applied clinical research, approaches to knowledge mobilization, unique partnerships, novel costing analyses of clinical problems, technology development/evaluation and policy studies. This presentation will demonstrate that tackling complex clinical problems can lead traditionally-trained clinical scientists to areas of scholarly inquiry that were previously foreign to them.*

Session ID: 102886 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 102884)

Workshop

"Psychological Research & Practice in a Unionized Academic Environment"

Main Presenting Author: Arfken, Michael

Abstract: *With over 80% of Canadian post-secondary academic staff working in a unionized environment, it is vital to appreciate how our unique labour relations context shapes the experience of psychologist from that first academic position to retirement. In this session, we'll discuss among other*

things applying for and negotiating a new academic appointment in a unionized environment, the labour relations context for academic career progression and maintaining work-life balance, and strategies for transitioning from an academic appointment to retirement. We'll also discuss the importance of being actively engaged in your academic union and explore the unique contributions that academic psychologist can make to improving our working conditions and our students' learning conditions._

Session ID: 102903 - Workshop

THEME: CREATING A HEALTHY(IER) PLANET

Working to change human behavior to restore our environment.

12-Minute Talk

Creation and validation of a place attachment scale: initial steps

Main Presenting Author: Carrier, Elianne

Additional Author: Brunson, Liesette

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Place attachment (PA), a cognitive and emotional connection between individuals and places, is a key factor in people's motivation for environmental conservation and relevant in the current context of climate change. Given a lack of consensus on the measurement of this construct, we developed a scale based on Scannell and Giffords tri-dimensional model. METHODS. Aiming for a scale of 15 items distributed across 3 dimensions, we followed the methodological framework of Boateng et al. for the development and validation of a measurement scale. RESULTS. Thirty items were formulated based on the theoretical literature, existing measures, and qualitative research findings on the experience of PA. Cognitive interviews with 9 participants helped refine the readability and wording of the items. The pilot scale will be administered online to 300 participants, allowing for exploratory factor analyses and the selection of final items. This presentation reports preliminary results as well as plans for a future data collection allowing assessment of the scale's reliability and construct validity. DISCUSSION. This study demonstrates the application of a rigorous methodological framework for scale development. It also contributes to the literature on place attachment by providing a carefully developed scale with a solid theoretical basis, filling a significant gap in this research area.*

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101189 - 12-Minute Talk

Daily experiences of climate change distress and associations with pro-environmental behaviours

Main Presenting Author: Rush, Jonathan D.

Additional Authors: Vokey, Lily ; Sehat-pour , Helia; Sukhawathanakul, Paweena

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Climate change (CC) distress is a common concern among youth and young adults who experience fear and/or despair related to the present and future effects of CC. However extant research on the impacts of climate change on adjustment examines cross-sectional reports of CC distress which does little to help us understand whether CC distress is actually being experienced regularly in the day-to-day lives of individuals. The current study examines the prevalence and extent of CC distress that is experienced on a day-to-day basis among young adults, and how these daily experiences relate to daily well-being and pro-environmental behaviours (PEB). METHODS. The sample consisted of 113 undergraduates (mean age = 21 years) sample who participated in a 7-day daily diary study which assessed daily experiences of CC anxiety, depression, and PEB engagement. RESULTS. Findings from multilevel analyses found that between-person fluctuations accounted for a significant amount of the variability in each construct compared to*

within-person fluctuations indicating some stability in the experiences of each participant over the study period. While daily experiences of CC distress were not significantly related to daily engagement in PEB at the within-person level, significant associations were observed at the between-person level. CONCLUSIONS. These results suggest that individuals who are more anxious or depressed about the climate are more likely to engage in PEB compared to those who are not. IMPACT. Findings provide a glimpse into how experiences of CC impact young adults on a day-to-day basis and provides preliminary support for its influence on PEB engagement. Feelings of CC distress may be an adaptive response in fostering engagement in PEB.

Section: Environmental Psychology
Session ID: 101320 - 12-Minute Talk

Printed Poster

A Meta-Analysis of the Prevalence of Climate Emotions

Main Presenting Author: Deneault, Audrey-Ann

Additional Authors: Charest-St-Onge, Chloé ; With, Shanna; Dubé, Laurélie; Bureau, Jean-François; Lortea, Steve

Abstract: BACKGROUND. In response to the mounting impacts of climate change, many people are reporting experiencing “climate emotions,” such as eco-anxiety, sadness, and fear. Climate emotions can be experienced by anyone, even those who have _not _directly experienced acute climate events like floods and wildfires, and can have lasting mental health consequences (Deneault et al., submitted). However, the prevalence of climate emotions has been the subject of widely-ranging estimates (Hickman et al., 2021). METHOD. Drawing on the Interdisciplinary Climate Emotions catalogue (Deneault and Lortea, 2023), the current meta-analysis sought to estimate the global prevalence of climate emotions and test for potential moderators. A systematic review identified 265 studies eligible for inclusion. RESULTS. The abstract screening and full-text screening is now completed, and we have extracted roughly a third of the eligible studies. By the time of the Congress, we will have completed the study and will be able to report on the prevalence of climate emotions and potential moderators. CONCLUSION. Increased knowledge of the prevalence can inform the study, policy response, and clinical interventions of climate emotions. This study will also help identify which populations are more vulnerable to climate emotions to provide them with mental health support.

Section: Environmental Psychology
Session ID: 99670 - Printed Poster

Climate Change Denial And Associated Characteristics in Saskatchewan Agricultural Producers

Main Presenting Author: Stewart, Sheena

Additional Authors: Arbuthnott, Katherine ; Sauchyn, Dave

Abstract: Climate change (CC) poses a threat to agricultural sustainability, which is important in Saskatchewan (SK) as agriculture is a major driver of the economy. To implement adaptation and mitigation practices producers should accept CC as fact; however, denial is prevalent. This study

provided a snapshot of CC views and examined characteristic influences on CC denial in 330 producers. To assess whether characteristics influence change in CC understanding and perception following a CC information video, a subset of participants were randomized to experimental (N=79) or control (N=84) conditions. Participants watched a video produced by the Water Security Agency. Measures of CC understanding and perception, and characteristics were assessed before and after the video for the experimental group, with the control group viewing the video once both questionnaires were complete. Results indicated more CC denial in SK producers than other Canadian samples. The following characteristics were associated with less concern of CC: lower education, identifying as male, conservative political views, low trust in science, and low mental flexibility. Viewing the video increased CC perception in the experimental group and protected against a history effect that decreased climate knowledge in the control group. Change in climate knowledge is predicted by baseline knowledge and change in CC perception could be predicted by trust in climate science and baseline CC perception. Further research should be conducted to examine different teaching and dissemination methods to see how techniques influence the way information is used. —

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 100911 - Printed Poster

L'association entre les émotions climatiques et l'anxiété : Une méta-analyse

Main Presenting Author: With, Shanna

Additional Authors: Charest-St-Onge, Chloé ; Lortneau, Steve; Rocque, Rhéa; Bureau, Jean-François; Deneault, Audrey-Ann

Abstract: CONTEXTE. L'exposition à des événements climatiques peut susciter des émotions ayant des répercussions sur la santé mentale. Même sans y être exposés directement, les enfants et les adultes peuvent ressentir diverses émotions en réponse aux effets perçus de la crise climatique, comme de l'anxiété climatique ou des inquiétudes climatiques. Certains chercheurs ont suggéré que les émotions climatiques pourraient mener à des problèmes de santé mentale, comme de l'anxiété généralisée, mais les études rapportent des résultats mitigés. MéTHODE. Cette méta-analyse visait à examiner systématiquement l'association entre diverses émotions climatiques et l'anxiété, ainsi qu'à identifier d'éventuels modérateurs. Une revue systématique a identifié 26 études éligibles. RÉSULTATS. Les résultats démontrent une association significative et positive entre les émotions climatiques et l'anxiété ($r = .27$, 95 % CI [.21, .32]). Cette association était plus forte dans les échantillons comportant plus de femmes et d'individus s'identifiant comme blancs. Elle était aussi plus forte pour certaines émotions climatiques (anxiété et préoccupation climatique) que d'autres (stress et l'inquiétude climatique). CONCLUSION. Ces résultats enrichissent notre compréhension de l'association entre les émotions climatiques et l'anxiété, et permettront d'informer les efforts d'intervention face aux émotions climatiques.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 100501 - Printed Poster

Mindfulness Meditation as a Predictor of Pro-environmental Leadership

Main Presenting Author: Karamally, Talib

Additional Author: Robertson, Jennifer

Abstract: Mindfulness meditation (MM) positively predicts environmental and organizational leadership outcomes (Glomb et al., 2011; Ray et al., 2021), but there is little research on predictors of environmental leadership, a crucial topic due to corporations' role in climate change. We aimed to fill this gap by using an experimental design to explore whether a nature-focused MM, using a digital nature scene, and a breath-focused MM would predict three variables pertinent to environmental leadership: nature relatedness, pro-environmental behaviour, and environmentally specific transformational leadership (ETFL). Unexpectedly, regression analyses showed that ratings of ETFL were lower in the nature-focused MM compared to the breath-focused MM and control condition, raising the question of whether artificial nature scenes are effective. A follow-up study evaluated the impact of a nature-focused MM in a real natural setting on the same three variables. Although the relationships were nonsignificant, additional analyses showed that the participants in the nature-focused MM were significantly more focused on their breath than those in a control group, raising the question of whether a deliberate focus on real natural cues fosters more attention to the breath. If so, natural cues may enhance the effectiveness of mindfulness interventions. We explore the implications of the unexpected findings.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 100028 - Printed Poster

Snapshot

Examining the Perceptions of Canadian Adults Regarding Climate Change: Recent Findings from a Pancanadian Study

Main Presenting Author: Bellehumeur, Christian

Additional Authors: Bilodeau, Cynthia ; Robinson, Nathalie

Abstract: Despite growing concern about climate change worldwide, there is significant variability in how people perceive and respond to it. Specifically, people have been shown to vary in regards to pro-environmental behaviors and adaptation behaviors (or coping strategies) with regards climate change. This study examines varying perceptions regarding climate change in a sample of Canadian adults. Findings were collected, in winter 2023, from a national (bilingual) representative sample ($N = 1201$). We present the results from three moderated mediational models with three different predictors: New Ecological Paradigm (NEP-6, Dunlap et al., 2000); and cultural cognition in worldviews (grid-group map, Kahan, 2012). These models tested the ability of climate change perception to mediate the corresponding relationship between each of these predictors and pro-environmental behaviors with the political standpoint (left-right wing) moderating each of these predictors and climate change perception links. In the face of the current impacts of climate change, proposing adaptation as a complement to mitigation, we report findings related to the links between climate change perception, psychological adaptation and various coping strategies (i.e. meaning-focused, problem-focused, emotion-focused, distancing and relativization). Theoretical and practical implications for future research are discussed.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 99895 - Snapshot

Symposium

How can nature contribute to well-being?

Moderator(s): Grouzet, Frederick M. E.

Abstract: The relationship between nature and well-being has been the subject of numerous research studies. Overall, nature immersion seems to have multiple benefits for humans, their mental and physical well-being. Despite the abundance of evidence supporting this positive relationship between nature and well-being, numerous questions remain unanswered: How much time and how frequently should individual spend in nature to experience the benefits for their well-being? How could we explain the positive impact of nature on well-being? What are the mechanisms that explain this positive relationship? And, how could people be encouraged to spend more time in nature? What type of intervention can work? This symposium will answer all these questions through a series of three presentations that showcase findings from three micro-longitudinal studies involving multiple exposures to nature and the evaluation of an evidence-informed intervention for increasing exposure to nature, noticing nature, and connectedness with nature. All together, these three presentations will inform us not only on the how and why nature benefits humans but to mobilize this knowledge to make a difference.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101548, Presenting Papers: 101573, 101581, 101567 - Symposium

Development and Evaluation of an Evidence-Informed Intervention for Increasing Exposure to Nature, Noticing Nature, and Connectedness with Nature in Undergraduate Students

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Shannon

Additional Authors: Ibrahim, Y. A.; Faza, G. R.; Baxter, M.; MacDougall, B.; McMillan, R.

Abstract: Research indicates that spending time in nature improves many aspects of well-being (e.g., mood, attention, stress levels), and strong connectedness to nature is associated with more happiness, life satisfaction, and resilience. Unfortunately, most people are unaware of these benefits and spend little time in natural settings. We developed an evidence-informed online educational and motivational module about the benefits of spending time in nature, with the goal of increasing exposure to and connectedness with nature. The COM-B model of behaviour change guided the development of all materials. A usability study examined undergraduate participants' experiences with the online materials, which informed the final version of the intervention. We then randomly assigned participants to an intervention or control group to evaluate the effectiveness of the module for increasing 1) time spent in nature, 2) noticing nature, and 3) connectedness to nature. Results of the usability study indicated positive impressions of all intervention materials, with some suggestions for minor modifications. Changes in the three outcomes will be compared between the intervention and control groups using a mixed model analysis of variance. This low cost, low barrier approach has considerable potential to increase connection with and time spent in nature, and thus enhance well-being and mental health.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101573 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101548)

Spending time outdoors and connecting with nature are both beneficial in daily and momentary assessments

Main Presenting Author: Desrochers, Jessica E.

Additional Authors: Lutz , Paul ; Zelenski , John M.

Abstract: *_Researchers have suggested that actively noticing nature is more important for connecting individuals to nature and well-being. However, these assessments were from intervention studies and cross-sectional design. We wanted to extend this by examining the association between well-being, nature contact, and actively connecting with nature in daily and experience sampling assessments. In daily diary ($N = 132$) and experience sample design ($N = 283$) studies, we asked participants to report how much time they spent outdoors, how connected they felt to nature, and a range of well-being measurements daily and in the moment (last two hours). We ran multi-level models to assess how both between and within effects of time spent outdoors and state nature connection predict a range of well-being markers. Both studies showed moderate correlations between spending time outdoors and state nature connection, yet both typically predicted well-being while controlling for the other. Together, this suggests that both time spent outdoors and actively connecting with nature are associated with a range of well-being markers for daily and momentary assessments. Specifically, those spending more time outdoors in general, but also than their average amount of time, saw benefits, similarly, of connecting with nature. The current results propose the benefit of encouraging individuals to go outside and spend time connecting to nature._*

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101581 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101548)

Why Does Nature Immersion Positively Impact Well-Being? The Role of Organismic Valuing Process Activation

Main Presenting Author: Francescangeli, Sabrina

Co-Presenting Author: Grouzet, Frederick M. E.

Abstract: *Much research has found that nature immersion is positively related to well-being, however, less is known about why this is the case. One explanation could be that nature immersion activates the organismic valuing process (OVP), which, in turn, leads to greater well-being. To test this, participants were randomly assigned to walk a route on a university campus for five consecutive days in one of four possible conditions, each representing different levels of nature immersion. Participants took a post-walk survey at the end of each walk and a post-navigation survey at the end of the week, measuring OVP activation and hedonic and eudaimonic well-being (EWB). We predicted that individuals in the most nature-immersive condition would report both the highest OVP activation and well-being. Multiple regression and mediation analyses revealed that nature immersion was significantly associated with EWB, but only when OVP activation mediated this relationship. Otherwise, the relationship between nature immersion and well-being was not significant. This study suggests that the relationship between nature and well-being is complex, as nature is not always related to well-being. Thus, future research is needed to explore factors that could influence the relations between nature, OVP activation, and well-being.*

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101567 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101548)

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

A narrative account of teacher emotion-regulation in the elementary classroom

Main Presenting Author: Ritchie, Krista C

Co-Presenting Author: Doe, Christine

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Assessment literacy involves conceptual, praxeological and, the least studied, socio-emotional (Pastore and Andrade, 2019). Socio-emotional knowledge must be examined in parallel with attitudes and enacted skills in classroom contexts. Classroom assessment research is predominantly focused on student anxiety (Pekrun, Goetz, Titz and Perry, 2010). This study moves beyond anxiety to consider generative classroom-based strategies possible to support everyday emotions relevant to teachers and students. OBJECTIVE: Taking a positive psychology perspective (Engeström, 1987; Fredrikson, 1998), this case study aimed to describe one elementary school teacher's emotion-awareness, -regulation and co-regulation. METHOD: Using case-study methodology, an elementary school teacher with 20 years of experience was interviewed three times throughout one school term and reflected through online journaling in response to six online case scenarios. RESULTS: Central to classroom assessment practices were emotion awareness of self and students, emotion-regulation of self, emotion co-regulation with students, and self-care in a conscious effort to prevent burnout. Wit, a sense of humour and kindness were found to be personal strengths that supported his persistence. DISCUSSION: Results are interpreted through the theories of Fredrikson's (1998) broaden and build theory of positive emotions.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101661 - 12-Minute Talk

Parent knows best: Return to learning experience of adolescents and parents following concussion injury

Main Presenting Author: O'Hagan, Fergal T

Additional Authors: Robinson, Jackie ; Lehmann, Hugo; Jorgensen, Michael

Abstract: *Current literature on concussion management in youth focuses primarily on the return to physical activity (RTP), while the return to learn (RTL) process is less clearly understood. This knowledge gap is particularly problematic for adolescents, whose primary responsibility is academics. The present study sought to develop an in-depth understanding of the return to learn process through the perspectives of adolescents who had sustained concussion and their parents. Parent-adolescent dyads of adolescents who had experienced concussion injury in the previous three years were recruited through social media and through sport organizations. Data (two interviews for each parent, one for each adolescent) were analyzed through grounded theory methods. Nine parent-adolescent*

dyads participated in the research. Adolescents faced accommodation challenges during their RTL stemming largely from the invisibility of the injury and uncertainty about symptom duration. Parents adopted the role of 'case manager' in coordinating input from the multi-actor team. Despite the provision of RTP guidelines, parents report receiving few to no recommendations for their child's RTL from medical professionals. Half of the adolescents had fully returned to sport more than a month before being symptom free in school, suggesting a disconnect between RTP and RTL that may be the result of insufficient stakeholder-to-stakeholder or stakeholder-to-child communication. The substantive grounded theory of the return to learn process is consistent with many non-empirically based concussion management protocols but extends these models by emphasizing the central role of parents in managing their child's recovery process, highlighting the importance of role fulfillment within the concussion management network, and identifying the impact of the adolescent's capacity and readiness for help-seeking. The results also highlight the vulnerability of concussed adolescents to losing their support structure as they move through key school transitions. Educators need to make parents and adolescents aware of school concussion policies and practices in order that expectations are clear. Prolonged recovery requires intensive, long-term accommodation for which an in-school concussion manager is a valuable resource. Health professionals need to provide clear direction on restrictions and limitations to parents for successful accommodation and RTL.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100690 - 12-Minute Talk

Peer Victimization: What Explains Associations with Academic Performance during the Transition to University?

Main Presenting Author: Sukhawathanakul, Paweena

Additional Authors: Lambe, Laura ; Rostampour, Ramin; Hadwin, Allyson; Thompson, Kara ; Stewart, Sherry H

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Peer victimization leads to adverse mental health and academic outcomes. Peer victimization has been most extensively studied in children and adolescents. Emerging research indicates its harmful effects on mental health can endure into emerging adulthood. Moreover, mechanisms linking peer victimization to lower academic performance remain unclear. We examined the mediating roles of academic challenges and engagement on the peer victimization–academic performance association. *METHODS.* First-year undergraduates ($N=1507$; $M_{age}=19.17$) at 5 Canadian universities participated. GPA was provided by students' respective institutions at the end of the academic year. Mediational path analyses using structural equation modeling examined if academic challenges (e.g., socio-emotional, motivational) and engagement (e.g., class attendance, schoolwork completion) sequentially mediated the peer victimization–GPA association, controlling for psychological distress (anxiety and depression). *RESULTS.* Baseline peer victimization predicted lower first-year GPA as mediated through academic challenges and engagement. Specifically, peer victimization predicted more academic challenges which, in turn, predicted poorer academic engagement and ultimately lower GPA. *CONCLUSIONS.* Peer victimization during the university transition can negatively impact GPA by introducing academic challenges and hindering academic engagement, even after accounting for distress. *IMPACT.* Results extend understanding of how peer victimization undermines university achievement, identifying intervention targets to aid academic success in bullying victims.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101216 - 12-Minute Talk

Private astronauts: Expanding space psychology

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Phyllis J.

Co-Presenting Author: Suedfeld, Peter

Additional Author: Asmaro, Deyar

Abstract: Starting in 1961, space, “the final frontier,” has been visited by fewer than 700 human beings. The great majority have been sent there by governments, and most flew in American or Soviet/Russian government-built spacecraft. But in a recent and growing trend, American aerospace companies have built space vehicles and carried private citizens into space in what many experts consider the start of the next stage of space exploration. In 2022, four men from three different countries formed the first all-private crew to work on the International Space Station. They trained with NASA and then spent 15 days in orbit, conducting 26 mostly biomedical and technological studies. Three volunteered to fill out a self-report psychological battery before, during, and after their mission, assessing factors such as family relations, environmental adaptation, perceived stress and coping, and after their return to Earth, a measure of post-event changes. This report is the first public account of psychosocial research with private astronauts, a demonstration and the first hopeful step toward a new stage of space psychology.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101227 - 12-Minute Talk

The Effects of Digital Storybook Features on French Immersion Students' Reading Development

Main Presenting Author: Raymond, Krystina

Additional Authors: Hipfner-Boucher, Kathleen ; Rvachew, Susan; Chen, Xi Becky

Abstract: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, students and educators had to rapidly switch to online schooling. This created an additional challenge for bilingual children who rely on the school environment for exposure to the other language. Children enrolled in French immersion (FI) programs have a unique experience in that they are learning to read in French which is not their first language. To support students in FI, we created French digital storybooks as this became an essential tool for learning. Digital storybooks have many advantages in comparison to paper books, especially for young bilingual readers who are learning to read in a language that is not spoken in the home environment (Bus et al., 2019). The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of digital storybook features (i.e., nonverbal and verbal) on bilingual children's word reading. Each group of students read three stories, which corresponded to three different conditions. Condition 1 served as the control condition (i.e., no features); condition 2 included text-embedded nonverbal features (e.g., pop-up dictionaries with the definition and image); and condition 3 included text-embedded verbal features (e.g., pop-up dictionaries with the definition read out-loud to the reader). Results from a repeated measures analysis of variance was used with three conditions (baseline, nonverbal, and verbal) and showed a significant main effect of conditions ($F(2, 142) = 3.14$, $p < .05$). The verbal condition was most effective for improving reading comprehension. The findings help to inform the developmental literacy trajectory and instructional practices for bilingual readers.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99221 - 12-Minute Talk

The Impact of 3D-Printed Models on Comprehension of Geological Concepts Among Undergraduate Students

Main Presenting Author: Szukala, Jennifer

Additional Authors: Ishutov, Sergey ; Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma; Taikh, Alexander

Abstract: TEACHING SCIENCE COURSES OFTEN INVOLVES THE USE OF VISUAL AIDS, SUCH AS COMPUTER RENDERINGS OR PHYSICAL MODELS. TEACHERS CAN IMPLEMENT PHYSICAL MODELS TO HELP STUDENTS BETTER UNDERSTAND THE CONTENT COVERED. IN THIS STUDY, WE AIMED TO UNDERSTAND WHETHER 3D-PRINTED MODELS CAN HELP UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WITH THE COMPREHENSION AND RETENTION OF GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION COMPARED TO TEXTBOOK FIGURES OR COMPUTER MODELS. OUR EXPERIMENT CONSISTED OF STUDY AND TEST STAGES WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING ONE CLASS. OUR PARTICIPANTS, FIRST-YEAR SCIENCE STUDENTS, WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS: 1) THE PAPER GROUP RECEIVED A PRINTED IMAGE OF THE GEOLOGICAL TERRAIN; 2) THE COMPUTER GROUP WAS SHOWN A DIGITAL FORM OF THE TERRAIN ON THE COMPUTER SCREEN; 3) THE 3D GROUP RECEIVED A 3D-PRINTED MODEL OF THE TERRAIN; AND 4) THE INTEGRATED GROUP RECEIVED ACCESS TO ALL MODEL TYPES ABOVE. WE ASSESSED THE UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPTS USING 15 QUESTIONS ABOUT MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE TERRAIN. PARTICIPANTS ALSO COMPLETED A SURVEY ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD A PARTICULAR TYPE OF MODEL THEY INTERACTED WITH DURING THE STUDY STAGE. WHILE SURVEY FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT STUDENTS MAY PREFER USING 3D-PRINTED MODELS FOR A BETTER LEARNING EXPERIENCE, THE KNOWLEDGE TEST RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE PAPER-BASED MATERIALS MAY PROVIDE A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY OF RETAINING INFORMATION.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99896 - 12-Minute Talk

Uncovering the Relation between Students' Math Anxiety, Math self-efficacy, Self-Attribution for Success, and Math Performance: the Mediation and Gender Effects

Main Presenting Author: Yao, Ying

Co-Presenting Author: Zheng, Qiyuan

Additional Authors: Huang, Jin ; Cai, Yuqing; Hu, Diefei; Woodruff, Earl; Lee, Kang

Abstract: RATIONALE: While the detrimental effect of math anxiety on performance is well understood, how students' math self-efficacy and attribution styles impact this relation across genders remains underexplored. METHOD: 411 Chinese secondary school students (43% Female, 57% Male) filled the survey on demographics, math anxiety, math self-efficacy, and self-attribution for success. Math performance was assessed by a paper test. RESULTS: Pearson's correlation tests yielded weak to moderate positive correlations between math self-efficacy, self-attribution, and performance (.27*-.56*), while math anxiety showing negative correlations to them (-.58*--.32*). Overall path analysis indicated that math anxiety negatively predicted math self-efficacy (-.24*), self-attribution (-.34*), and performance (-.17*). Math self-efficacy partially mediated anxiety-performance and anxiety-

attribution links. In multi-group path analysis, math anxiety had a negative direct effect on performance for females (-.20), not for males. Males shown a direct positive effect of self-attribution on performance (.12*) relative to females. CONCLUSION and IMPACT: Findings provided new insights for the progressive relation among variables across genders and underscored the importance of math self-efficacy and self-attribution in enhancing math performance, offering valuable implications for future intervention studies.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100719 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Contemplative Pedagogy: Practice in Higher Education Classrooms

Main Presenting Author: Copeland, Laura

Abstract: Topic of conversation: The topic of conversation will be focussed on the inclusion and integration of contemplative practice in university classrooms Purpose of conversation (what do you hope to achieve): The goals of this proposed conversation are two-fold: 1 - to raise awareness about contemplative practices and to expand understanding of why contemplative pedagogy is essential at this particular point in our turbulent and uncertain times; and 2) to better understand how teachers in higher education are currently employing contemplative pedagogy in their classrooms. Relevance to delegates: Delegates will have the opportunity to learn from the facilitator as well as from one another about contemplative pedagogical practice in higher education (why it is important - how it can transform the classroom, best practices, barriers). Attendees will also be invited to participate in a short contemplative practice and to imagine how they might begin or continue to integrate contemplative practices into their own classrooms. Relevance to psychology, in Canada and/or writ large: This session will also be a call to research - for those whose teaching is already informed and transformed by contemplative practices, for those who are curious to begin. It is hoped that this event will act as a seed to establish a Canada-wide network of those engaged and interested in better understanding contemplative practice and pedagogy. Any risks associated with the conversation topic: none

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101560 - Conversation Session

Engaging Diversity of ESP Members in the Section Newsletter: Creative and Engaging Knowledge Translation

Main Presenting Author: Ford, Laurie

Co-Presenting Author: King, Sara

Additional Authors: Debinski, Ivy ; Walker, Paige

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 with 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: 101139 - Conversation Session

Using peer-to-peer strategies for promoting learning in the university classroom

Main Presenting Author: Morden, Marla

Abstract: ChatGPT and AI tools are described as undermining learning in university classrooms. As these tools become more and more widespread, they may limit opportunities for students to engage in the writing processes that help to develop critical thinking skills. As such, there is a need to reimagine strategies that foster critical thinking and promote deep learning. One evidence-based strategy that is currently under-utilized is peer-to-peer learning. Peer-to-peer learning, such as low stakes in-class group work and anonymous peer feedback activities, supports a variety of learning outcomes, including enhanced understanding of course material and improved communication skills. Indeed, peer-to-peer activities increase transparent thinking, and are therefore powerful tools for identifying and addressing areas of confusion. Despite their myriad benefits, instructors may feel unsure of how to incorporate peer-to-peer learning into their psychology classrooms. As such, sharing strategies for activities that have (and have not) worked is warranted and timely. This conversation session will employ a think-pair-share format to discuss a variety of topics (student buy-in, effective activities, helpful platforms, etc). We will then come together in the main group to share each pair's number one tip, tool, or question. We will end by discussing strategies for addressing challenges, such as students who protest "I don't learn anything from my peers". Conversation participants will leave with a concrete set of strategies for incorporating peer-to-peer learning in their teaching, which will not only help them to meet their course objectives, but will also help them to support the development of student thinking more generally.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 99929 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Teaching Qualitative Inquiry

Moderator(s): Fabricius, Alexis

Panelists: McMullen, Linda; Chirkov, Valery; Cresswell, James; Lafrance, Michelle; O'Doherty, Kieran

Abstract: This Panel Discussion aims at examining challenges of teaching qualitative inquiry to undergraduate and graduate students. Five panellists with rich pedagogical experience will deliberate

their approaches to delivering qualitative philosophy and methods courses. They will talk about the history of qualitative inquiry in Canada, the philosophy of qualitative studies, methods of organizing students' hands-on experience, and other topics. At the end of the Panel, during the Q&A period, members of the audience will ask questions and clarify the topic of qualitative inquiry pedagogy.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 99561 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

A Preliminary and Qualitative Exploration of Best Practices for Enhancing the Learning Experiences of Elementary Children with Learning Disabilities within Inclusive Classrooms

Main Presenting Author: Russo, Gabriella

Additional Authors: Andrews, Jac J.W.; Khatkar, Jasmeet; Bath, Alexandra

Abstract: According to the Learning Disabilities Association of Canada, learning disabilities are the most common exceptionality among Canadian children (2017). For educators and parents in Alberta, public education is one of the top priorities (Alberta Teacher's Association, 2023). There is a gap in the research exploring the opinions of experts in the field of learning disabilities regarding best practices for supporting elementary students with learning disabilities within inclusive classrooms in Alberta. This study explored those opinions through a Delphi-Focus Group study. Participants identified as experts in the field of learning disabilities ($N=15$) participated in three focus group sessions on various topics. Resulting transcripts were anonymized, analyzed using qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2022), and verified through an intercoder check. Areas with approximately 50% agreement or higher were identified as having more practical impacts on the field. These areas included modifications to teacher training programs, greater opportunity for collaboration among more and less experienced teachers, the use of direct instruction as the primary instructional method for students with learning disabilities, the importance of connection before curriculum, advocating to government, and addressing barriers. These preliminary results are meant to serve as a guide for future research.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99517 - Printed Poster

Academic Motivation of Canadian University Students in the Context of COVID-19: The Effects of Mental Health, Sociodemographic, and Pandemic Experiences

Main Presenting Author: Marshall, Max J.

Additional Authors: Kandasamy, Kesaan ; Yang, Lixia

Abstract: THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE IMPACT OF MENTAL HEALTH ON ACADEMIC MOTIVATION (AM) OF CANADIAN UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. IT SOUGHT TO DETERMINE HOW DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, STRESS, AND RESILIENCE PREDICTED AM, AND FURTHER IDENTIFY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND COVID-RELATED COVARIATES. 1,868 UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ACROSS BRITISH

COLUMBIA, ONTARIO, AND QUEBEC COMPLETED A CROSS-SECTIONAL ONLINE SURVEY IN WINTER 2022. TWO 2-STEP HIERARCHICAL LINEAR REGRESSION MODELS WERE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE PREDICTION OF MENTAL HEALTH FOR AM (STEP 1 AND 2), INCLUDING ALL POTENTIAL SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC (MODEL 1) OR COVID-RELATED COVARIATES (MODEL 2) IN STEP 2. BOTH REGRESSION MODELS REVEALED THAT MENTAL HEALTH INDEXES EXPLAINED A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF VARIANCE IN AM, EVEN CONTROLLING FOR ALL COVARIATES (MODEL 1: $R^2 = .190$, $P = .000$; MODEL 2: $R^2 = .189$, $P = .000$). SPECIFICALLY, HIGHER DEPRESSION/ANXIETY/STRESS PREDICTED LOWER AM ($\beta_S \geq .70$, $P_S \leq .000$), WHEREAS HIGHER RESILIENCE PREDICTED HIGHER AM ($\beta_S \geq .369$, $P_S \leq .002$). THE RESULTS ALSO IDENTIFIED SIGNIFICANT SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PREDICTORS (I.E., YEAR OF STUDY, GENDER, ESL, AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION) AND COVID-RELATED PREDICTORS (I.E., PREFERENCE FOR IN-PERSON LEARNING, GREATER IN-PERSON COURSE DELIVERY, AND WILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO CAMPUS). RESULTS HIGHLIGHT FACTORS THAT JEOPARDIZED STUDENTS' AM IN THE LATER STAGE OF THE PANDEMIC.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101665 - Printed Poster

Acquisition à grande échelle de compétences d'étude et d'adaptation chez les étudiants de premier cycle.

Main Presenting Author: Quesnel, Coralie

Co-Presenting Author: Bühler, Amamélys

Additional Authors: Roy, Daphne ; Shaw, Samantha; Green, Stephanie; Masengesho Ndamage , Christa; Santor, Darcy

Abstract: DES ÉTUDES MONTRENT UN NOMBRE CROISSANT D'ÉTUDIANTS QUI ARRIVENT À L'UNIVERSITÉ AVEC DES DÉFICITS EN FAIT DE COMPÉTENCES, DE GESTION D'ÉTUDE ET DU STRESS. IL FAUDRA DONC METTRE EN PLACE UNE SÉRIE DE STRATÉGIES UNIVERSELLES QUI CIBLENT LES ÉTUDIANTS ET QUI SERONT ACCESSIBLES À TOUT MOMENT LORS DE LEURS ÉTUDES. CETTE ÉTUDE PORTE SUR LA NÉCESSITÉ ET L'IMPACT D'UNE BRÈVE PRÉSENTATION EN LIGNE DE 40 MINUTES DIFFUSÉE EN DIRECT ET EN DIFFÉRÉ, OÙ LES ÉTUDIANTS ONT APPRIS SIX COMPÉTENCES DE BASE EN MATIÈRE D'ÉTUDE ET D'ADAPTATION (P. EX. STORY-BOARD, RAPPEL ACTIF, IMPACT DU SOMMEIL, RESPIRATION RELAXANTE, VÉRIFICATION DES FAITS, SAVOIR QUAND ET COMMENT DEMANDER DE L'AIDE). TOUS LES ÉTUDIANTS, QUI SE SONT INSCRITS EN LIGNE, ONT REÇU UN RAPPEL PAR COURRIEL, LE JOUR DE LA PRÉSENTATION. DES ENQUÊTES PRÉALABLES À LA PRÉSENTATION ONT PERMIS D'ÉVALUER LA NÉCESSITÉ ET LA CONNAISSANCE DE CES COMPÉTENCES. LES ENQUÊTES MENÉES APRÈS LA PRÉSENTATION ONT ÉVALUÉ LA SATISFACTION DES PARTICIPANTS, LA VALEUR PERçUE ET L'INTENTION DE METTRE EN ŒUVRE LES COMPÉTENCES ENSEIGNÉES. LES ENQUÊTES MENÉES 45 JOURS APRÈS LA PRÉSENTATION ONT ÉVALUÉ LA FRÉQUENCE À LAQUELLE LES PARTICIPANTS ONT DÉCLARÉ UTILISER LES COMPÉTENCES. L'ÉVALUATION DE LA SATISFACTION, DE L'IMPORTANCE, DES AVANTAGES DE LA PRÉSENTATION DE COMPÉTENCES ULTRA-BRÈVES AINSI QUE LE DEGRÉ DE PARTICIPATION SONT MESURÉS TOUT AU LONG DU PROCESSUS.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100611 - Printed Poster

Actually Autistic at School: Giving Voice to #ActuallyAutistic Experiences of School Inclusion

Main Presenting Author: Lawy, Natalie

Additional Author: Barker, Conor

Abstract: Autistic students are at risk for poor outcomes at school, and teachers in Nova Scotia feel they lack the training and tools to adequately support autistic students in their classrooms. Autistic students feel the same way, identifying school staff's poor understanding of autism as a significant barrier to their inclusion and participation. To date, very little data has been collected directly from autistic students in Canada about their school experiences and none at all in Nova Scotia. The present study, conducted by an autistic researcher, uses semi-structured interviews incorporating novel interview methodology to support inclusion and accessibility for autistic participants. Reflexive thematic analysis of interviews with autistic students is used to identify 1) How they describe their experience of inclusion at school and 2) What they want their teachers to know about autism. Seeking input from members of the autistic community and listening to what they say is important for promoting equity and inclusion for this population, and this study adds important Canadian findings to our knowledge base. Recommendations include the creation of professional development workshops for educators to promote increased understanding of autistic students' perspectives. (This study is a thesis project in the data collection stage. The final report will be complete by April 2024.)

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99865 - Printed Poster

Assessing the Relationship Between Attachment Style and the Networks of Attention

Main Presenting Author: Haggarty, Veda G

Additional Author: Redden, Ralph S.

Abstract: Adaptations to information processing for individuals with insecure attachment styles are thought to be a result of increased vigilance to external threats. Attachment avoidance has been shown to influence the executive network of attention, wherein individuals higher in attachment avoidance show reduced interference in the Eriksen Flanker task. Attachment anxiety has also been shown to influence orienting network of attention, wherein individuals higher in attachment anxiety show larger endogenous cueing effects. The current study was designed to replicate these findings, and to examine the untested relationship between attachment styles and the alerting network of attention.

AttentionTrip is an engaging, gamified version of the Attention Network Task. Attachment styles were assessed using the Experience in Close Relationships-Revised Questionnaire. Robust network scores were observed for each network of attention. Attachment styles modulated the network effects as previously observed, although the attachment effect sizes are smaller in our task. Pertaining to the relationship between attachment and the alerting network, no statistically significant finding was observed. However, individuals with insecure attachment showed slightly faster overall RTs, supporting the hypothesis that attentional adaptations due to insecure attachment are a consequence of increased vigilance.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100203 - Printed Poster

Bilingual language experiences among autistic children: A mixed-methods study

Main Presenting Author: Labonté, Chantal

Additional Author: Smith, Veronica R.

Abstract: THERE ARE DIVERSE BILINGUAL EXPERIENCES AMONG AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS, WITH CALLS FOR INTEGRATIVE METHODS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE COMPLEXITIES OF BILINGUAL AUTISTIC EXPERIENCES. A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH WAS USED TO UNDERSTAND AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S BILINGUAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND PARENTS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS TOWARDS BILINGUALISM. TWENTY-FOUR PARENTS WHO SELF-IDENTIFIED AS RAISING A BILINGUAL AUTISTIC CHILD COMPLETED PARENT-REPORT MEASURES ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATED IN INTERVIEWS CAPTURING THEIR EXPERIENCES. QUANTITATIVE DATA WERE ANALYZED USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND CORRELATIONAL ANALYSES, AND QUALITATIVE DATA WERE CODED USING THEMATIC ANALYSIS BEFORE INTEGRATING THE DATA USING JOINT DISPLAYS. RESULTS OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES REVEAL THAT CHILDREN'S USE OF LANGUAGES ACROSS ENVIRONMENTS WAS VARIABLE AND PARENT-REPORTED PROFICIENCY IN SPEAKING AND UNDERSTANDING A SECOND LANGUAGE VARIED. QUALITATIVE ANALYSES REVEALED FOUR THEMES: 1) IMPORTANCE OF BILINGUALISM, 2) PARENTAL DECISION-MAKING, 3) NAVIGATING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ACCESSING SUPPORT, AND 4) THE CHILD'S RESPONSE. THE INTEGRATED RESULTS DEMONSTRATE NO CLEAR PATTERN RELATING THE CHILD'S AUTISM CHARACTERISTICS TO PARENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT BILINGUALISM AND DECISION-MAKING. BILINGUALISM IS NOT A 'ONE SIZE FITS ALL' EXPERIENCE FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100417 - Printed Poster

Children's and Adults' Interpretation of Confidence Cues: Epistemic or Social?

Main Presenting Author: Hewitt, Ashley

Additional Authors: Juteau, Aimie-Lee ; Brosseau-Liard, Patricia; Weir, Katherine

Abstract: While previous research indicates a general preference for confident individuals among both adults and children (Sah et al., 2013; Matsui et al., 2016), the precise interpretation of confidence remains ambiguous. In two studies, adults (Study 1: $N=192$, $M=20.28$ years, $SD=4.39$) and 7-to-10-year-olds (Study 2: $N=145$; $M=107$ months, $SD=13.19$) were presented with a short video featuring either a confident (Conf Condition) or a hesitant informant (Hes Condition). Participants were subsequently queried about traits associated with the informant they previously saw. Adults in the Conf Condition attributed more knowledge-related and prosocial traits to the informant than those in the Hes Condition (e.g., being smart: Conf: $M=5.28$, $SD=1.37$, Hes: $M=3.34$, $SD=1.09$, $p=$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100627 - Printed Poster

Children's Illusory Control and Their Trust Towards Informants

Main Presenting Author: Chinhama, Susana

Additional Authors: Cossette, Isabelle ; Brosseau-Liard, Patricia

Abstract: Research on selective social learning, children's preference to learn from some individuals over others, has typically focused on children's use of cues when choosing from whom to learn. However, not much is known about children's preferences to engage in social learning in the first place. Two studies investigated children's illusory control (overconfidence in their abilities), and its influence on their decision to endorse or seek help from informants. Children were first randomly assigned to experience success or failure locating objects to manipulate their illusion of control. In Study 1, 5-year-olds ($n = 81$) then chose to answer questions by themselves or with the help of a smart informant. In Study 2, 7- and 8-year-olds ($n = 80$) chose whether to endorse a teacher or a search engine's answers, then could request help from either of them for subsequent questions. Results show prior success influenced their decision to trust informants, but only for questions like the ones in the manipulation. Children's confidence in their learning skills and a parental measure of their leadership attributes correlated with their trust towards informants, highlighting the need to further explore individual factors. These findings provide a deeper understanding of the manifestations of illusory control, with the aim of improving children's learning techniques.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101223 - Printed Poster

Comparative Analysis of Time Investment in Young Adults: Supervised Versus Unsupervised Environments in Verbal Analogy Task

Main Presenting Author: Torres, Adrian

Co-Presenting Author: Edgar, Nathaniel

Additional Authors: Zieper, Taylor ; Toplak, Maggie

Abstract: The Diminishing Criterion Model (DCM; Ackerman, 2014) is a metacognitive model that explains how individuals allocate their time during cognitive tasks. Specifically, the DCM model predicts that individuals' time investment in a given problem is determined based on their subjective confidence in increasingly difficult items, represented by a negative curvilinear trend. Although the model has been replicated in both supervised labs and unsupervised online studies, the direct impact of supervision on metacognitive monitoring in this model remains unclear. A sample of university students ($N=65$) were randomly assigned to a supervised ($N=31$) or unsupervised condition ($N=34$) while completing 70-item verbal analogy reasoning items in an online study. Response time, accuracy and reported confidence were measured for each. A multilevel regression model was used to compare the curvilinear confidence-time association between the two groups. Findings showed a statistically significant difference in the curvilinear confidence-time association, $\beta = -0.88$, $SE = 0.37$, $t(4399.28) = -2.39$, $p = .02$, 95% CI [-1.61, -0.16], showing that unsupervised participants spent less time on difficult tasks compared to those supervised. Given the significant rise in remote learning post-COVID-19, these findings elucidate the role of supervision in enhancing learner outcomes in online educational settings. REFERENCES Ackerman, R. (2014). The Diminishing Criterion Model

for Metacognitive Regulation of Time Investment. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 143(3), 1349–1368. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0035098>

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101469 - Printed Poster

Development and Validation of the Competition Attitudes Scale (CAS)

Main Presenting Author: Marjanovic, Zdravko

Abstract: The Competition Attitudes Scale (CAS) is a brief new measure of competitiveness that used old adages about winning, losing, and how to play the game as its resource for item content. Items were selected that thematically emphasized competition or fair play content. Three samples were drawn from undergraduate and online community sources. In Study 1, the underlying factor structure of the measure was explored and refined. In Study 2, the CAS' refined factors were confirmed, and concurrent correlations were established with three existing measures of competition attitudes. Study 3 bolstered the CAS' construct validity by examining its correlations with sensibly related personality, morality, and life success variables such as the Dark Triad, utilitarianism, and social status. In all three studies, results were supportive of the CAS subscales as short, unique measures of competition attitudes. Speculative considerations and plans for future research are discussed.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 99593 - Printed Poster

Early Predictors of Setbacks and Failures in First-Term, First-Semester University Students

Main Presenting Author: Salibi, Lissa

Co-Presenting Author: Roy, Olivier

Additional Author: Santor, Darcy A

Abstract: Despite the wealth of information examining the well-being and academic performance of students in university, relatively little research has examined the predictors of early success and failure in students. We surveyed 953 students in their first semester of university with respect to a number of academic setbacks, including the number of failed mid-terms, the frequency of skipped classes and the number of late term-papers, and examined a variety of predictors of setbacks, including the severity of health and mental health difficulties, the frequency and type of academic barriers experienced, and the manner in which responded to failure. Results of the study identified several important predictors of early setbacks and failures, as well as the importance of early setbacks in predicting end-of-term grades. Results have important implications for how institutions identify at-risk students and the type of skills that need to be taught during the first semester at school.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100158 - Printed Poster

Effects of Contextual Information on Long Term Face Recognition and Memory

Main Presenting Author: Speck, Martina J

Additional Authors: Egerton-Graham, Maya J; Collin, Charles; Boutet, Isabelle

Abstract: Face familiarization is an important aspect of human social interaction. Context information may be critical to our ability to recall faces and associated names. In our study, we tested effects of context information on long-term face recognition and face-name association performance in 29 participants. During the learning phase, each face, presented at approximately a 22° angle, was paired with a corresponding name, and additional contextual information (a hobby) was introduced for half of the faces. To enhance the contextual richness, lighting conditions were varied throughout the learning process. Immediate recall was performed right after the learning phase, followed by subsequent recall sessions at 1-week and 2-week intervals. During recall, faces were presented at the opposite angle from the one initially learned. Contrary to some existing research, our analysis revealed no effect of contextual information on the recollection of faces or face-name pairs. Moreover, context had no effect on the number of trials needed to reach learning criterion. These findings have potential implications for advancing our understanding of face recognition and memory, with practical applications in various domains.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101407 - Printed Poster

Emotional regulation in the relationship between dispositional mindfulness and the direct roles of traditional bullying in a school environment

Main Presenting Author: Hyslop, Vanessa J

Additional Author: Richard, Jacques

Abstract: According to current literature, more than one-third of Canadian students are involved in bullying situations at school. These findings emphasize the need for a better understanding of the processes that contribute to the development and continuation of bullying in schools to identify relevant factors that can help improve prevention programs. Recently, a few authors have proposed dispositional mindfulness, as it has been shown to reduce many other behavioral and emotional problems in youth. However, based on the findings of previous research, it is possible that emotional regulation strategies play mediating roles in the relationship between a student's level of dispositional mindfulness and his or her behavioral frequency of being involved as a bully or as a victim in school bullying situations. The primary aim of the present study was therefore to examine the existing associations between dispositional mindfulness, cognitive reappraisal, expressive suppression, and bullying experiences at school. Participants were 246 students in grades 4 to 6 attending schools in the northwest of New Brunswick. It was found through structural equation modeling that dispositional mindfulness had a significant negative effect on both cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression strategies. However, only cognitive reappraisal had a significant negative effect on bullying. Nevertheless, it was discovered that having a mindful disposition can have a significant positive impact on reducing both bullying and victimization. This suggests that a student's ability to act with awareness can act as a protective factor against the development and continuation of bullying in the school environment. Increasing dispositional mindfulness among school-aged youth through interventions based on mindfulness practices could therefore potentially reduce victimization and perpetuation of bullying within schools.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 98644 - Printed Poster

Evaluating the Efficacy of a Piloted Accommodation System in a Post-Secondary Institution

Main Presenting Author: Sonoda, Kaitlyn L

Additional Authors: Karasewich, Tara ; Caplan, Nikki A; Norris, Meghan

Abstract: Prevalence rates of learning and mental health disabilities are rising amongst post-secondary students (Canadian University Survey Consortium, 2022; Harrison et al., 2018; Kurth and Mellard, 2006; Lanthier et al., 2023) corresponding to an increased rate in needs for accommodations (Deloitte Canada, 2017). When accessing accommodations, students may face barriers including a lack of understanding of campus supports, concerns regarding instructor reactions, and uncertainty about required documentation; while staff in disability offices are often overwhelmed by the volume of inquiries, leading to challenges with providing timely intervention (Toutain, 2019). To combat these issues, the Queen's University Psychology Department piloted a new system in which instructors can opt-in to centralized support for managing student accommodations, which encourages them to be proactive in their course design. In a pilot study, we found this method to be overwhelmingly preferred by both students and faculty: the majority (58%) of students surveyed said they would prefer to contact central support about accommodations over their teachers, and 100% of the faculty surveyed said they would use it in future courses. We will review open- and closed-ended data to highlight the strengths of this method for effectively implementing accommodations in post-secondary and identify areas for improvement.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100304 - Printed Poster

Examining Honours Bachelor of Behavioural Psychology Students' Awareness, Knowledge, Usage, and Attitudes Surrounding Generative Artificial Intelligence in Education

Main Presenting Author: Jobin, Marie-Line

Co-Presenting Author: Cavanagh, Jordyn

Abstract: Technology is transforming daily life, with education at its forefront. Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) is pivotal in reshaping teaching and learning (Fast and Horvitz, 2017). Adapting education methods is crucial for empowering students in GAI's ethical and proficient use, ensuring competence and integrity (Lui et al., 2023). As GAI's influence grows in education, gathering student insights becomes essential (Chan and Hu, 2023). This study examined St. Lawrence College psychology students' awareness, knowledge, usage, and attitudes surrounding GAI in education. A total of 72 students completed the anonymous online survey. Descriptive statistics and thematic analysis were employed for data analysis. Results revealed that many students lack knowledge of GAI tools and their educational functions (69.5%), explaining the reported lack of confidence in usage (81.7%). Over half expressed discomfort with integrating GAI in education, citing concerns about ethical use, plagiarism, cheating, and decreased critical thinking. The findings showed that students desire faculty to introduce and offer resources on GAI tools to enhance their ethical and efficient use. This study enhanced understanding of student perspectives on GAI integration in psychology education, offering insights for faculty to integrate GAI into the curriculum with both efficacy and ethical considerations.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100449 - Printed Poster

Examining student wellbeing and academic performance over 5 cohorts of data (2017-2022)

Main Presenting Author: Mallet, Matthieu

Co-Presenting Author: Kaur, Amita K

Additional Author: Santor, Darcy

Abstract: The well-being and academic performance of students has been and continues to be a concern, especially within the field of higher education. There are various factors, both internal and external, that can greatly influence the mental and academic health of students. Above all, the outbreak of COVID-19 introduced a lot of challenges that could have exacerbated pre-existing concerns, and this study looks further into the possible influences the pandemic could have had on the psychological and educational wellbeing of students. This study examined differences and changes in academic achievement and mental health over seven successive cohorts at the University of Ottawa. An annual survey run by the institution that examined the relationship between mental health and academic performance was used to gather data. The survey was filled out by a varied cross-section of the student body with an annual sample size varying between 400 and 600 students in each year from 2017 to 2022. The study's repeated measures ANOVA analysis found significant differences in all of the variables that were assessed. The most important discoveries, however, concerned academic perseverance. While not directly responsible for all patterns seen, the COVID-19 pandemic does appear to have made some academic difficulties for pupils worse. These findings have important ramifications for understanding how COVID-19 affected subsequent student cohorts. And it is one of the few studies to have examined academic persistence.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99911 - Printed Poster

Examining the bilingual advantage in autistic children

Main Presenting Author: Labonté, Chantal

Additional Author: Smith, Veronica R.

Abstract: Could bilingualism be an advantage for autistic children? The present study examined the bilingual advantage in executive functioning (EF) and adaptive functioning using parent-report measures among 121 autistic and non-autistic children. The sample included children exposed to various bilingual conditions, including simultaneous bilingualism, sequential bilingualism, and functional monolingualism. When taking a categorical approach to bilingualism, the results of MANOVA did not support a bilingual advantage on parent-reported EF and adaptive functioning for either autistic or non-autistic groups. In taking a continuous approach to bilingualism, the results of multiple regression analyses revealed significant predictive models with age, autism characteristics, maternal education, parent-reported early language development, age at second language (L2) exposure, current L2 exposure, lifetime L2 exposure, parent-reported proficiency L2 speaking, and parent-reported proficiency L2 understanding predicting EF and adaptive skills. Bilingualism variables did not consistently make unique contributions to the models. There was no evidence that bilingualism negatively influences the development of EF and adaptive functioning skills. The results

support recommendations that bilingual families should not be discouraged from exposing an autistic child to their heritage language.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100416 - Printed Poster

***Examining the differences between math and literacy educational apps:
Frequency of downloads, deletion, and proper app co-use by Canadian parents of preschool children***

Main Presenting Author: Mele, Gloria

Co-Presenting Author: Bruin, Avery

Additional Authors: Urquhart, Nicola ; Wood, Eileen; Lee, Joanne

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Literacy is traditionally favoured over math at home (Skwarchuk et al., 2014) but this preference has not been tested for educational apps. Well-designed educational apps can promote children's learning (Abrami et al., 2019; Berkowitz et al., 2015), especially when parents and children co-use (Connell et al., 2015). However, many apps are of poor quality (Meyer et al., 2021) and parents struggle to identify good apps (Pearson et al., 2023). We investigated parents' math and literacy app decisions. METHODS: Canadian parents ($N = 65$) of children ages 2-6 years old completed a survey about app selection for both math and literacy apps. RESULTS: Preliminary data indicate that parents were equally likely to download math (61.5%) and literacy (66.2%) apps. Parents were also equally likely to discard math (32.3%) and literacy (33.8%). Parents reported low levels of co-use with both math (31.9%) and literacy (35.6%) apps. CONCLUSIONS: Approximately 2/3 of parents download literacy and math apps. Unlike other educational media in the home, parents were equally likely to source literacy and math apps which may make exposure to both domains more equivalent for children. IMPACT: The low frequency of discarding apps and co-use are both concerning given the poor quality of many educational apps. Parents may need help identifying quality apps in both math and literacy domains.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100150 - Printed Poster

Exploring Academic and Social Support Seeking Behaviours of First-Year Students to Predict Academic Performance

Main Presenting Author: Faisal, Easha

Additional Author: Mitchell , John

Abstract: *Academic performance (AP) during first year is critical in determining student retention rates, later undergraduate performance, and career related prospects. This study combined predictors individually identified in past research to develop a model to best predict AP of first-year students ($n = 90$). A self-report survey evaluated students' help-seeking (HS), peer learning (PL), self-efficacy (SE), perceived social support (PSS) and access to university-provided social support resources (SSR) and academic support resources (ASR). AP was measured through Togari et al.'s (2008) scale. Consistent with previous research, SE was the strongest predictor of AP. Additionally, a regression model that included HS, SE, ASR, and SSR best predicted AP, accounting for 37% of variance in*

students' AP. Low levels of resource use were observed. The results contribute to understanding resource use and enhancing AP of first-year students during the adjustment to university life. As well, this study extends the idea that a large variance in AP can be controlled by students. Knowing the importance of resource use and help-seeking can lead to the removal of barriers within the educational setting enhancing the experience of many students. This can be especially beneficial to improve the academic experience of first-generation students or students within other equity-deserving populations.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100104 - Printed Poster

Exploring Associations Among ADHD Symptoms, Functional Impairment, and the Subjective Experience of Mental Effort

Main Presenting Author: Fitzpatrick, Danielle F

Additional Author: Eastwood , John D

Abstract: Avoidance of mental effort is a criterion for ADHD, yet associations between ADHD symptoms and subjective experiences of mental effort remain understudied. This preregistered [1] study explores associations between symptoms of ADHD, functional impairment, and subjective feelings of mental effort when considering interesting or chosen and boring or forced activities. Young adults, aged 18-25, were recruited and assessed for self-reported ADHD symptoms and functional impairment (N=105, after exclusions). We predict that a greater presence of ADHD symptoms will be associated with higher ratings of mental effort and unpleasantness for boring or forced activities. The positive correlation between ADHD symptoms and both the amount and unpleasantness of mental effort is expected to be more pronounced for boring or forced activities than compared to interesting or chosen ones. A similar pattern is anticipated in relationships between functional impairment and mental effort, with stronger positive correlations for boring or forced activities. Steiger's Z-tests will be used to compare dependent correlations. Understanding how ADHD symptoms and functional impairment are associated with the experience of mental effort across different kinds of tasks may inform our understanding of ADHD and our ability to treat impairments associated with ADHD. Links:-----[1] https://osf.io/m5vx8/?view_only=c2791fd4d72a472e894a9f6a63002cf3

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100909 - Printed Poster

Exploring Expectations of Meditation

Main Presenting Author: Heer, Ramandeep

Abstract: Mindful meditation is an activity known to be beneficial towards psychological well-being. However, the effects of mindfulness meditation on memory varies as well as what role individual expectations play. This study investigates the impact of mindfulness meditation on memory recall and explores the role of individuals' beliefs and expectations relevant to this process. Conducted over two sessions across a week, the first session requires participants to complete a survey covering demographics and expectations about meditation. The second session requires participants to finish short questionnaires on their stress and general well-being. Participants must complete memory tasks as well as a single guided mindful meditation intervention. The hypothesized results are that individuals who expect their memory to increase will outperform their baseline results and those who

do not, will perform about the same as their baseline results. The conclusions that should be drawn from this are that expectations play a moderator when it comes to meditation and memory performance. The impact of these results is adding to the scarce research available relevant to mindful meditation, memory, and expectations.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101600 - Printed Poster

Exploring Student Experiences and Attitudes Toward University Exams

Main Presenting Author: Bodrug, Thomas E

Additional Author: Keefer, Kateryna

Abstract: The changing landscape of teaching and learning has challenged educators to reassess their approaches to summative assessment. Existing research comparing various exam formats has predominately focused on variants of traditional in-class exams (e.g., multiple-choice vs. essay style) in relation to students academic behaviours (e.g., study strategies) and quantitative outcomes (e.g., grades). There is a noticeable gap in research on non-traditional exam formats and the broader understanding of student perspectives on exams in general. This study employed a phenomenological approach to comprehend the experiences and attitudes of senior undergraduate students with high-stakes exams. A total of 10 students were recruited for semi-structured interviews. Interview questions explored students perspectives on university exams (e.g., exam purpose, formats, effectiveness), as well as their best and worst exam experiences and preparation strategies. Inductive coding and thematic content analysis revealed themes related to the perceived and ideal purpose of exams, characteristics defining an effective exam, students perceptions of fairness and unfairness of the exam experience, and affective characteristics such as grade and test anxiety, and preparation leading to confidence. This project offers a valuable framework for instructors seeking to implement fair and effective assessments while improving the overall exam experience for students in higher education.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 99672 - Printed Poster

Factors Associated with Academic Burnout and its Prevalence among Canadian University Students

Main Presenting Author: Sandhu, Reha

Abstract: The prevalence of academic stress amongst students has been widely documented and associated with academic burnout, which has further been linked to reduced academic performance, and negative physical and psychological outcomes. Academic burnout in postsecondary students occurs due to resource depletion in response to the overwhelming demands of postsecondary education. Self-compassion, time management, and some demographic factors have been identified as important in the academic stress model. However, the role that personal factors, psychological skills, and behavioral skills play in the development of academic burnout remains unclear. Therefore, the goal of the present study is to explore the level of academic burnout in among postsecondary students and its association with influencing factors. A survey will be used to collect demographic information, data from the Student Time-Management Scale (STMS; Balamurugan, 2013), the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS; Neff, 2003), and the Maslach Burnout Inventory Student Survey (MBI-SS; Maslach and Jackson, 1981). At this time, data is still be collected, but will be analyzed by

June 2024. This study has the potential to identify buffers against burnout among postsecondary students. This information will help in the development and implementation of interventions to improve students' academic success.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99852 - Printed Poster

Factors related to parents' reported likelihood of their child to pursue a STEM-related career

Main Presenting Author: Wales, Elora

Additional Authors: Retanal, Fraulein ; Liu, Vivian; Larkin, Emily; Kamineni, Diya; Osana, Helena P.; Maloney, Erin A.

Abstract: Parents' expectations and attitudes influence their children's expectations and attitudes, including their academic aspirations and achievement. Female students are particularly susceptible to gender stereotypes in STEM fields (i.e., Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). For these reasons, we thought it pertinent to explore what factors are related to parents' belief in the likelihood that their child will pursue a STEM-related career. We formulated the following three hypotheses based on existing literature: (H1) Parents will report that it is more likely their child will pursue a STEM-related career if their child is a boy than if their child is a girl, regardless of their child's most recent math grade; (H2) Parents with high math anxiety will report that it is less likely their child will pursue a STEM-related career than parents with less math anxiety, regardless of their child's most recent math grade; (H3) Parents who believe that productive struggle is efficacious for children's math learning will report that their child is more likely to pursue a STEM-related career than parents who do not believe that productive struggle is efficacious for children's math learning. We surveyed 237 North American parents (119 women) of children ages 10-15 and found that our hypotheses were consistent with the data. Our findings suggest that gender and anxiety biases may play a significant role in parental expectations for their children in STEM. This research will help inform educators, parents, and the public, and encourage the development of interventions for math anxiety and girls/women in STEM.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101244 - Printed Poster

Increased School Absenteeism in Students with Attention/Hyperactivity Problems: A Scoping Review

Main Presenting Author: Soki, Shine E

Additional Author: Rogers, Maria

Abstract: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a chronic neurodevelopmental disorder that affects a significant number of children in North America. Research indicates that ADHD, often diagnosed in childhood, can lead to adverse life outcomes such as school failure, limited employment opportunities, and elevated risk of juvenile criminality and incarceration. Emerging evidence suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately and negatively impacted school educational outcomes in children with ADHD. This scoping review examined the relationship between attention

and hyperactivity problems (AHP) and school absenteeism in both pandemic and pre-pandemic studies. Through a systematic literature search across various databases, this review identified 37 studies focusing on AHP-related school absenteeism. Preliminary analyses revealed that students with AHP were more prone to experiencing increased school absenteeism than non-AHP students. These findings are troubling, given that numerous studies have linked school absenteeism to adverse educational and psychosocial outcomes. Evidently, there is an urgent need for educational and policy reform to prioritize supporting and accommodating children with attention and hyperactivity problems—thus improving school attendance rates.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101243 - Printed Poster

Investigating How Math Vocabulary Influences the Math Performance of Grade 4 and 6 Students

Main Presenting Author: Pierre-Jerome, Chelsee Ann

Additional Authors: Lefevre, Jo-Anne ; Douglas, Heather

Abstract: As mathematical knowledge becomes more advanced, teachers need to use math-specific terminology (e.g., numerator, variable, vector) to explain math concepts to their students. How important is mathematical vocabulary to different aspects of students' mathematical development? We investigated the relations among general vocabulary, math vocabulary, and student's mathematical performance. Students in grade 4 ($n = 65$) and grade 6 ($n = 66$) completed measures of their word problem-solving skills (for whole numbers and fractions), symbolic math skills (0-1000 and fraction number line estimation), and vocabulary (general and math-specific). Mathematical vocabulary predicted unique variance in all outcomes for grade 6 students whereas, for grade 4 students, it predicted unique variance in only one outcome, fraction word problems. These findings indicate that math vocabulary skills are relevant for fraction word problems and are more broadly implicated in mathematical performance for older versus younger students.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99144 - Printed Poster

Investigating the Effect of Song on Learning Math-Based Facts and Concepts

Main Presenting Author: Kamassah, Vashti E.

Additional Author: der Nederlanden, Christina

Abstract: Music is often used as a mnemonic, with rhythm, rhyme, and emotional cues enhancing retrieval. Most studies focus on verbatim recall of sung information but do not consider gist-like comprehension. This study examined: 1) whether participants could learn math through song, 2) whether song was more effective than speech, and 3) whether sung instruction resulted in enhanced comprehension and verbatim memory. Ninety-eight participants (64 online, 34 in-person) were randomly assigned to spoken, sung, or a mixed spoken and sung lesson on speed and velocity. Focusing on improved learning outcomes rather than the highest test results, participants were evaluated using pre- and post-lesson math questions. Participants in both online and in-person studies learned math concepts and had higher overall accuracy for comprehension questions than verbatim. In the online study, verbatim showed significantly greater improvement. The sung lesson did not yield

the highest improvement, but there was no significant difference in learning across conditions. Our results add to the literature on music, memory, and learning, finding that although music or mixed speech-song methods did not improve learning relative to speech, participants learned equally well. This study underscores the value of music as an accessible and effective educational tool for adults in online and in-person contexts.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99704 - Printed Poster

Learning about Alphabetics and Fluency: Examining the Effectiveness of a Blended Professional Development Program for Kenyan Teachers

Main Presenting Author: Battaglia, Noah J

Co-Presenting Author: Wood, Eileen

Additional Author: Gottardo, Alexandra

Abstract: Early literacy is a critical skill for young children in the Global South, where English is the language of instruction. The present study examined the effectiveness of an 18-week blended teacher professional development program for Kenyan in-service teachers. The 94 teachers completed two modules (alphabetics and fluency) and four surveys (one before and one after each module). Surveys assessed teachers' confidence and knowledge consistent with the elements of the TPACK model (i.e., content, pedagogy, technology). Knowledge gains were observed for fluency content, but not alphabetics content. Across the program, there were gains in pedagogical knowledge and teachers' confidence. Further analyses examined intersections across key components of the model, highlighting the importance technological integration. Overall, the TPD and accompanying course material provided some support for teachers who struggle with literacy instruction.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101598 - Printed Poster

L'effet de la compréhension des émotions sur les différents rôles que peuvent prendre les jeunes d'âge scolaire dans des contextes de cyberintimidation

Main Presenting Author: Caron , Irène

Additional Author: Richard, Jacques

Abstract: Compte tenu l'ampleur grandissante des technologies, la cyberintimidation est devenue une problématique préoccupante savéant particulièrement prévalente chez les jeunes d'âge scolaire. La cyberintimidation étant un concept parallèle à l'intimidation traditionnelle, cette forme d'intimidation possède toutefois des caractéristiques qui lui sont propres, pouvant engendrer des conséquences encore plus importantes chez les individus y étant impliqués. Comme l'intelligence émotionnelle joue un grand rôle au niveau du développement des stratégies d'adaptation et des relations saines avec les autres, celle-ci est considérée comme un élément déterminant en ce qui concerne l'implication dans les phénomènes d'intimidation et de cyberintimidation. Malgré le fait que la littérature ait démontré la présence de liens entre la cyberintimidation et plusieurs composantes émotionnelles, telles que l'empathie, la perception des émotions et la régulation émotionnelle, le lien entre la cyberintimidation et la compréhension des émotions n'a cependant jamais fait l'objet d'études antérieures à notre

connaissance. La présente étude a donc examiné les habiletés de compréhension des émotions, selon les composantes du modèle de Pons et al. (2004), des enfants impliqués dans la cyberintimidation. L'échantillon est composé de 229 élèves de la 4e à la 6e année des écoles du District scolaire francophone du Nord-Ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick. Nos résultats démontrent une relation négative entre la compréhension des émotions et la cyberintimidation. Plus précisément, les analyses de régression simple suggèrent que moins les enfants comprennent les émotions, plus ils cyberintimident ou sont cybervictimisés. Aucune différence significative de genre nest observée. Les résultats de cette étude contribuent à l'avancement des connaissances en psychologie en informant les professionnels travaillant auprès des jeunes d'âge scolaire sur l'importance du développement des compétences émotionnelles chez ces derniers, entre autres afin de prévenir la cyberintimidation à l'école.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 98908 - Printed Poster

Measuring guilt and shame through time: Longitudinal psychometric properties of the French translation of Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescents (TOSCA-A) over a six-month period

Main Presenting Author: Green-Demers, Isabelle

Additional Authors: Gendreau-Chenette, Philippe ; Pelletier, Daniel

Abstract: The Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescent (TOSCA-A; Tangney, 2002) is composed of 20 items designed to assess propensity towards guilt (10 items) and shame (10 items). The incipient psychometric features (factorial structure, constructs validity, and internal consistency) of the French version of this measure (TOSCA-A-F) were documented in a prior study (Green-Demers et al., 2023). The present study aimed to further our knowledge of the qualities of the TOSCA-A-F by evaluating its longitudinal psychometric properties (factorial invariance over time, predictive validity, and temporal stability). Francophone teenagers ($N=2000$ high school students from grade 8 to 12) completed a questionnaire package twice, during class time, at a 6-month interval. Confirmatory factor analyses results revealed that the TOSCA-A-F items displayed full configural invariance, and partial metric invariance, between Time 1 and Time 2. Moreover, structural equations modeling results indicated that latent change in guilt and shame between Time 1 and Time 2 predicted change in motivation, as well as adaptive school behaviours and academic performance, at Time 2. Temporal stability of latent and observed subscale scores was satisfactory. Results are discussed in terms of their novel contributions to our knowledge of the psychometric properties of the TOSCA-A-F.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101098 - Printed Poster

Motivation in School and Extracurricular Activities: A Comparison Between Perfectionism and Excellencism

Main Presenting Author: Boivin, Thomas

Additional Author: Gaudreau, Patrick

Abstract: The Model of Excellencism and Perfectionism distinguishes perfectionism from the pursuit of excellence, aiming to assess the adaptiveness of perfectionism. Motivation has yet to receive attention

from the MEP. In this study with 336 undergraduate students, the relationship of excellencism and perfectionism with autonomous motivation, controlled motivation, and amotivation in school and extracurricular activities was examined. Multivariate multiple regression analysis was then performed. Excellencism was a significant positive predictor of autonomous motivation and a negative predictor of amotivation in both domains. It also negatively predicted controlled motivation for school. Perfectionism positively and significantly predicted autonomous motivation in school, controlled motivation in both domains, and amotivation in extracurriculars. It also negatively predicted autonomous motivation in extracurriculars. Perfectionists had significantly more controlled motivation in both domains, as well as more amotivation in extracurriculars than those who pursue excellence, along with less autonomous motivation in extracurriculars. The study shows that excellencism is adaptive for the motivation of students in both school and extracurriculars, while perfectionism is primarily not. This is relevant for academic-related domains in which we often encourage people to strive for perfection.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99893 - Printed Poster

Parent Perspectives of Academic and Mental Health Challenges for Children with ADHD: Survey Data

Main Presenting Author: Hai, Tasmia

Additional Author: Brennan-Krip, Finn

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Covid-19 has been identified as a challenge in the schooling of children with ADHD. Perspectives of the challenges from a Canadian sample of parents of children with ADHD was identified through a Canada-wide online survey. METHODS: 266 participants completed the survey that included standard Likert scale questions and open-ended questions. Linear regression and correlation were completed for the quantitative data and themes were identified for the qualitative data. RESULTS: The mean age of children was 10.9 years, and most of the sample was male (N=182). Pearson correlation identified depression, anxiety, and ADHD symptoms to be significantly related to challenges in face-to-face learning with the anxiety score predicting 11.5% of the variability. A similar correlation was conducted for online learning students and frequency of online learning difficulties was reported to explain 43.9% of the variability. CONCLUSION: These results demonstrate the difficulties experienced by children with ADHD in an academic setting during the pandemic. IMPACT: The results suggest different types of support are required to meet the needs of the students.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101270 - Printed Poster

Parent-child language patterns while interacting with dual-language books

Main Presenting Author: Forte, Zoey R

Additional Authors: DeGasperis, Amanda ; Reid, Katherine; Gottardo, Alexandra; Wood, Eileen

Abstract: *Early literacy is related to later academic success, with the home environment and parental involvement playing pivotal roles in shaping a child's language and literacy development. Shared book reading is a powerful tool for fostering children's language and literacy skills (Clemens and Kegel,*

2021; Pillinger and Vardy, 2022; Whitehurst et al., 1994). Code-switching, a practice among bilinguals, involves switching languages within or between sentences (Tulloch and Hoff, 2022). This study examines shared book reading interactions and code-switching patterns of French-English bilingual preschoolers and their parents using a dual-language picture book. The current study investigates patterns of language use in French-English bilingual preschoolers (3-5 years old) and their parents during shared book reading. Eleven parent-child dyads interacted with dual language books. Interactions were coded for mean length of utterance, types and tokens and code-switching. Preliminary analyses reveal infrequent code-switching in children, with across-speaker code-switching being predominant. Preliminary results also show that extratextual talk was significantly correlated across languages, $r = 0.881$ to $.835$, $p <$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101097 - Printed Poster

Savouring While Procrastinating? The Effects on Emotions and Goal Progress.

Main Presenting Author: Thorne, Tyler

Additional Author: Milyavskaya, Marina

Abstract: *Procrastination, the avoidance of important tasks, is a common hindrance to performance and goal pursuit. Contemporary theories frame procrastination as a general response to task-related negative emotions, wherein individuals seek mood repair through avoidance and pleasurable alternatives (e.g., T.V.). Yet procrastination often fails to improve mood, potentially exacerbating negative feelings like guilt. Yet if people are to procrastinate, what impact might savouring - the intentional upregulation of positive emotions by focusing on and appreciating positive experiences – have on procrastination's emotional and goal-related consequences? Using collected data from a week-long experience sampling study (N=329 participants, >70% signals completed), using multilevel models and time-lagged analysis, this study investigates whether instances of co-occurring savouring and procrastination, compared to only procrastination, predict whether an individual feels better or worse emotionally at the next measurement occasion. Insofar that the presence of savouring may alter the emotional consequences of procrastination, we also investigate whether daily and weekly levels of co-occurring savouring and procrastination, compared to only procrastination, predicts better or worse nightly goal progress (within and between persons) and long-term goal progress (between persons), respectively.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101298 - Printed Poster

School absenteeism among immigrant and refugee students in Canada: A scoping review

Main Presenting Author: Aglah, Chris

Co-Presenting Authors: Whitley, Jess; Aktas , Tuba

Abstract: *School absenteeism is a pressing issue in Canada, with 10-20 % of students chronically absent (Aurini and Davies, 2021). Long-term outcomes of absenteeism include low educational attainment and issues with mental health, employment, and the justice system (Ansari et al., 2020). Specific populations, including immigrant and refugee students, are at higher risk (Brault et al., 2022). However, little empirical research exists on the topic. We conducted a scoping review of*

Canadian literature related to immigrant or refugee students in K-12 settings, and school attendance/absenteeism. Given the known paucity of empirical literature, we were inclusive in our search, allowing for journal articles, reports, and dissertations published over the past 20 years. We followed the PRISMA steps for scoping reviews (Tricco et al., 2018), drawing on PsycInfo, ERIC and Education Source databases. Variables extracted included year, population, measure of attendance/absenteeism, type of study, methods used, risk/protective factors, and key recommendations. Preliminary findings indicated that most of the studies focused on older students and that influential factors varied depended in part on the arrival pathway of the students. Risk and protective factors were similar to those for Canadian-born students, with specific identification of several language and culture barriers.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101278 - Printed Poster

Superhero Neuron

Main Presenting Author: Dukeshire, Steven

Abstract: Through creative demonstrations and activities, students benefit from active learning as effective pedagogy requires innovation beyond lecture formats. However, a review of _Teaching of Psychology _revealed few demonstrations/activities suitable for one of the most important topics in Introductory Psychology – a neuron's structure and firing process. This poster depicts an in-class animation of the transformation of the course professor into a Superhero Neuron. Once transformed, the entire firing process is portrayed by the professor, lying on a table in a resting state, representing different parts of the neuron (e.g., fingers dendrites, torso permeable membrane, legs axon covered by myelin sheath, and feet containing the terminal buttons). Student interest is piqued through visualizing as well as calling out what is occurring at each stage of the firing process. Feedback collected at the end of class (n=97) revealed high ratings suggesting the demonstration as useful (6.3 out of 7) and enjoyable (6.7) and at post-midterm (n=44) as helpful for test preparation (5.6). Qualitative comments referred to the demonstration as “funny”, “visual”, and “helpful/memorable”. The evaluation indicated the effectiveness of the Superhero Neuron for increasing class engagement as well as retention and recall of relevant information in a testing situation.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100130 - Printed Poster

The correlation between vocational high school students' sense of power and their academic cheating behaviour

Main Presenting Author: Sun, Wenjin

Co-Presenting Author: Liu, Shuyu

Additional Authors: Lee, Kang ; Gao, Tianchen; Mao, Yixin

Abstract: Cheating is a common but immoral behaviour. Previous study showed that individuals with a higher sense of power may be more inclined to engage in unethical behavior. However, little work has been done to examine the relationship between the sense of power and academic cheating behaviour. Studies suggested that adolescents have gradually formed a complex concept of power and faced academic pressure. The current study examined the relationship between the sense of power and academic cheating behaviour among vocational high school students. We assessed the students sense

of power using Sense of Power Scale and investigated whether they and their classmates engaged in the two most common forms of cheating - cheating on exams and copying homework - as well as the frequency of these behaviors and their acceptance of them. A total of 2629 vocational high school students participated in the survey. The results showed that students with a higher sense of power, both themselves and their classmates, engaged less in cheating behavior. In addition, cheating was less frequent and less accepted among students of high sense of power. This study provides a preliminary exploration of the relationship between academic cheating and cheating behavior, laying the groundwork for future research. It also suggests that educators can reduce academic cheating by empowering students.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101242 - Printed Poster

The effect of compassion meditation on performance attribution following task failure

Main Presenting Author: Marshall, Max J.

Additional Author: Fiocco, Alexandra J.

Abstract: UP TO 48% OF VARIANCE IN STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IS PREDICTED BY ATTRIBUTIONS MADE REGARDING THEIR SELF-PERCEIVED FAILURE. NEGATIVE INTERNAL ATTRIBUTION ABOUT ONE'S ABILITY FOLLOWING FAILURE CAN LEAD TO DEMOTIVATION AND LOWER GPA. EXTANT RESEARCH DEMONSTRATES THAT MINDFUL SELF-COMPASSION MEDITATION (SCM) MAY BE RELATED TO GREATER ADAPTIVE APPRAISAL OF FAILURE. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF SCM ON NEGATIVE SELF-ATTRIBUTION FOLLOWING TASK FAILURE. A TOTAL OF 181 UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ($M_{AGE} = 27.8$; 83% FEMALE) WERE RANDOMIZED TO A PRE-TASK MEDITATION GROUP (PREM), A POST-TASK MEDITATION GROUP (POSTM), OR A NON-MEDITATION CONTROL GROUP (NMC). ALL PARTICIPANTS WERE TOLD THEY FAILED A PERFORMANCE TASK AND SUBSEQUENTLY COMPLETED THE CAUSAL DIMENSION SCALE II AS A MEASURE OF CAUSAL ATTRIBUTION, (SUBSCALES INCLUDED PERSONAL CONTROL, EXTERNAL CONTROL, LOCUS OF CAUSALITY, AND STABILITY). AFTER CONTROLLING FOR TRAIT SELF-COMPASSION AND BASELINE EXTERNAL ATTRIBUTION TENDENCY, RESULTS REVEALED NO GROUP DIFFERENCES ON ANY OF THE ATTRIBUTION SUBSCALES ($PS = .245-.983$). THIS RESEARCH IS THE FIRST TO EXAMINE THE EFFECT OF SCM AS A TOOL FOR FAILURE ATTRIBUTION IN STUDENTS AND PROVIDES PROVISIONAL INSIGHT INTO THE UTILITY OF SCM IN ACADEMIC CONTEXTS. RESULTS ALSO PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH RELATED TO SCM AND ATTRIBUTION IN STUDENTS.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101680 - Printed Poster

The influence of parents' passion for soccer on youth players' attitudes and behaviours

Main Presenting Author: Gauthier, Julien

Additional Authors: Verner-Filion, Jérémie ; Carpentier, Joëlle

Abstract: *_Background_*: This study examined how parents' attitudes toward soccer influence the behaviour of their children when participating in the sport. Specifically, the influence of parents' harmonious (HP) and obsessive (OP) passion (Vallerand, 2015) for soccer on their child's attitudes and behaviour in the context of soccer participation was examined. *_Methods_*: Parents ($N = 120$) of soccer players ($M_{age} = 9.58$ years, all boys) completed the Passion Scale (Marsh et al., 2013) at the beginning of the season (T1). Six months later (T2), coaches evaluated soccer players' autonomous motivation, effort, and performance. *_Results_*: Hierarchical regression analyses showed that parents' HP toward soccer was positively related to their child's autonomous motivation ($\beta = .31, p = .002$), effort during training ($\beta = .32, p < .001$), and performance compared to other players ($\beta = .25, p = .001$) as evaluated by their coaches. In contrast, parents' OP was only, and negatively, associated with coaches' perceptions of athletes' autonomous motivation ($\beta = -.21, p = .02$). *_Conclusions_*: Parents' HP for soccer is related to positive outcomes in youth athletes. *_Impact_*: The results suggest that supporting parents' HP for sports may contribute to children's optimal functioning in sports.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 100151 - Printed Poster

The influence of prosocial traits on prosocial behavior in elementary school students: the moderating effect of the sense of power

Main Presenting Author: Tan, Haotian

Co-Presenting Author: Sun, Wenjin

Additional Authors: Wang, Weicheng ; Bi, Zhecheng; Liu, Ning; Gao, Tianchen

Abstract: Prosocial behaviour is a crucial sign of how well someone has adapted to society. A positive relationship between prosocial traits and prosocial behaviour has been demonstrated. But there is limited research on whether the relationship between the two is influenced by other factors. The current study examined the role that a sense of power played in the relationship between prosocial traits and prosocial behaviour. 826 elementary school students in grades 3-6 participated in the survey. We used the Prosocial Tendencies Measure to measure prosocial traits and the Sense of Power Scale to measure the sense of power. We tested their prosocial behaviour through six dimensions: namely helping, sharing, donating, comforting, cooperating, and volunteering. They were asked to read scenarios and rate their willingness on a scale of 1–7. The results showed a significant interaction between the sense of power and prosocial traits on the dimensions of helping, donating, and cooperation. When the sense of power is high, students prosocial trait tendencies more strongly predict donation and helping behaviour. Conversely, when the sense of power is low, students prosocial trait tendencies more strongly predict cooperative behaviour. The findings advance the understanding of prosocial behaviour and offer educators practical methods for encouraging prosocial behaviour in elementary students.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101671 - Printed Poster

The Institution's Role in Growing Sustained Indigenous Scholars: An Analysis of Indigenous Post-Secondary Student Retention Literature and Recommendations for Academic Leaders

Main Presenting Author: Brozny, Alicia

Co-Presenting Authors: Grier, Melanie; Murry, Adam

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: To improve education and employment outcomes for Indigenous people, both recruitment and retention of Indigenous post-secondary students must be addressed. Indigenous post-secondary student retention has garnered less attention, with the existing literature being deficit-based and incohesive. To address this gap, our study seeks to describe the state of the Indigenous post-secondary student retention literature and provide the first Indigenous post-secondary student retention framework to be used in practice. METHODS: We performed a systematic review and quantitative content analysis of the Indigenous post-secondary student retention literature. Using inductive and deductive coding, popular and novel constructs were grouped into categories to reflect shared meanings. RESULTS: Three key categories emerged as pivotal to Indigenous student retention: 1) Self Factors, 2) Family and Community Factors, and 3) Institutional Factors, the final one being the most extensively described. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: This study provides a tangible Indigenous post-secondary student retention framework based on the current topical literature, a crucial first step in improving retention rates and encouraging strengths-based research approaches. Serving as a practical guide for higher learning institutions, this framework offers multiple points of entry for Indigenous student retention efforts.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101435 - Printed Poster

The relationship between vulnerability level, social support and academic success in university

Main Presenting Author: Jorgenson, Cecilia

Additional Author: Bowker, Anne

Abstract: *In this study we were interested in the relationship between vulnerability, availability of social support and academic success in university. 259 students answered questions about their mental health, loneliness, grit, and social support during the pandemic (2020) when classes were online. Students also answered questions relating to their academic success. When pandemic restrictions were removed, 246 students completed the same questionnaire as they returned to campus (2022). Cluster analyses were used to classify students based on mental health, loneliness, and grit. Two vulnerability clusters (High vs Low) emerged for both years. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to assess the differential role of social support (parent, peer and professor) on academic indicators as a function of student vulnerability. In 2020, for the high vulnerability group, support from parents and professors had a significant impact on their academic success, while these supports were less predictive of academic success for students with lower vulnerability. In 2022, only professor support was predictive of students academic engagement, satisfaction and confidence. Results of this research highlight the importance of parent and professor social support in reducing the negative effects of individual vulnerabilities on academic success, particularly in periods of increased stress.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101626 - Printed Poster

The Role of Nature Cues and Connection to Nature in Academic Engagement

Main Presenting Author: Okigbo, Christine

Additional Authors: Peetz, Johanna ; Desrochers, Jessica

Abstract: Exposure to nature (e.g., outdoor classrooms) has been shown to benefit students. The present research extends this work to examine whether visual nature cues might benefit university students' academic engagement. Across two studies, students were randomly assigned to view instructional materials with either a nature scene or an urban scene background. In Study 1 ($N = 282$), participants used a calendar to either plan for an upcoming assignment/exam in their class or for a non-academic event. Participants reported feeling more academically engaged when planning an academic event on a calendar depicting a mountain scene than on a calendar depicting a skyscraper landscape. In Study 2 ($N = 545$), participants planned for an academic event on a calendar either depicting a nature scene (e.g., forest, mountains, lake scene) or an urban scene (e.g., building, skyline, rowhouses). Calendar background did not affect academic engagement in this larger sample with more varied stimuli. We conclude that the inclusion of nature cues in instructional material likely does not significantly promote academic engagement in university students. However, both studies found a positive association between self-reported feelings of connection to nature and academic engagement. This association suggests that nature exposure over time might play a role in fostering positive academic attitudes.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 98904 - Printed Poster

The Role of Visuospatial Working Memory Span and Spatial Skills in Statistics Understanding

Main Presenting Author: Gibeau, Rose-Marie

Additional Author: Cousineau, Denis

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Quantitative and numerical information are everywhere. However, human beings are not good with statistics (Béland et al., 2016; Gibeau et al., 2023). Indeed, most people have many apprehensions and high anxiety when it comes to statistics (Baloglu, 2003; Cantinotti et al., 2017; Cui et al., 2019; Konold, 1995; Tversky and Kahneman, 1974), which makes the teaching and the learning of the subject difficult. A potential line of research to improve statistics education concerns spatial skills. METHODS: We asked university students enroll in an introductory statistics course to complete a questionnaire about (Study 1) their level of statistics anxiety, their level of spatial anxiety (e.g., mentally rotating a figure), their level of math anxiety and their capacity to retain spatial information, and (Study 2) statistics anxiety, spatial anxiety and their spatial skills. RESULTS: It was found that anxiety towards statistics interpretation is best predicted by spatial working memory span (Study 1) and mental manipulation ability (Study 2). CONCLUSIONS: Lower spatial working memory and lower spatial skills predict higher anxiety towards statistics. IMPACTS: These studies have implications for the teaching and learning of statistics. For example, instructors can improve students spatial skills to lower their anxiety, which will improve their performance.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99257 - Printed Poster

The Way the Cookie Crumbles: Heart Rate Measured via Wearable Technology as a Predictor of Children's Ability to Delay Gratification

Main Presenting Author: Turner, Hayley R

Additional Authors: Roos, Leslie E; Giuliano, Ryan J; McHardy, Bobby; Stienwandt, Shaelyn; Sitka, Madissen

Abstract: Delay of gratification (DoG) is a difficult but important skill for children. Cardiac physiology has been linked to differences in self-regulation during challenging tasks, yet there is limited physiological research on DoG tasks specifically. Hence, we aimed to clarify how heart rate relates to DoG using wearable technology. We hypothesized heart rate would vary across the measurement period (baseline to task to post-task) and based on DoG ability. Heart rate was also presumed to depend on the interaction between factors. To test DoG, children could choose to eat one cookie immediately, or earn two by waiting five minutes. Heart rate was measured using Fitbit smartwatches at baseline, during, and following the task. While additional data will be analyzed, using repeated-measures ANOVA, preliminary results ($n = 55$) showed that heart rate was greater overall in children who did not delay [$F(1,28) = 6.397, p = .017$] and increased across the measurement period for all children [$F(1.646, 46.093) = 11.070, p < .001$]. Counter to hypotheses, no interaction was found. Together, heart rate patterns depended on DoG ability which may also be correlated with self-regulatory capacities, but more research is needed. By using wearable technology, this study acts as the basis for future work examining physiology, DoG, and self-regulation in children, especially outside of laboratory settings.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99225 - Printed Poster

Trait Emotional Intelligence and Academic Procrastination: Testing the Mediational Role of Coping Styles

Main Presenting Author: Hepworth, Kaelen

Co-Presenting Authors: Parker, James; Keefer, Kateryna

Abstract: Academic procrastination is chronically experienced by a large number of post-secondary students, contributing to poor learning and higher stress levels. Knowing the variables and mechanisms which are linked to procrastination can inform ways to reduce this issue. The present study examined the relationships between trait emotional intelligence (TEI), coping, and procrastination. Undergraduates ($N = 286$) completed a questionnaire which assessed four dimensions of TEI (Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, Adaptability, Stress Management), five coping styles (task-focused, emotion-focused, avoidance, cognitive reappraisal, suppression), and academic procrastination. Higher Intrapersonal TEI was the strongest direct predictor of lower procrastination. Higher Stress Management TEI predicted lower procrastination, and this relationship was fully mediated by reduced use of emotion focused coping. Additionally higher Adaptability TEI predicted reduced procrastination, and this relationship was fully mediated by the increased use of task focused coping and increased use of cognitive reappraisal. Interpersonal TEI was unrelated to procrastination. This was the first study to demonstrate the mediational role of coping styles in the

differential relationships between aspects of TEI and academic procrastination. Further studies should target TEI competencies in procrastination interventions.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100730 - Printed Poster

Understanding psychopathology and well-being in Canadian university student-athletes

Main Presenting Author: Bell, Louise

Additional Authors: Fitzpatrick, Siobhan ; Olthuis, Janine

Abstract: INTRODUCTION. Student-athletes (SAs) are at higher risk for poor mental health than non-athletes. The dual factor model conceptualizes mental health as comprised of psychopathology and well-being. Few studies, however, have assessed the association between psychopathology and well-being in SAs or evaluated the implications of any association for SA functioning (i.e., academic, social, physical health, and athletic). This study sought to fill these gaps. METHOD. A survey was administered to 252 Canadian SAs including measures of psychopathology, well-being, and academic, physical health, social, and athletic functioning. RESULTS. Psychopathology and well-being scores were used to categorize SAs as complete mental health, vulnerable, symptomatic but content, or troubled according to the dual factor model. ANOVAs revealed significant differences in social, $F = 21.16$, $p < .001$, physical health, $F = 16.75$, $p < .001$, and athletic, $F = 7.41$, $p < .001$, functioning between categories. CONCLUSIONS. SAs with complete mental health reported better functioning compared to troubled SAs. Other cross-category differences suggested that psychopathology and well-being must be considered to explain differences in SA functioning. IMPACT. Results provide insight into the current mental health of Canadian SAs and the importance of addressing psychopathology and well-being in this population.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 100749 - Printed Poster

Variables Related to Heritage Language Maintenance in Chinese-English speakers

Main Presenting Author: Pan, Victor E

Additional Authors: Li, Wanxin ; Gottardo, Alexandra; Wood, Eileen

Abstract: Language attrition is defined as the process in which individuals lose proficiency in their native or heritage language (HL) (Schmid et al., 2008). Immigrants, especially from the second generation, may experience shame or other negative emotions and a subsequent loss of identity when they lose or have poor heritage language skills. Inability to communicate effectively with family members and friends may also contribute to a negative self-concept and weakening of cultural ties (Sevinç, 2020). This study attempts to determine the primary factors behind HL maintenance and their influence on HL competency. In total 90 participants Chinese-English speaking participants will complete a survey that measures their levels of language anxiety, motivation, language dominance, and acculturation as well as vocabulary knowledge. A one-on-one zoom session was conducted to

measure verbal and reading competency in both English and Chinese. Preliminary analyses with 33 participants show group differences for English vocabulary scores, $F = 17.75$, $p <$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100546 - Printed Poster

Verbal Ability and Time Investment on an Analogies Reasoning Task

Main Presenting Author: Edgar, Nathaniel

Co-Presenting Author: Torres, Adrian

Additional Authors: Zieper, Taylor ; Toplak, Maggie E

Abstract: *VERBAL ABILITY AND TIME INVESTMENT ON AN ANALOGIES REASONING TASK* The Diminishing Criterion Model (DCM), a metacognitive model (Ackerman, 2014), predicts time investment on cognitive tasks based on subjective confidence and item difficulty. Based on findings of a negative curvilinear relationship between time and confidence, the DCM proposes that individuals determine their final response based on this relationship (Ackerman et al., 2020). The current study investigated whether verbal ability influenced time investment patterns on an analogies reasoning task. Young adults ($n = 65$) completed a vocabulary test to assess verbal ability and 70 word analogy items. High and low verbal ability groups were compared using multilevel regression. No significant difference in the analogies task confidence-time relationship was found between groups, $\beta = -0.57$, $SE = 0.37$, $t(4408.84) = -1.55$, $p = .12$, 95% CI [-1.3, 0.15], suggesting that the DCM measures metacognitive aspects of the analogies task independently of verbal abilities. This contributes to understanding individual differences that may impact time investment predicted by the DCM (Ackerman et al., 2023; Ackerman and Levontin, 2023). Verbal knowledge retrieval efficiency does not alter the curvilinear pattern in the DCM. Tasks that require reasoning, such as the analogies task highlight ways that metacognitive methods can deepen our understanding of the learner and inform educational strategies.

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Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101285 - Printed Poster

Review Session

Synthesizing the First Five Years of Research on the Model of Excellencism and Perfectionism

Main Presenting Author: Gaudreau, Patrick

Co-Presenting Author: Schellenberg, Benjamin

Additional Authors: *, Gabrielle Parent; Shanna With; Thomas Boivin ; Boileau, Laurence; Benoît, Antoine; Pétrin-Pomerleau, Philippe; Andrade, Giovanni

Abstract: Many individuals pursue excellence without aiming for perfection. Past theories and research often overlooked this distinction and potentially underestimated the psycho-social costs of perfectionism. The MEP introduced the concept of excellencism to separate the pursuit of high standards from perfectionism (Gaudreau, 2019). Perfectionism extends beyond the pursuit of excellence and the Scale of Perfectionism and Excellencism (SCOPE) has been developed and validated to capture this distinction. Growing empirical research relied on the SCOPE to examine the respective associations of excellencism and perfectionism with outcomes and processes involved in performance, creativity, well-being, psychopathology, motivation and self-regulation, social behaviors, and group functioning. In this session, we will provide a foundational overview of the MEP. Then, we will rely on the nine interpretational scenarios from the MEP to compare and integrate findings from multiple studies. Implications for multidimensional perfectionism and intervention research as well as the potential contributions of the MEP to enhance motivation and self-regulation theories will be discussed. The MEP serves as a collaborative hub to bring together researchers and service providers involved in the promotion of optimal functioning (e.g., performance enhancement, wellness) both within and outside the realm of psychology.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101457 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Section Invited Symposium

Snapshot

Assessing non-verbal expressions in cheating and non-cheating children: Smiling, rhythmic body rocking and face covering

Main Presenting Author: Dong, Liyuzhi Dolly

Additional Authors: Batool, Kanza ; Cameron, Catherine Ann; Lee, Kang

Abstract: Children's cheating behaviours emerge in early childhood and can have negative impacts on their moral development. Childrens non-verbal expressive behaviours provide a valuable gateway to understanding the spontaneous cognitive and affective processes underlying cheating. The current study examined three readily observable non-verbal expressive behaviours: smiling, rhythmic body rocking and face covering, before and after cheating. We invited children ($n = 120$) between 4-7 years of age to play a guessing game. The guessing game involves a series of counting tasks that progressed from very easy to very difficult. Children were left alone and instructed not to peek at the answer when performing the very difficult task. Children were categorized into cheaters and non-cheaters based on whether they peeked when left alone. Compared with non-cheaters, cheaters were significantly more likely to display smiling, rhythmic body rocking and face-covering behaviours just before they started to cheat. They were also significantly more likely to display smiling and face-covering behaviours after they cheated. These findings provide new evidence regarding the expressive behaviours associated with cheating in childhood and suggest the possibility of using behavioural cues for cheating detection and prevention with young children.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100663 - Snapshot

Empowering Financial Literacy in Canada: A Practical Pedagogical Approach Rooted in Applied Cognitive Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Nusselder, Floor

Co-Presenting Author: Burrows, Hannah M. R.

Abstract: A higher education (HEd) degree can reduce the income gap (Statistics Canada, 2019; Zeman and Frenette, 2021), alleviate poverty cycle effects (Clay, 2015), and contribute to long-term health and well-being (Boylan et al., 2022). Income levels are further linked to better financial literacy skills (Haveman and Smeeding, 2006) and education-based interventions are effective at improving financial literacy (Furnham and Cheng, 2019). With 70% of new jobs in Canada requiring a HEd degree (Morisette, 2023), the benefits are profound. Rising tuition rates and various financial barriers hinder the accessibility of HEd, where 34% of non-pursuing 18-24-year-olds cite financial resources as a deterrent (NSCRC, 2022). Despite millions of unclaimed scholarship funds, financial barriers persist and are compounded by underdeveloped financial application skills (Hoff, 2013). Applied cognitive psychology has an important role to play in connecting students with scholarship funding. We respond with an evidence-based program designed for optimal learning and memory practices. The modules promote financial literacy, scholarship awareness, and application competency skills to increase equitable access to HEd. We aim to demonstrate the relevance of rigorous application of psychological science for solving real-world problems in contexts where psychology is typically not discussed.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99778 - Snapshot

Examining the Academic Goal Pursuit Strategies of Undergraduate Students Amidst COVID-19 Disruption

Main Presenting Author: Wilson, Erin

Additional Author: Stroink, Mirella

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has created many challenges for students, especially first-year undergraduate students transitioning to post-secondary education. Since research examining the resources and coping strategies used by first-year university students during the pandemic is limited, the aim of the present study was to examine the level of disruption the pandemic had on the academic goals of this population during their last two years of high school, and to investigate whether relationships existed between this disruption, social support, school connectedness, coping strategies, and current levels of student well-being, life satisfaction, and academic self-concept. First and second-year undergraduate students from Lakehead University were recruited to complete an online questionnaire. Three hypotheses were developed and tested using a correlational matrix run on SPSS. Results revealed partial support for these hypotheses and suggest that social support and school connectedness are important factors for life satisfaction and achieving academic progress and success throughout challenging situations. A regression analysis was also run, and results will be further discussed in the presentation along with the importance for the development of university programs that promote student connectedness.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100785 - Snapshot

Parental evaluations of scaffolding in educational numeracy apps: What parents notice and accurately rate

Main Presenting Author: Urquhart, Nicola

Additional Authors: Lee, Joanne ; Wood, Eileen

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Of the thousands of educational apps available for download, most do not have appropriate educational features (Meyer et al., 2021). Well designed math apps can have positive effects on children's learning (Berkowitz et al., 2015) but parents have difficulty identifying critical educational features for apps in the app store (Pearson et al., 2023). It is unknown how parents identify those features within the apps themselves. **METHODS:** The present study investigated 45 Canadian parents' ratings of scaffolding in four numeracy apps after exploring them in a random order. The apps had been rated for scaffolding content by trained coders. **RESULTS:** Parents' accuracy rating compared to the coders for scaffolding ranged from 43.9-62.8% by app. Accuracy also differed across the 8 scaffolding features. Some features were difficult for parents to rate, with 49.4% of parents using the "I didn't notice" option for the presence of automatic levelling. **CONCLUSION:** The results highlight specific types of scaffolding that parents have difficulty rating, as well as shed light on what scaffolding features parents value in a numeracy app. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Knowing which features parents already know to look for and which they do not allows for tailored guides for parents who are seeking information on choosing good educational apps to add to their child's home learning environment.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100121 - Snapshot

Socio-cognitive Correlates of Young Children's Cheating Behaviour

Main Presenting Author: Sun, Wenjin

Additional Authors: Lee, Kang ; Tan, Haotian; Liu, Shuyu

Abstract: Cheating is a common but unethical human behaviour. Existing research involving young children has mainly focused on contextual factors affecting cheating behaviour, whereas socio-cognitive factors have been relatively understudied. The current study examined whether young children cheated in games and what socio-cognitive factors (e.g., executive function ability, theory of mind, moral judgment, personality traits and self-efficacy) were related to their cheating behaviour. A total of 161 children aged 5-9 were invited to participate in the experiment. The experiment included assessments to test childrens socio-cognitive abilities and 6 games designed to test whether children would cheat. Each game consisted of 5 tasks that progressed from being very easy to being very difficult. Children were left alone when performing the very difficult task. Any behaviour of children that violated the rules of games (e.g., peeking at answers) was defined as cheating. The results showed that the higher the level of the childrens executive function, the less likely they were to cheat. However, other socio-cognitive factors were not significantly related to children's cheating behaviour. This finding advances knowledge about socio-cognitive mechanisms underlying the early development of cheating and provides the empirical basis to guide the development of cheating prevention programs.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100830 - Snapshot

*The photovoice method to address positive mental health in secondary schools:
What contexts and conditions influence the democratic and inclusive participation of students?*

Main Presenting Author: Tougas, Anne-Marie

Co-Presenting Author: Biron, Marie-Lee

Additional Authors: Therriault, Danyka ; Thibault, Isabelle; Jaimes, Annie; Shareck, Martine; Lane, Julie

Abstract: Background. Existing research invites further reflection on the use of photovoice in a way that supports genuine participation and avoids reinforcing power inequalities within an educational setting. This study aimed to gain a better understanding of what may influence student participation in a photovoice activity targeting positive mental health in secondary schools. Methods. Since fall 2022, our research team has supported the staff from five secondary schools in Quebec who have implemented an activity inspired by the photovoice method with small groups of students. In this multiple-case study, qualitative data was collected through various methods (interviews, observations, focus groups, logbooks) and respondents (school professionals, students, administrators) to gain profound insight into the ecosystem within which the photovoice activity was implemented. Results. A cross-case analysis of the data highlighted the challenges experienced to engage students and adapt to the school reality. Conclusions / Action. Recommendations are identified to support the democratic and inclusive participation of students, such as ensuring a regular presence at school from the facilitator, offering ongoing support, formatting the animation guide, scheduling additional meetings, involving the school principal, integrating the photovoice activity into existing school activities, etc

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101342 - Snapshot

Towards a Real-time Tutor for Deep Learning

Main Presenting Author: Lazic, Milan

Additional Author: Woodruff, Earl

Abstract: Recent advancements in machine learning and artificial general intelligence offer the potential to create intelligent tutoring systems that optimize student learning. This study aims to identify behavioural and physiological indicators, as well as trait predictors of deep learning. As participants ($N=150$) completed 15 word problems, facial expressions and autonomic nervous system activity were measured using iMotions' real-time automatic facial expression detection software (imotions.com) and Transdermal Optical Imaging (TOI; Wei et al., 2018), respectively. We measured personality using the The Big Five Inventory–2 Short Form (Soto, 2017). Preliminary descriptive and machine learning analyses including Lasso regression revealed distinct behavioural and physiological indicators, as well as trait predictors of deep learning. These results lay the foundation for the development of a real-time tutoring system that facilitates deep learning.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101233 – Snapshot

Guiding Curiosity - Parental detailed responses & info-seeking during adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Meng, Tao

Abstract: This study, presented by Tao Meng, explores the impact of detailed parental responses during childhood on the tendency of adults to seek more information in their communications. Stemming from personal experiences characterized by "annoying brief responses," Tao poses a research question examining the relationship between childhood experiences and adult information-seeking behaviors. The research builds upon existing studies suggesting that children of authoritative parents, who combine support with clear expectations, show heightened curiosity and interest in exploring new information. It also references studies linking the quality of parental responses to adult psychological well-being and language development. The research employs a methodological approach starting with a pilot study to establish internal consistency and correlation. A power analysis determined the required sample size based on pilot study findings. The study then progressed to a survey of 249 adults, 98 completing it successfully. These participants provided data on their childhood experiences with parental responses and their current information-seeking behaviors. The results indicate a moderate, statistically significant positive correlation between detailed parental responses in childhood and the tendency to seek more information in adulthood. This suggests that more comprehensive and responsive parental communication can foster a lifelong habit of curiosity and information-seeking. The study, however, notes limitations regarding the internal consistency of items and the reliance on memories, which may be biased. Future research is suggested to improve item consistency and explore the relationship across different age groups. The findings have practical implications for parenting, suggesting that detailed and responsive communication with children might enhance their future information-seeking tendencies.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101679 - Virtual Poster

THEME: EXPLORING INTELLECTUAL ROOTS

Examining our discipline and various psychological constructs from a theoretical, historical and/or philosophical lens

12-Minute Talk

Changes in the Style and Contents of Abstracts from The Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology between the 1960s and the 2010s.

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.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 98770 - 12-Minute Talk

Lower and upper bounds to missing correlation entries.

Main Presenting Author: Olvera Astivia, Oscar L.

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Partially specified correlation matrices (not to be confused with matrices with missing data or EM-correlation matrices) can appear in research settings such as integrative data analyses, quantitative systematic reviews, meta-analysis, or whenever the study design only allows for the collection of certain variables. That is, research could exist where variables (X,Y) are correlated, variables (X,A) are correlated, but the correlation between A and Y is never observed. Although approaches to fill in these missing entries (albeit limited) exist, the result is usually a single value that maintains the properties of a correlation matrix (e.g., positive definiteness, symmetry, etc). Nevertheless, more than one value can usually be filled in, making it difficult to decide which values could be the most useful or appropriate for an analysis. METHODS: The present research relies on the theory of convex optimization and semidefinite programming to derive a semidefinite program that can offer researchers a mathematically principled approach to fill in the missing entries. Once the missing entries are filled in, a stochastic search is initiated where the boundary values of all the missing correlations can be approximated. That is, for every missing correlation entry, the maximum and minimum values that would preserve the property of positive definiteness of the correlation matrix are obtained. RESULTS and CONCLUSION: Preliminary simulation work showcases promise for this approach. Instead of ending with a single set of values that preserve the property of positive definiteness, multiple boundary points can be obtained so that*

researchers can test the sensitivity of their analyses. A potential limitation that I expect to be fixed in the future is the length of time it takes the algorithm to converge. When multiple entries are missing, the potential space to explore for the bounds can become complex, so different approaches to make the search more efficient (e.g. multiple random starts) are being tested to obtain a fully working function. ACTION/IMPACT: I hope that an approach such as this could be potentially used in contexts such as meta-analysis whenever researchers are unable to find enough information about specific variables or populations of interest. Although this approach cannot be a substitute for obtaining actual datapoints, it offers a mathematically justified way to include said information while offering a sense of the uncertainty around it.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99928 - 12-Minute Talk

Scientific Perspectives on Autism Over Time

Main Presenting Author: Di Feo, Gian Marco

Abstract: PURPOSE: THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO EXAMINE CHANGES IN THE BELIEFS AND CONTENTS OF ARTICLES ON AUTISM SINCE THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY. CHARACTERISTICS ANALYZED WERE THE MENTIONING OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS, COUNTRY, AND INSTITUTION OF THE FIRST AUTHOR, METHODOLOGIES USED, JOURNAL, AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. METHODS: ALL ARTICLES (N=566) ANALYZED WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST, 1943 AND DECEMBER 31ST, 2021. INTER RATER RELIABILITY WAS ASSESSED AND THERE WAS A 94.4 PERCENT AGREEMENT AMONGST RATERS. ALL ARTICLES WERE ANALYZED THROUGH BOTH PUBMED AND PSYCINFO. RESULTS: A ONE WAY CHI SQUARE INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXPRESSING MIXED BELIEFS ON THE CAUSE OF AUTISM. SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVES ON THE CAUSE OF AUTISM HAVE CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER TIME. PARTICULARLY, THE BELIEF OF EMPIRICISM (ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS) HAS DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY, WHILE BOTH MIXED BELIEFS AND NATIVISM HAVE INCREASED REMARKABLY. ADDITIONALLY, THE MENTIONING OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS IS INVOLVED WITH THE BELIEFS ON THE CAUSE OF AUTISM. CONCLUSION: ARTICLES IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY ARE MOST LIKELY TO EXPRESS BOTH NATIVIST AND EMPIRICIST VIEWPOINTS ON THE CAUSE OF AUTISM. ARTICLES THAT EXPRESS MIXED BELIEFS ARE MOST LIKELY TO MENTION DRUGS IN THEIR STUDY. THE RESULTS IMPACT SCIENTIFIC SELF-UNDERSTANDING ON AUTISM AND BELIEFS IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES, AND ADVANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING GLOBALLY.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 98768 - 12-Minute Talk

The Examination of Academic Misconduct and the Dark Side of Personality

Main Presenting Author: Link, Jaedan W

Additional Author: Carolan , Patrick L

Abstract: The Triarchic model proposes that psychopathy can be defined by three personality dimensions, boldness, disinhibition, and meanness, and previous research has linked these traits to

academic cheating (Baran and Jonason, 2020; Ljubin-Golub et al., 2019; Patrick et al., 2009). This current study uses an online survey of undergraduate students to examine if the association between the triarchic traits and academic cheating is similar for North American and European university and how the triarchic traits correlate with various forms of academic cheating. This current study is correlational; participants were given academic misconduct and psychopathy measures. Ninety-nine participants completed questionnaires measuring demographics, academic misconduct, and psychopathy. Analyses found that academic misconduct was common, with 76% reporting at least committing one academic misconduct behavior in the prior twelve months. TriPM total and subscale scores all show significant positive correlations with each other and different forms of academic misconduct. Also, the dark triad's personality traits of psychopathy and Machiavellianism correlate significantly with various academic misconduct behaviors. These results show that various conceptualizations of psychopathy and psychopathic personality traits are associated with academic misconduct and various academic misconduct behaviors.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100101 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

How do we responsibly integrate Buddhism and Psychology?

Main Presenting Author: Edirisinghe, Savie

Additional Author: Cassin, Stephanie

Abstract: CRITICAL ISSUE: Buddhist theory and practice have become increasingly relevant within psychological discourses. Notably, mindfulness, an ancient Buddhist practice, self-compassion, and loving kindness have effectively been integrated into clinical intervention. However, there are concerns regarding the misapplication of Buddhist practices in Western psychology. One disparity stems from the centrality of psychopathology in our discipline. Conversely, Buddhism takes a holistic view of positive well-being (Wallace and Shapiro, 2006). In addition, psychology has a tendency to separate Buddhist teachings from their philosophical grounding and present these as empirically-validated constructs; erasing context and whitewashing ancient knowledge (Shonin et al., 2014). We will discuss how we, as scholars, might responsibly integrate these disciplines in a culturally-informed way. We will also explore differences in psychological and Buddhist thought (e.g., meanings of suffering, conceptualization of the relational self, individualism vs. collectivism). SIGNIFICANCE: Working towards true culturally-informed practice, we must situate knowledge in its cultural context. Engaging with other ways of knowing improves the quality and reflexivity of research as well as the cultural responsiveness of resulting interventions. Diverse voices are needed to incite discussion around a future of responsible integration for Buddhism and psychology. ENGAGEMENT: Prepared questions will be posed to participants who will work in small groups/pairs to briefly discuss. Participants will be invited to share their reflections with the larger group to provoke thoughtful discussion.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99880 - Conversation Session

Inclusive Evidence-Based Practice: A Roundtable on Update to CPA Guidelines

Main Presenting Author: Luo, Houyuan

Additional Authors: Van Vliet, K. Jessica ; Woodend, Jon; Sepehry , Ali Amir ; Villebrun , Gwendolyn

Abstract: *THIS ROUNDTABLE HAS ARISEN FROM A CURRENT INITIATIVE TO UPDATE CPAS GUIDELINES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE (EBP; CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 2012). THE INITIATIVE AIMS TO INCORPORATE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND INDIGENOUS WAYS OF KNOWING INTO THE GUIDELINES. PARTICIPANTS WILL EXAMINE THE RATIONALE FOR DIVERSIFYING THE TYPES OF EVIDENCE THAT ARE ACCEPTED AND PRIZED WITHIN PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE. SUCH DIVERSIFICATION MAY HELP EBP BETTER REFLECT THE COMPLEXITY OF HUMAN EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS FORGING PATHWAYS FOR MORE INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES. DISCUSSIONS WILL FOCUS ON UPDATING DEFINITIONS, ENSURING METHODOLOGICAL INTEGRITY, AND EMPHASIZING THE CULTURAL AND CONTEXTUAL RELEVANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS. THE DIALOGUE AND INSIGHTS THAT ENSUE FROM THIS CONVERSATION SESSION WILL HELP INFORM ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UPDATING EBP GUIDELINES.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99879 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Can Metascience and STS Contribute to Methodological Reform in Psychology?

Moderator(s): Slaney, Kathleen L

Panelists: Slaney, Kathleen L.; Sharpe, Donald; Chirkov, Valery; Flake, Jessica Kay; Osbeck, Lisa

Abstract: *There has been much discussion of the “replication crisis” and “questionable research practices” within psychological science, and of the mounting need for methodological reform. As with all scientific disciplines, psychology operates with a set of principles and standards of practice regarding the methods and means of gathering knowledge and justifying claims. However, most of the recent internal critique of psychological research practice is aimed at correcting or improving currently dominant psychological methods and approaches but does not seriously examine or challenge their foundations. This may be partly due to the fact that psychological science has historically been quite disconnected from metascience and science and technology studies (STS) scholarship, both of which offer interdisciplinary critical lenses through which both methods theory and practice may be examined. This panel discussion will consider the question of whether such areas of scholarship have anything new to offer to current discussions of methodological reform in the discipline. The moderator and four panelists will bring a range of perspectives to both the central question and questions specific to their areas of expertise, which include psychological measurement and quantitative psychology; applied psychological methods; qualitative methods of inquiry; general and psychology; and history and philosophy of science.*

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 98666 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

Has the Medical Model Destroyed Mental Health? Examining the Use of the Medical Model in Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Wills, Jordan D

Additional Authors: Blair, Karen I; O' Handley, Bre

Abstract: The medical model has been and still is the predominantly used framework in the treatment of mental illness. The medical model is often used in psychology to diagnose psychological disorders with a heavy reliance on drug-prescriptions to treat them. In 1970, Roger Myers interviewed Charles Watson as part of the Oral History of Psychology in Canada project. Watson played a prominent role in Psychology during the 1900s and assisted in passing groundbreaking mental health legislation including the Mental Health Act in 1964. In Watson's interview with Myers, he is asked about the current dissatisfaction with the medical model in the area of mental health and Watson responds by claiming in a negative connotation "I think they will succeed in destroying mental health." This begs the question, why did Watson believe that the medical model and its current trajectory would destroy mental health and did his prediction come true? This poster will present a literature review aimed at evaluating whether Watson's prediction has come true half a century after he first made this remark to Roger Myers. Current critiques of the medical model will be considered alongside primary sources which may have shaped Watson's prediction in 1970 while assessing the extent to which his prediction has come true.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section
Session ID: 100594 - Printed Poster

Innovations in Psychometrics: Generativity at the Dimensional Level

Main Presenting Author: van Benthem, Maaike Raven

Additional Authors: Parker, James DA; Summerfeldt, Laura J

*Abstract: * BACKGROUND: Generativity is the desire for one's actions to be meaningful, it is the drive to act in ways that will foster the next generation (Erikson, 1963). The gold standard measure is the _Loyola Generativity Scale_ (_LGS_; McAdams and de St. Aubin, 1992). In respect to Erik Erikson, the LGS was developed with a unidimensional understanding of generativity. However, subsequent research has argued for a "multi-" dimensional conception. The aim is to examine different models of generativity and clarify the dimensional nature of this construct. * METHODS: Surveys will be administered to an adult sample ($N = 1,200$) containing questions from the LGS and secondary measures such as the _Toronto Empathy Questionnaire_ (_TEQ_; Spreng et al., 2009). ANOVAs will be performed on the data obtained from respondents. * RESULTS: The results are yet to be obtained, but it is expected that the data will support the understanding that generativity is a unidimensional construct. Multidimensional models of generativity will be lower in parsimony (e.g., explanatory power). * CONCLUSIONS: It is expected that the results will have implications for conceptualizing generativity and its role in well-being. A unidimensional model of generativity can be associated with a notion of well-being that is well-consolidated (vs. over-complicated). * ACTION and IMPACT: No actions were required up to this point.*

Section: Students in Psychology
Session ID: 99503 - Printed Poster

Theory of Mind and Online Self-Disclosure in Adolescent Friendships

Main Presenting Author: Yasiniyan, Sepideh

Additional Authors: Tong, Donia ; Lecce, Serena; Talwar, Victoria

Abstract: Self-disclosure, the act of sharing personal information, is crucial for peer relationships among adolescents. Previous research has established a positive association between Theory of Mind (ToM) and self-disclosure in face-to-face interactions among early adolescents (Lavoi and Talwar, 2022). However, the relationship between online self-disclosure and ToM remains unexplored. Through the Qualtrics platform, 80 adolescents aged 11 to 18 completed self-report measures. The self-disclosure questions assessed the frequency of disclosing the true self, embarrassing moments, being in love, and secrets with a friend online. To measure ToM, Strang stories were used, and language abilities were assessed using the WASI-II similarities and vocabulary subscale. This study employs Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The findings reveal a statistically significant association between the frequency of online self-disclosure and Theory of Mind ($b = .33$, $p = .04$), and the model indicates a good fit to the data ($CFI = 1.000$, $TLI = 1.045$, $RMSEA = 0.052$). This study supports the idea that Theory of Mind predicts a higher frequency of online self-disclosure. The study contributes to the developmental distinction between online and in-person friendships, highlighting differences in social connections in online interactions.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99463 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Self or others? Examining different orientations of compassion and their relationship to depression and well-being

Main Presenting Author: Brophy, Kyla

Additional Authors: Boivin-Ménard, Romy ; Quinn, Rosalie; Wan, Jane; Bardine, Alexei; Körner, Annett

Abstract: Compassion towards oneself and others has been associated with numerous positive psychological outcomes; however, the orientation of compassion (directed towards self or others) appears to impact the significance and strength of these relationships. This study uses a French version of the Sussex-Oxford Compassion Scales for Self and Others (SOCS-S, SOCS-O) to examine the relationship between self-compassion and compassion for others with depression, well-being, and attachment insecurity in a general population sample ($N = 311$). Participants were recruited via online advertising, and completed the SOCS-S, SOCS-O, and measures assessing depression (DASS-21), well-being (WEMWBS), and attachment insecurity (ECR-R). The relationship between total and subscale scores was assessed through Pearson correlations, using corr.test and corr.p functions from the psych R package. Results show that compassion for self and others are positively associated with well-being, but only self-compassion was significantly negatively associated with depression and attachment insecurity. Results suggest that compassion for others may not be as impactful on negative psychological constructs as compassion for oneself. These findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of compassion, highlighting the importance of orientation when considering compassion-based psychotherapy interventions.

Section: Counselling Psychology
Session ID: 101568 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Humanistic psychology and the psychological humanities: connecting the dots

Main Presenting Author: Stam, Henderikus

Abstract: Long considered as a psychological program past its prime, the influence of humanistic psychologies from the 1950s and 1960s weaves its way through contemporary psychology in subtle ways. Indirectly, this is what transpired with the arrival of the “Psychological Humanities.” Although the latter is in no way a direct descendant of humanistic psychology, it is nonetheless a contemporary incarnation of several ideals that also motivated humanistic psychology. The psychological humanities have been lauded as a means of connecting psychology and disciplines from the humanities, particularly philosophy and the arts. With a focus generally on the cultural and social contents of psychology they have reserved a special place for the notion of "subjectivity." The "psychological humanities" thus conceived is a project considerably more sophisticated and intellectually broader than that originally proposed by humanistic psychology. Despite this, like its predecessor, it contains a multitude of possible projects, scattered far and wide over several intellectual realms. It also implies a certain hostility to the scientific project of psychology. While it is to be welcomed for its willingness to extend the narrow confines of psychology, I consider the historical and contextual place of the psychological humanities as a movement and some reservations about its overall viability.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section
Session ID: 100702 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Inspecting the fruits of interdisciplinary inquiry for psychology

Main Presenting Author: Osbeck, Lisa

Abstract: Interdisciplinarity and related terms have flooded academic discourse for several decades and continue to occupy a prominent place in contemporary philosophy. Psychology in various ways reflects these trends with less explicit focus. Abundant research and theory underscore the generative epistemic potential of interdisciplinary inquiry; however, much remains unclear about how it should be defined, understood, and evaluated. Moreover, favorable sentiment is not universal; at the very least claims concerning the promises require qualification and nuance. I will draw upon prior ethnographic study of interdisciplinary laboratories and current research on the experience and trajectories of interdisciplinary scholars to highlight fundamental questions and lingering problems concerning the epistemic, social, historical, pragmatic, personal, and methodological dimensions of interdisciplinary inquiry. Finally, I will also explore implications of issues raised with reference to contemporary interdisciplinary configurations that include psychology, including cognitive science, Science and Technology Studies (STS), and psychological humanities.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section
Session ID: 100866 - 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

Canadian early childhood educators' perceptions of tattling behaviors: A national survey

Main Presenting Author: Campbell, Sarah A

Additional Authors: Patel, Krupali ; Holden, Olivia L; Bruer, C Kaila ; Evans, Angela D; Williams, Shanna

Abstract: *FROM AN EARLY AGE, CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF HONESTY; HOWEVER, NOT ALL FORMS OF TRUTH-TELLING ARE EQUALLY APPRAISED. TATTLING SITS IN A MORAL GRAY ZONE WHERE CHILDREN ARE OFTEN REPRIMANDED FOR SHARING HONEST DISCLOSURES OF OTHERS' BEHAVIOURS. DESPITE THE PREVALENCE OF TATTLING AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN AND ITS UNIQUE ROLE AS A CRITICIZED FORM OF TRUTH-TELLING, LITTLE RESEARCH HAS EXAMINED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS PERCEPTIONS AND INSTRUCTION REGARDING TATTLING. THE CURRENT STUDY AIMED TO EXAMINE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS' TATTLING EXPERIENCES WITH PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN. A TOTAL OF 689 DAYCARE EDUCATORS ACROSS CANADA COMPLETED A SURVEY ON CHILDRENS TATTLING BEHAVIORS. THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS REPORTED OBSERVING TATTLING TWO TO FIVE TIMES EACH DAY (29.8%), AND THAT TATTLING EMERGED BETWEEN THE AGES OF THREE AND FOUR (70%). EDUCATORS ALSO REPORTED A VARIETY OF WAYS IN WHICH THEY RESPOND TO TATTLING. EDUCATORS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED ADDRESSING THE CHILD WHO WAS TATTLED ON (70%), WITH LESS FREQUENT RESPONSES INCLUDING DISCOURAGING (33%) OR IGNORING THE TATTLER (24%). FURTHERMORE, 84% OF EDUCATORS DID NOT REPORT HAVING ANY MATERIALS ON TATTLING IN THEIR CLASSROOMS (E.G., STORIES) AND MANY INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD LIKE MORE TRAINING ON TATTLING (59%). THESE RESULTS PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THE REACTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS CHILDREN RECEIVE WHEN REPORTING MINOR INFRACTIONS.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101029 - 12-Minute Talk

Impact of Positive Childhood Experiences and Social Support on Emotion Regulation Abilities in Adults with ADHD

Main Presenting Author: Lowe, Catherine T

Co-Presenting Author: Bath, Alexandra C

Additional Authors: Callahan, Brandy L; Climie, Emma A

Abstract: *Individuals with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) often struggle with emotion regulation or using contextually appropriate coping strategies. Protective factors, such as positive*

childhood experiences (PCEs) and social support, can mitigate environmental threats, preserving emotion regulation. Whether and how social support and PCEs are related to emotion regulation in those with ADHD is unknown. Adults with ADHD ($n = 81$) reported PCEs, current social support, and emotion dysregulation. Structural equation mediation path analysis examined direct and indirect pathways between PCEs and emotion dysregulation through social support. PCEs were not directly predictive for emotion regulation in adulthood; however, higher PCEs indirectly predicted improved emotion regulation through increased social support ($\beta = -.78$, 95% CI [-1.41, -.27]), specifically self-esteem social support ($\beta = -.60$, 95% CI [-1.11, -.20]). Increased PCEs predicted higher perceived social support and in turn, improved emotion regulation abilities. Possibly, PCEs facilitate increased social connections throughout childhood and into adulthood, thereby increasing access to social support, and consequently sustaining emotion regulation strategies. Promoting PCEs in childhood may be protective for long-term emotion regulation for adults with ADHD.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100411 - 12-Minute Talk

Influence of Psychosocial and Environmental Risk Factors for Co-regulation in Mother-Child Dyads Across Interaction Contexts

Main Presenting Author: Leong, Elizabeth L

Additional Authors: Paré-Ruel, Marie-Pier ; Lazimbat, Olivia K; St-Roch, Cassandra; Serbin, Lisa A; Stack, Dale M

Abstract: Research on how psychosocial and contextual factors shape mother-child co-regulation (how mothers and children mutually shape their interactions) is lacking. In the present studies, mother-child dyads drawn from a historically disadvantaged longitudinal research sample (1-6 years; $N = 144$ dyads) engaged in various interaction tasks and dyadic co-regulation was observationally coded. In Study 1a, metrics of psychosocial (e.g., parent stress) and environmental (e.g., low income) risk were created using confirmatory factor analysis. Environmental risk predicted more socially disengaged co-regulation during free play tasks. Conversely, greater psychosocial risk predicted less socially disengaged co-regulation during a task which required mothers to do paperwork rather than attend solely to their nearby child. In Study 2b, latent profile analysis revealed 2 profiles based on the co-regulatory patterns observed across the interaction tasks. In profile 1, dyads adapted their co-regulatory patterns according to task demands. In profile 2, dyads adapted their co-regulation less, maintaining higher social engagement across tasks. Dyads in profile 2 had significantly more psychosocial risk than dyads in profile 1. Broader environmental and psychosocial risk factors and immediate contexts shape dyadic co-regulation. Reducing contextual risks may promote healthy co-regulatory processes.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99977 - 12-Minute Talk

Pregnancy-specific Anxiety and Social Support: Protective Factors for Child Executive Functioning Through Epigenetic Age

Main Presenting Author: Lowe, Catherine T

Additional Authors: Ross, Kharah M; Letourneau, Nicole; Merrill, Sarah; Giesbrecht, Gerald; Climie, Emma A

Abstract: Maternal distress, such as pregnancy-specific anxiety (PSA) and partner social support are associated with child outcomes including executive functioning (EF). Patterns of DNA methylation related to biological aging, as captured by the Horvath epigenetic clock, could mediate associations between maternal distress, partner support, and child executive function. METHODS: Women ($n = 90$) reported PSA and partner support during early (< 27 weeks) and late (> 27 weeks), and scores were averaged. Infant buccal and buffy cell tissue samples collected at 3 months were used to determine epigenetic age differences (EAD). Child EF was assessed at 5 years using the Behavior Assessment System for Children-2, with lower scores indicating better EF. Structural equation modeling was used to test associations between PSA and partner support with child executive function mediated by child EAD. RESULTS: PSA ($\beta = -0.06$, 95% CI [-0.32, -0.04]), and partner support ($\beta = -0.06$, 95% CI [-0.11, -0.01]) indirectly predicted child EF through EAD. Higher PSA or partner support was associated with higher EAD, which in turn was associated with better EF. CONCLUSIONS: This study suggests maternal prenatal psychosocial experiences potentially biologically embed EF development through altered infant epigenetic aging. Partner social support and small to moderate PSA could be normative and protect child EF.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 98931 - 12-Minute Talk

The association between Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and emotional regulation (ER): a meta-analysis

Main Presenting Author: Salama, Haneen

Abstract: Existing research shows a strong association between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), which include abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, and lifelong deleterious psychological, physical, and relational outcomes. The development of emotional regulation (ER), defined as the behaviours that affect “which emotions we have, when we have them, and how we experience and express them” (Gross, 2001), is no exception. Despite an influx of publications in the ACEs literature, few high-quality secondary sources are examining the relationship between the two constructs. This study aims to fill this gap using a meta-analysis to synthesize past research on ACEs and emotional regulation. In line with previous research, we anticipate finding significant associations between the increased prevalence of ACEs and emotional dysregulation. The meta-analysis employs rigorous inclusion criteria to ensure the reliability and validity of the selected studies, employing statistical methods to estimate effect sizes and assess heterogeneity. This meta-analysis seeks to consolidate existing knowledge and provide insights into potential avenues for future research. Shedding light on the intricate relationship between ACEs and Emotion Regulation will foster evidence-based practices and interventions for at-risk populations.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101682 - 12-Minute Talk

The childhood corporal punishment frequency is positively linked to the adulthood lying ability

Main Presenting Author: Xu, Hanyao

Abstract: Extensive studies have been conducted to examine the impact of corporal punishment on children over the decades. Lying is one of the behaviors that could be influenced by corporal punishment, and it is associated with various negative developmental outcomes. However, lying can also be considered a crucial social skill (e.g., telling white lies to protect others feelings). Despite this, there is limited research treating lying as an ability. The current study aimed to explore the relationship between the frequency of childhood corporal punishment and adulthood lying ability. One hundred fifteen participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk to complete the survey on Qualtrics. The relationship was assessed using Pearson Correlation, and a reliability test was conducted to examine the internal consistency of each questionnaire. Our findings suggest a strong, positive, and significant relationship between childhood corporal punishment frequency and adulthood lying ability. In conclusion, this study contributes evidence to the controversy surrounding the use of corporal punishment on children and establishes an instrument for measuring adulthood lying ability.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101672 - 12-Minute Talk

The Role of Parent and Peer Support on Attentional and Impulsivity Problems from Adolescence to Young Adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Sukhawathanakul, Paweena

Additional Authors: Kim, Yaewon ; Schmidt-Waselenchuk, Keana; Rush, Jonathan; Piccinin, Andrea

Abstract: BACKGROUND. While attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is recognized as a childhood-onset disorder, studies have reported increasing prevalence of late- or adult-onset ADHD symptoms. Yet, limited longitudinal research has examined how youths relational contexts influence the progression of ADHD symptoms from adolescence into young adulthood. The current study examines how supportive (parent and peer emotional support) or unsupportive (parental psychological control and peer victimization) social environments differentially contribute to the progression of ADHD symptoms across the transition from adolescence to young adulthood in a sample of youth followed for a decade. METHODS. Participants were part of the Victoria Healthy Youth Survey, a cohort of 662 Canadian youth ($M_{age} = 15.5$) assessed biennially for 10 years. Autoregressive random intercept cross-lagged mediational models were used to assess concurrent and predictive associations between ADHD symptoms and both protective (parental and peer support) and risk (parent psychological control and peer victimization) factors. RESULTS. While both risk and protective social environments were concurrently associated with ADHD symptoms across time, unsupportive environments were more predictive of ADHD symptoms in young adulthood than supportive environment factors, especially among females. Specifically, adolescent ADHD symptoms predicted increases in parent psychological control and peer victimization, which in turn, predicted increases in ADHD symptoms in young adulthood. CONCLUSIONS. These findings demonstrate that negative social environments particularly for youth who experience incidences of bullying from their peers and psychological control from their parents can worsen ADHD symptoms in young adulthood. IMPACT. Social environments continue to play an important role in influencing the etiology of ADHD symptomology across the transition from adolescence to young adulthood, which offers additional ecological avenues to consider when helping individuals manage their symptoms.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99494 - 12-Minute Talk

The Role of Theory of Mind in Deaf Children - The Need for Pre-Work in Challenging Clinical Cases

Main Presenting Author: Chovaz, Cathy

Abstract: *DESCRIPTION OF BACKGROUND* Sue is a 7-year-old deaf child of hearing parents. Sue has been seen weekly for counselling for 11 months related to disruptive behaviours in school, difficulties making friends, perseverative behaviours, and hyperactivity. Screening was negative for Autism Spectrum Disorder as well as ADHD. Sue shows signs of delays in language acquisition. Her counsellor is deaf and a native ASL user. Sue shows little if any ability to show shared attention and interest, little empathy, difficulties learning in school, and difficulties with turn-taking. The counsellor notes that little progress has been made in counselling with symptom burden remaining the same as at intake. Schick et al. (2007) studied theory of mind (ToM) and language in deaf children who used either American Sign Language (ASL) or spoken English, with hearing parents or deaf parents. Their results indicated that deaf children from deaf families performed identically to same-aged hearing children of hearing parents with a significant delay seen on ToM tasks in deaf children of hearing parents. They concluded that there is a significant role for language in the development of false belief reasoning in deaf children, yet the nature of that specific role remained unclear. Building on this literature regarding theory of mind within a clinical context, we began to wonder if our “challenging cases” may be related in part to delays in ToM. Given ToM develops in a sequence that is predictable and indicative of underlying developmental progress and building on the work of Schick and others, we hypothesized that this may be lacking in deaf children and especially lacking in deaf children with any degree of language delay or deprivation. We further hypothesized within a clinical setting that a delay in ToM may significantly challenge the efficacy of the counselling process in terms of difficulties with perspective taking, understanding mental states, and engaging in social/therapeutic relationships and interactions. Could this be one of the salient underlying reasons why counselling is less effective in complex challenging deaf children like Sue? *METHODS/APPROACH* Building on the ToM tasks developed by other researchers working with deaf children, we developed a non-verbal, equitable, and accessible tool of ToM tasks appropriate for 6-9 year old deaf children. Our ToM tool is comprised of sequential graphic and static images specifically designed to assess the understanding of mental states regarding diverse desires, diverse beliefs, knowledge access, false beliefs, belief-emotion, and sarcasm domains. The tool yields 4 summary classifications or levels of theory of mind: 0 = lack of ToM, 1 = emerging ToM, 2 = basic foundation of ToM, and 3 = advanced ToM. Recognizing that language delay/deprivation is a related construct, we trained one clinician to assess ASL language levels using the American Sign Language Proficiency Interview (ASL-PI). The ASL-PI is a holistic language evaluation used to determine global ASL proficiency on a scale of 0-5. We will use this score to correlate with ToM outcomes. We are currently administering our ToM tool to 40 deaf children in our clinic. In addition to assessing ToM, we have developed 8 teaching modules to teach ToM skills. Modules are based on thought bubbles similar to the work of Wellman et al. (2013). The strategies in each module are designed to help children identify the thoughts of others and feelings based on their behaviours and social cues. Each module targets a different theory of mind skill such as using eyes to show others what we are thinking about, how to describe feelings, how feelings are linked to actions, and how to apply understanding of thoughts, feelings, and actions to social situations. Modules are designed such that children continue with training until pre-established successful criterion are reached. Our young client, Sue, is responding to these intervention modules. Challenges continue to be with her language delay/deprivation as well as supporting her hearing parents to implement ToM learning strategies at home. Additionally, we continue to struggle to differentiate clinically between mental health disorders such as ASD, ADHD, and anxiety from symptoms of language deprivation and ToM. *RESULTS/CONCLUSION* We are currently administering our ToM tool to 40 deaf children in our clinic. These results will be informative in better understanding the referrals of children to our clinic. These intervention ToM modules are conceptualized as “pre-work” and children will be

directed to this route if theory of mind scores are < 2. Specific mental health interventions such as CBT or DBT will not begin until completion of modules or in extremely challenging cases may happen concurrently. This challenging case study will outline Sue's challenging presentation, the results of the ToM assessment, as well as the intervention strategies. This presentation has significant implications for all mental health clinicians throughout the world working with deaf children given our assessment and intervention strategies may be readily adopted by others and may clearly show the value and necessity of pre-work in challenging cases.

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Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99687 - 12-Minute Talk

Young children's gossiping behaviours: A national survey of daycare educators

Main Presenting Author: Holden, Olivia L.

Additional Authors: Dang, Michelle ; Daou, Lulwa ; Bruer, C. Kaila; Evans, Angela D.; Williams, Shanna

Abstract: Current developmental research on gossiping indicates that children as young as 3 years old exhibit gossiping (Engelmann et al., 2016). However, no empirical research has examined how daycare educators perceive gossiping. The current study examined daycare educators experiences with early gossiping behaviours. A sample of 609 daycare educators from Canada responded to a survey about their observations of and responses to children's gossiping. Educators reported first observing gossiping among children at 5 years of age ($M = 5.66$, $SD = 3.08$), with most observing gossiping in their classroom at least once a day (37.6%, $n = 212$). Furthermore, 42.5% ($n = 243$) indicated that they spoke to children about gossiping, with 73.9% ($n = 167$) indicating that they responded to specific instances of gossiping (i.e., responsive intervention), and 16.8% ($n = 38$) indicated that they spoke to children about gossiping before specific instances occurred (i.e., proactive intervention). Preliminary qualitative analyses have revealed that educators commonly report that they discuss with children that gossiping is harmful to others, and often try to manage gossiping in their classroom by inducing empathy in children. These results provide insight into daycare educators experiences with young childrens gossiping behaviours and will help create effective and developmentally appropriate interventions.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100834 - 12-Minute Talk

Printed Poster

*A Portrait of Cisgender and Transgender Women Aged 55 Years or Older
Pornography Use Motivations and Frequency of Use*

Main Presenting Author: Ngamaleu Teumeni, Fabiola

Co-Presenting Author: François, Anaika

Additional Authors: Bergeron, Sophie ; Vaillancourt Morel, Marie-Pier; Koós, Mónika; Nagy, Léna; Bőthe, Beáta

Abstract: * *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Using pornography is a widespread phenomenon, even among older adults (i.e., 55+ years). Nevertheless, most studies focus solely on young adults, mostly cisgender men, even though significant gender and age-based differences in sexual behaviors are well documented, and findings among men are known not to be generalizable to women or gender-diverse individuals. Thus, the present study aimed to establish a portrait of pornography use motivations (PUMs) and pornography use frequency among women aged 55 and older, and examined the associations between their PUMs and frequency of use. * *METHODS:* A sample of cisgender and transgender women ($N = 1367$; $\text{Mage} = 60.9$; $SD = 5.3$; 1.0% transgender women) was drawn from the International Sex Survey (Bőthe et al., 2021), which collected data from 43 countries using an anonymous, self-report survey. Regression analysis were conducted to examine the associations between participants' PUMs and pornography use frequency. * *RESULTS:* On average, 11.9% of women used pornography at least once a month, and sexual pleasure was the most common PUM, followed by self-exploration and lack of sexual satisfaction. Using regression analyses, the results showed that boredom avoidance, sexual curiosity, and sexual pleasure PUMs were positively related to women's pornography use frequency, while emotional distraction PUM was negatively related to frequency of use, with a small effect size. * *CONCLUSIONS:* These results are in line with prior research indicating that women engage with pornography for sexual pleasure, such as to experience more sexual arousal or help with masturbation. Moreover, older women demonstrate a relatively high frequency of porn consumption, challenging prevailing beliefs. Notably, our findings reveal a negative correlation between the frequency of porn use and its use as a tool for emotional distraction. This may stem from the semantic focus of porn use motivations, which leans more towards descriptors related to sexuality than emotional aspects. Alternatively, it may also suggest that older women might not turn to pornography as a coping mechanism for emotional challenges. * *ACTION/IMPACT:* These findings provide a novel understanding of the associations between PUMs and pornography frequency among women aged 55 years or older. This study highlights the importance of inquiring about pornography use in clinical settings even among older women clients as this population may use pornography relatively frequently and for somewhat different reasons than men.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100908 - Printed Poster

A Re-analysis of The Mediating Role of Paternal Depression Symptoms on the Association Between Social Support and Parenting Stress

Main Presenting Author: Hogan, Emily

Additional Author: Theule, Jen

Abstract: *Objectives:* Fathers experience more depressive symptoms than non-fathers. However, little is known about how fathers' depressive symptoms affect the relationship between perceived social support and parenting stress. This study aimed to explore the relationship between social support, paternal depressive symptoms, and parenting stress. Additionally, it looked at this relationship at different child developmental stages and from different sources of social support. *Methods:* Participants were recruited across Canada and the United States. Seventy-nine fathers of typically developing children, aged 2-6 years old, completed an online survey. *Results:* Mediation analyses, using Hayes' PROCESS macro, determined significant indirect effects of paternal social support on parenting stress through paternal depressive symptoms. *Conclusions:* Findings indicate that paternal

depressive symptoms mediate the relationship between social support from any source and parenting stress. The findings have several societal, research, and clinical implications to improve family functioning.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 98874 - Printed Poster

A Tale of Two Stories: Exploring Monolingual and Multilingual Preschoolers' Language Production Features From Story Generation and Story Retell Tasks

Main Presenting Author: Dorado Solarte, Andres F

Additional Authors: Hiew, Carole ; Milburn, Trelani

Abstract: Rationale Story retell and generation tasks with wordless picture books are used to assess monolingual (ML) and multilingual (ELL) preschoolers language effectively. ELLs have similar vocabulary to ML but fewer complex sentences, like embedded clauses. Metalinguistic language, signaled by linguistic verbs, precedes embedded clauses. This study compares language quality features and linguistic verbs as produced in story retell and generation tasks. Methods Data from 198 preschoolers included transcribed story retell and generation language samples, coded for a variety of language features. ELLs grouped by parent report of another language used at home (25-49% and >50%). Results Bonferroni-adjusted Kruskal-Wallis analysis reveals: MLs advanced vocabulary; ML and >50% ELL differ in story retell length and subordinating conjunctions; ML and >50% ELL differ in story generation number of utterances and use of linguistic verbs. Conclusion This study reveals story retell and generation strategies strengths and limitations, informing child language assessments. Analyzing linguistic qualities, including metalinguistic verbs, aids in predicting later reading ability. Impact Language samples shape interventions for preschoolers, influencing curriculum and educator training. Studying wordless picture book tasks aids literacy development assessment, offering valuable data on childrens language.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100947 - Printed Poster

Adolescents Seeking Help from a Female Friend and a Male Friend: Is a Positive Relationship or Positive Past Help-Seeking Experience More Important?

Main Presenting Author: Sears, Heather A.

Abstract: Background : The social context is a critical part of adolescents using help seeking to manage problems. Research has shown that a positive relationship with a helper is key, but positive past experience seeking help typically has not been considered. I evaluated the relative contribution of youth's reports of a positive relationship and positive past help-seeking experience with a female friend and a male friend to their help-seeking intentions and help-seeking behaviour. Method : Anonymous survey data were collected at school from 296 youth (163 girls, 133 boys, Grades 10-12). Results : Hierarchical regression analyses showed that, for a female friend, gender (more girls), a positive relationship, and positive past help-seeking experience predicted higher help-seeking intentions and more help-seeking behaviour. For a male friend, only a positive relationship predicted higher help-seeking intentions while gender (more girls) and a positive relationship predicted more help-seeking behaviour. A positive relationship was the strongest predictor in each analysis.

Conclusion : A positive relationship was a consistent and stronger predictor of youth's help-seeking intentions and behaviour for both types of friends than positive past help-seeking experience.

Impact : Coping programs should promote the maintenance of positive peer relationships to increase youth's use of help seeking.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99902 - Printed Poster

After Death Beliefs Influence Perceptions of Future Time in Older Adults

Main Presenting Author: Pershad, Jagruti

Co-Presenting Author: Addis, Donna Rose

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Future time extension (FTE) influences cognitions and behaviours. In older age, shorter FTE is thought to prioritize socioemotional goals and wellbeing (Socioemotional Selectivity Theory). Although culture influences FTE, as yet no study has investigated the influence of after-death beliefs on FTE and wellbeing. METHOD: 225 participants aged 50+ years completed After Death Belief Scale (measuring strength of beliefs in reincarnation (RE), spiritual embodiment (SE) and annihilation (AN)), Future Time Perspective Scale (measuring FTE) and WHO-5 Wellbeing Scale. RESULTS: Controlling for age, stronger beliefs in SE and RE correlated with longer FTE, while stronger beliefs in AN correlated with shorter FTE. To examine whether beliefs influenced the effect of FTE on wellbeing, we grouped participants according to their primary after-death belief and regressed age, FTE, and FTE x Subgroup on wellbeing. Wellbeing was higher with older age. However, longer (not shorter) FTE significantly predicted better wellbeing after controlling for age. The interaction of FTE and after-death belief subgroup was not significant. CONCLUSIONS and IMPACT: Although an interactive influence of after-death beliefs and FTE on wellbeing was not found, our results show that after-death beliefs influence FTE, highlighting the importance of considering cultural beliefs in research on future time perception.*

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100733 - Printed Poster

Are Adolescents' Intentions to Seek Help from their Mother and their Father Related to Perceived Autonomy, Self-Reliance Beliefs, or Both?

Main Presenting Author: Sears, Heather A.

Abstract: *Background : Adolescents' low to moderate intentions to seek help from a parent are often viewed negatively and have been related to youth's beliefs in the masculine gender norm self-reliance. Alternatively, this level of help-seeking intentions may be developmentally appropriate, reflecting youth's increasing emotional and behavioural autonomy, although no study has examined this link. I examined the contributions of youth's reports of emotional autonomy, behavioural autonomy, and self-reliance beliefs to their help-seeking intentions for their mother and their father. Method : Anonymous survey data were collected at school from 278 youth (167 girls, 111 boys, Grades 9-12). Results : Youth reported moderate help-seeking intentions for each parent. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that higher emotional autonomy and higher self-reliance predicted youth's help-seeking intentions for their mother; and gender (more boys), higher emotional autonomy, and higher self-reliance predicted youth's help-seeking intentions for their father. In both analyses, emotional autonomy was the strongest predictor. Conclusion : Higher emotional, but not behavioural, autonomy and self-reliance beliefs contribute to youth's help-seeking intentions for each parent.*

Impact : Coping programs should distinguish emotional autonomy and self-reliance as key factors for youth's help-seeking intentions.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99903 - Printed Poster

Assessing the perceptions of university students toward older adults in light of the Stereotype Content Model (SCM)

Main Presenting Author: Tasyurek, Ezgi

Additional Author: Lagacé, Martine

Abstract: Ageism, discrimination against older people, manifests through hostile and compassionate attitudes. These attitudes pave the way for patronizing and controlling behaviors such as making decisions on their behalf and unnecessary help. According to the Stereotype Content Model (SCM), social cognition of stereotypes relies on two major dimensions: warmth (sociability, friendliness) and competence (capability, assertiveness). Recent studies showed that older adults who confronted compassionate ageism were seen as less competent, while more competent in response to hostile ageism. This study examined how young adults perceived older adults when they confronted hostile and compassionate ageism. We presented undergraduate university students ($N=371$) with fictitious online scenarios, where ageist comments were displayed and confronted. Preliminary results from a series of ANOVAs show that OLDER FEMALE TARGETS WHO CONFRONTED COMPASSIONATE AGEISM WERE SEEN AS LESS FRIENDLY THAN OLDER FEMALE NON-CONFRONTERS, but no significant difference in terms of competency. These findings PARTIALLY align with general perceptions of older adults as warmer but less competent. FURTHER, THEY ECHO SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS REGARDING AGE AND GENDER: OLDER WOMEN ARE EXPECTED TO NOT CONFRONT COMPASSIONATE AGEISM, (UNLIKE OLDER MEN), which points to the intertwining nature of ageism and sexism among young adults.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100591 - Printed Poster

Associations Between Neighbourhood Adjacency and Aggression in Children

Main Presenting Author: Palucci, Juliana

Additional Authors: Serbin, Lisa A; Hastings, Paul D; Stack, M Dale; Paré-Ruel, Marie-Pier

Abstract: Aggression is associated with adverse life outcomes for children (Campbell et al., 2006). Living in a disadvantaged neighbourhood can increase a child's risk of developing aggression. These living conditions may foster less adaptive parenting associated with financial and parental or couple stress (Chang et al., 2016; Slack et al., 2004; Zhao et al., 2014). However, we do not yet know whether the characteristics of the neighbourhoods that surround one's neighbourhood of residence modulate the relationship between disadvantaged neighbourhoods and aggression. A path analysis was used to analyze whether adjacent neighbourhoods have any influence on aggression levels (using the CBCL (Achenbach, 1991) and whether harsh parenting had any effect on aggression (using the PSDQ, PDI and PS) in children at three time points when they were 3-5, 6-8 and 10-12 years old. When disadvantaged neighbourhoods were surrounded by high-risk adjacent neighbourhoods (e.g., single parent families, high unemployment rate), harsh parenting towards children was associated

with increased aggression levels at Time 1. A main effect of harsh parenting predicting aggression was also found at Times 2 and 3. These results serve as a foundation for new research directions and suggest incentive to increase governmental funding and knowledge to families to protect children from developing aggressive behaviors.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100381 - Printed Poster

Changes in Dispositional Optimism: The Roles of Anger and Control Perceptions

Main Presenting Author: Sepehri, Parisa

Additional Author: Wrosch, Carsten

Abstract: Optimism is a personality construct that reflects individual differences in expectations of the future. Although optimism is relatively stable, it can change depending on the management of life events and stressors. Discrete emotions (e.g., anger) impact stressor management and may affect changes in optimism. Since the functions of anger (e.g., persistence to overcome surmountable obstacles) are less adaptive in older adulthood due to the experience of intractable stressors and irreversible losses, anger may reduce optimism. The effects of anger may be particularly strong for older adults with low perceived control and for those who experience stable anger. 145 older adults rated stressor-related emotions for 7 days at 3 waves (1-year intervals). Control perceptions and optimism (LOT-R) were also measured. Hierarchical models showed that older adults were less optimistic when they experienced higher than usual anger. The impact of anger on optimism was amplified for older adults with relatively low control and stable anger. Changes in optimism were uniquely related to anger and did not occur in response to other emotions (e.g., sadness). Anger can reduce optimism, particularly among older adults with low control perceptions or stable anger. The findings suggest that optimism is malleable via discrete emotion experiences, which is relevant for personality research and interventions.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101255 - Printed Poster

Children's and Adults' Reasoning about Sharenting Conflicts

Main Presenting Author: Paton, Allyson C

Additional Authors: Kizilos, Jasper ; Nancekivell, Shaylene

Abstract: Parents commonly share personal information about their children online, known as sharenting. It is less common for parents to gain consent from their child before posting about them, despite children having an interest in privacy. Prior work on autonomy and possessions suggests that children are more rights oriented in their thinking whereas parents are more outcome oriented (Neary and Friedman, 2014). Less is known about how children and adults think about informational autonomy. In a preregistered study, we examine how informational autonomy, as measured by the content of the information and the informational valence, will affect support for children in a sharenting conflict among parents and children. Adults ($N = 40$) and children ($N = 80$, 6-9 years) were presented a conflict, measuring whether they side with child or parent. Binomial mixed regressions will investigate if there is a difference between adult and child samples and age differences in children. We expect that children will support other children's autonomy regardless of

the informational valence and that older children will respect autonomy wishes more than younger children. In contrast, we expect adults will support children's autonomy more when the information is negative. The results will provide an important step towards understanding children's and parent's reasoning around child privacy breaches in online spaces.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99569 - Printed Poster

Cultural identity development in migrant emerging adults: The role of cultural congruity and parent-child relationships.

Main Presenting Author: Jeon, Ajin

Additional Authors: Barker, Erin ; Ryder, Andrew

Abstract: Emerging adulthood is a development period (ages of 18 – 29) that is characterized by heightened demographic instability and identity explorations. For migrant youth, acculturation is uniquely involved in the process of identity development, which is likely influenced by factors such as cultural congruity and parent-child relationships. The current longitudinal study examines whether quality of parent-child relationships (e.g., supportiveness) is associated with differences in cultural congruity (e.g., sense of belonging) and in turn mental health in university-enrolled migrant emerging adults. Across the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 academic years, two separate cohorts of 1000 university students each completed 16 surveys. In these samples, 35% indicated that they were not born in Canada. 30% reported a first language other than English or French. 17% were international students. Parent-child relationships, cultural congruity, and well-being were measured using the Social Network Index, Congruity Scale, and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, respectively. Structural equation path modeling will be used to test the cross-lagged associations among parent-child relationship quality, cultural congruity, and mental health. The results will inform culturally sensitive practices in research and clinical practice with migrant youth and their families.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100400 - Printed Poster

Does Parenting Style Mediate the Relationship between Mind-Mindedness and Child Behaviour in China and Canada?

Main Presenting Author: Robertson, Rebecca

Additional Authors: Liu, Mowei ; Fu, Yuke; Vandendorf, Tiana; Hartwick, Hayley

Abstract: Past researchers have primarily examined parenting using Baumrind's parenting typology. However, the present study aims to create a comprehensive and culturally sensitive understanding of the parent-child relationship by investigating whether parenting style mediates the relationship between mind-mindedness and child behaviour in China and Canada. The participants consisted of 136 Chinese mother-child dyads and 83 Canadian mother-child dyads with the children ranging from ages 4 to 7. Mind-mindedness (MM) was measured using three indicators: mental state talk (MMT), solicited child involvement (SCI), and adaptive communication (AC). The preliminary results have revealed that in both countries authoritarian parenting is positively related to externalizing problems (EP) and negatively related to MM whereas authoritative parenting was negatively related to

internalizing problems (IP). In China, authoritarian parenting was positively associated with IP and negatively associated with AC. Moreover, authoritative parenting was negatively related to EP and positively related to AC and MM in China. Within Canada, child compliance (CC) was only significantly and positively related to SCI. In contrast, CC was significantly and positively related to MMT, SCI, AC, and MM in China. This study highlights the importance of examining parenting practices in a comprehensive and culturally sensitive manner while paving the way for future researchers to do the same.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101687 - Printed Poster

Exploring Emerging Adults' Perceptions of Family Member Connections and Its Role in Family Resilience

Main Presenting Author: Franczak, Mikayla A

Additional Author: Stroink, Mirella

Abstract: Family resilience, the capacity of a family to adapt and find an improved level of functioning following a challenge (Masten, 2018; Maurovic et al., 2020; Walsh, 2016), often focuses on psychosocial processes. Families are complex adaptive systems (CAS) due to their diverse connections and dynamic behaviours (Folke, 2006; Henrey et al., 2015). Since CAS resilience is a process that fluctuates along levels of the system's potential or connectedness (Holling and Gunderson, 2002), this study explored whether structural components of family systems contribute to family resilience. N = 149 emerging adults completed an online survey about their current functioning with their family of origin. Participants completed the Network of Relationships Inventory - Relationship Qualities Version (Furman and Buhrmester, 2010) once per family member and the Family Resilience Assessment Scale (Sixbey, 2005). Post-hoc exploratory linear regressions found significant trends involving the family's mean frequency of connections, family size, certain factors of family resilience, valences of family connections, and the connections of certain members. Overall, more frequent connections were associated with increased family resilience. These findings advance research in this family life stage and can assist emerging adults whether they continue interacting with their existing families or form new families.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99120 - Printed Poster

From the Rink to Reality: Exploring Transition Experiences of Recently Graduated NCAA Division 1 Women's Ice Hockey Players

Main Presenting Author: Tarnowski, Natasza E.S

Co-Presenting Author: Massfeller, Helen F

Abstract: The end of a collegiate sports career marks a significant life transition for collegiate athletes. The existing literature has predominantly overlooked the unique transition experiences of female ice hockey players. This qualitative study seeks to explore the experiences of recently graduated NCAA Division I women's ice hockey players adapting to life beyond collegiate sport. Semi-structured interviews will be grounded in Schlossberg's (2011) 4 S System (situation, self, support, strategies) framework. Thematic analysis will be conducted to identify recurring themes,

patterns, and insights within participant narratives. Interviews will be concluded upon reaching thematic saturation. Schlossberg (2011) stipulates that smoother transitions occur when all four dimensions of the 4 S System are in a positive place prior to the transition. This study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the post-collegiate experiences of women in elite ice hockey, informing support systems, psychosocial interventions and strategies tailored to their specific needs. Research findings will also provide a foundation for discussion through Schlossberg's 4 S (2011) framework, which will serve as a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, coaches, career counsellors, and institutions committed to athlete well-being.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99975 - Printed Poster

Goal Disengagement and Goal Reengagement: The Association with Emerging Adult Well-being During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: DosSantos-Korbiak, Kalena

Additional Authors: Barker, Erin ; Bianco, Theresa

Abstract: Emerging adulthood is a transitional life stage that unfolds across the 20s. Importantly, at this stage, the process of structuring and fulfilling foundational goals unfolds as young people transition into adulthood. However, due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, most of these developmental goals were blocked in March 2020. Literature on the motivational theory of lifespan development has shown that adaptive self-regulation capabilities (goal disengagement and reengagement together) have shown positive effects on well-being. In this study, using multiple linear regression analysis, we explored the effects COVID-19 had on emerging adults goal pursuits, and whether adaptive self-regulation was a protective factor for well-being (depression and life satisfaction) during the pandemic. A total of $n = 298$ university-enrolled emerging adults between the ages of 18 and 26 ($M = 21.30$, $SD = 1.72$) participated in this study. Results indicate that both goal disengagement ($\beta = -.123$, $t(297) = -1.980$, $p = .049$, CI [-.433, -.001]) and re-engagement ($\beta = .120$, $t(297) = 2.068$, $p = .040$, CI [.006, .230]) were associated with well-being. This supports our hypothesis that emerging adults who engaged in adaptive self-regulation reported higher levels of well-being during COVID-19. This further supports and adds to the literature on the motivational theory of lifespan development.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101144 - Printed Poster

Goals, Goals, Goals: Examining Relationships Among Parents' and Adolescents' Perceptions of Academic and Social Media Goal Pursuits

Main Presenting Author: Manuel, Sarah

Co-Presenting Authors: Hutchinson, Lynda R; Ellis, Wendy

Additional Authors: Bruyea, Mila ; Fontana, Emily; Dumas, Tara

Abstract: During adolescence, teens tend to prioritize social goal pursuits. To a lesser extent, teens report pursuing academic mastery and performance goals at school. Social media platforms can provide opportunities for teens to pursue social goals virtually; social media goals may be associated

with adolescents' academic mastery and performance goals. Although studies have linked adolescents' academic goal pursuits to teachers' goal structures in classrooms, few studies have examined how parents' academic goal structures at home may be related to adolescents' perceptions of academic mastery and performance goals at school. Therefore, this study examined associations among adolescents' and parents' reports of academic mastery and performance, and social media goals. In total, 57 parent-(26 fathers; 70% Caucasian) adolescent (38 males; $M_{age} = 13.50$ yrs. $SD = 1.51$ yrs.) dyads completed a survey with items measuring mastery ("It's important to understand my schoolwork"), performance (e.g., look smart compared to others), and social media ("How important is it for you to get likes on your social media posts?") goals. Results indicated that adolescents' mastery goals were related to (a) parents' mastery ($r = .67$) and performance ($r = .64$) goals. Adolescents' performance goals were associated with parents' performance ($r = .34$) and social media goals ($r = .32$). Teens' social media goals were associated with parents' mastery ($r = -.40$), and social media ($r = .31$) goals. Parents' performance goals were associated with their social media goals ($r = .31$). These findings and their implications for future research, are discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101335 - Printed Poster

Have Less Fear (Of Missing Out): The Relationship Between Open Communication with Parents and Adolescents' Motivation for Social Media Use

Main Presenting Author: Bryson, Katrina J

Additional Authors: Hutchinson, Lynda ; Ellis, Wendy ; Dumas, Tara

Abstract: Adolescent development is characterized by physical, psychological, and social change. Recent advances in technology during the 21st century have given rise to social media platforms which have impacted development during the adolescent age-period. Secure parent-child relationships, characterized by open forms of communication, have been positively associated with children's social and emotional development and, effortful self-regulation. To date, few studies have examined whether and how open parent-child communication during adolescence is associated with their motivation for social media use such as fear of missing out (FOMO). The current study addressed this issue. Electronic survey data were collected from 57 parent- (26 fathers; 70% Caucasian; 63% college diploma or higher) adolescent (38 males; $M_{age} = 13.50$ yrs. $SD = 1.51$ yrs.) dyads who lived in Canada. Regression analyses indicated that higher levels of open communication reported by teens were statistically significantly associated with lower ratings of FOMO, $F(1, 55) = 8.74$, $p = .005$, $R = -.37$, corresponding to a medium effect (Kirk, 1996). Also, Welch's ANOVA results indicated that parent role (fathers coded as 0) was statistically significantly associated with FOMO, $F(1, 54.47) = 5.28$, $p = .03$, with adolescents whose fathers participated in the study reporting statistically significantly higher levels of FOMO ($M = 2.89$, $SD = .82$) compared to adolescents whose mothers participated in the study ($M = 2.38$, $SD = .89$). Findings, implications, and directions for future research are discussed, particularly, the importance of open communication as a positive factor related to adolescents' healthy social media use.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100688 - Printed Poster

Interconnections among False Belief, Empathy, and Prosocial Actions: Does gender and culture play a role?

Main Presenting Author: Khalili, Nadia

Additional Authors: TaLWAR, Victoria ; Bosacki, Sandra

Abstract: Despite the vital roles that socio-cognitive and emotional skills, such as false belief (FB), empathy, and prosocial behavior, play in adolescents' psychosocial development, few studies have explored gender and cultural differences. To address this gap, this study investigates the direct and indirect effects of second-order false belief on prosocial behavior through the mediating role of empathy and the moderating roles of culture and gender. To examine how these factors interact to shape the developmental trajectory of adolescents, 300 adolescents (with 150 each from Canada and Iran, 153 girls) aged 10 to 12 years completed pencil-and-paper tasks on second-order FB, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), and their teachers rated prosociality through Children's Social Behavior Scale (CSBS). A series of double moderating mediation analyses using R studio were conducted to explore the direct and indirect effects of FB on prosocial behavior. The results revealed that FB had no direct effect on prosocial behavior; rather, it had a complex indirect effect, with the interaction of gender and culture shaping the mediating roles of empathy, perspective-taking, and fantasy. The results are discussed in terms of implications for socio-cognitive development and the well-being of youth.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100247 - Printed Poster

Interparental Conflict, Parent-Child Conflict, and Child Emotion Regulation Within the Family Check-Up: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Main Presenting Author: Abela, Katrina R

Additional Authors: Andrews, Krysta ; Gonzalez, Andrea

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The capacity to independently regulate emotions occupies a central role in children's physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing as they develop. The influence of childhood adversity on the absence of attuned emotion self-regulation (ESR) abilities has been recurrently linked to a range of harmful developmental outcomes for children, such as internalizing and externalizing problem behaviours and psychopathology. While early child-caregiver and interparental dynamics have been widely associated with several long-term effects for adult physical, emotional, social, and behavioural development, further investigation is needed to better understand how differential levels of parent-child (PCC) and interparental conflict (IC) may impact children's ESR abilities. To address these challenges, preventative parenting programs such as the evidence-based Family Check-Up (FCU) have been developed to interrupt this adverse trajectory to problem behaviour and psychopathology. However, the mechanisms through which the FCU intervention influences child ER has yet to be determined. Our study conducted one of the first randomized controlled trials (RCT; Making the Race Fair) to directly investigate the effects of FCU on parent and child outcomes, aiming to fill this research gap. METHODS: Participants included 155 high-priority children aged 2 to 5 years and their primary caregiver. Parent-child and interparental conflict were assessed at baseline using the FCU Questionnaire and Child ER at 12-months via the Locked Box task. Observational coding and structural equation modeling via Mplus were utilized to analyze the data.

RESULTS: Preliminary findings indicated that the FCU intervention significantly improved child ER among dyads who reported elevated levels of interparental and parent-child conflict at baseline and received treatment. **IMPACT and CONCLUSIONS:** These findings bridge a gap by revealing how IC and PCC predict child ER using a robust RCT design, inform interventional practices to support children and families, promote the advancement of accessible programming geared toward child ER, and, ultimately, avert child risk for developing severe problem behaviours.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 98843 - Printed Poster

Intimate partner victimization from adolescence to young adulthood: Exploring the protective factors of autonomy and environmental mastery

Main Presenting Author: Morgan, Sean

Co-Presenting Author: Sukhwathanakul, Paweena

Abstract: *Background:* Intimate partner victimization (IPV) during adolescence is associated with reports of lower well-being. Developing a sense of autonomy and environmental mastery (being in control of one's surroundings) have been implicated as protective factors of IPV but limited longitudinal research has examined whether such factors can impact youths' experiences with IPV as they transition into young adulthood. *Methods:* Youth were part of the Victoria Healthy Youth Survey, a longitudinal cohort of youth aged 12-18 ($n=662$) followed biennially for 10 years. Growth mixture modeling was used to identify groups of youth who follow similar longitudinal patterns of IPV across time. We then assessed whether IPV trajectory groups differed in levels of autonomy and mastery. *Results:* Four latent classes of IPV were identified: 1.) increasing levels of IPV throughout adolescence and young adulthood (10%), 2.) increasing and then desisting levels of IPV across young adulthood (27%), 3.) stable levels (2%), and 4.) decreasing levels of IPV (61%). Compared to the stable group, the decreasing group had higher levels and the adulthood desisting group had lower levels of environmental mastery, respectively. *Conclusion/Impact:* Findings suggest that environmental mastery can serve as a target for intervention given that IPV might hinder gains in mastery in young adulthood.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100750 - Printed Poster

Is It Okay to Tattle? Children's Moral Evaluations & Justifications for Tattling vs. Lying for Friends: A Comparison between Typically Developing Children and Those with Conduct Problems.

Main Presenting Author: Fatima, Manahil

Abstract: Antisocial and prosocial lying are evaluated similarly by typically developing children and children with conduct problems (Zanette et al., 2020). Nevertheless, children's moral reasoning regarding lying in varying social contexts, such as with friends, has not been adequately explored. The current study compared the moral evaluations and reasoning of tattling and lying for friends between children with conduct problems and typically developing children. Child participants ($N = 387$; 5-13 years old) were asked to evaluate how good/bad it is (moral evaluation) to either tell a lie to conceal a friend's transgression (e.g., painting on the walls, breaking a vase) or to tell the truth about their friend's behaviour, and why (moral reasoning). Responses to the moral reasoning question were

coded using inductive coding techniques. Children with conduct problems did not differ from typically developing children in their evaluations of tattling and lying for friends: All children rated lying for friends as good and tattling on a friend as bad. However, older children rated lying for friends less favourably and rated tattling less negatively with increased age. When asked to justify why they viewed lying for friends as either good or bad, children with conduct disorder referenced the need for justice significantly less often than typically developing children. Significant differences were also observed based on children's age. Implications for our theoretical understanding of moral development and for developing interventions to reduce excessive lying will be discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99412 - Printed Poster

Longitudinal associations between childhood ADHD and shyness in predicting adult psychopathology

Main Presenting Author: Eriksson, Mollie

Additional Authors: Schmidt, Louis A.; Vaillancourt, Tracy; Krygsman, Amanda; Brittain, Heather

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that is co-morbid with other externalizing conditions. However, not all children with ADHD are alike. As such, exploring individual-level factors, particularly temperament (i.e., shyness), is crucial for understanding the diverse outcomes of ADHD. *METHODS.* We examined the associations between childhood ADHD symptoms and shyness (age 10-11; N=703) in predicting adult psychopathology (age 19-22; N=388), including Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), and substance abuse. *RESULTS.* Childhood shyness predicted SAD ($OR=1.90$; 95% CI[1.23,2.92]) and GAD ($OR=1.96$; 95% CI[1.32,2.90]), while ADHD symptoms predicted GAD ($OR=2.15$; 95% CI[1.10,4.19]). The interaction between ADHD symptoms and shyness predicted cannabis use ($R^2_{adjusted}=0.015$, $F(1,382)=6.02$, $p=0.01$), especially in men ($R^2_{adjusted}=0.017$, $F(2,382)=3.53$, $p=0.03$). The other interaction effects were not statistically significant. *DISCUSSION.* Results indicate that the heterogeneity of ADHD outcomes could be in part explained by temperament. ADHD and shyness were independently related to GAD. Higher shyness exacerbated the association between ADHD and cannabis use. We speculate that increased cannabis use in shy men with ADHD symptoms may serve as a coping strategy.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100581 - Printed Poster

Navigating romantic relationships and academic success

Main Presenting Author: Orbillo, Teresa

Additional Author: Lee, Kang

Abstract: Is there any merit behind parents who negate their children from dating due to possible deterrence of grades? Is there a correlation between romantic relationships and academic achievement in high-school? The current study addresses this question using a cross-sectional Qualtrics survey design with 80 participants from Amazon Mechanical Turk. Analyses was conducted on SPSS, for: descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and Chronbach's alpha for

internal reliability. The results show that romantic relationship quality is highly and significantly correlated (0.489, p=

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100699 - Printed Poster

Parent-Teen Dynamics: Relationships Among Self-Regulation, Body Image, Anxiety, and Well-Being

Main Presenting Author: Zehr, Niccola K

Co-Presenting Authors: Hutchinson, Lynda; Ellis, Wendy E

Additional Author: Dumas, Tara

Abstract: Psychological autonomy, a heightened sense of self-awareness (e.g., feelings of anxiety, body image), and parental concerns about teens' capacities for effortful self-regulation, are hallmarks of adolescence. Studies have found that individuals' effortful self-regulation is associated with positive (e.g., longevity) and negative outcomes (e.g., poverty) across the lifespan. Research is needed to understand relationships among adolescents' reports of anxiety, parents' effortful self-regulation and well-being, and parents' ratings of teens' effortful self-regulation. The current study examines this issue. Over the last decade, studies have suggested that perceptions of body image and feelings of anxiety are associated with social media engagement, and this correlation is particularly strong among female adolescents. This study extends previous research to explore whether teens' body image is associated with parents' body image, and teens' reports of anxiety. A total of 57 parent (31 mothers; 70% Caucasian; 63% college diploma or higher)-teen dyads (29 females; $M_{age} = 13.50$ yrs. $SD = 1.51$ yrs.) completed an electronic survey. Parents rated items measuring body image, effortful self-regulation (for themselves and their teen), and well-being. Teens provided ratings of anxiety and body image. Findings demonstrate that parent well-being was correlated with parents' self-regulation ($r = .36$), teens' self-regulation ($r = .40$), and (3) teens' body image ($r = .30$); $p =$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101346 - Printed Poster

Pubertal Timing and Depression: Shame as an Explanatory Variable

Main Presenting Author: Anthony, Taylor A

Additional Author: Eastabrook, Jennifer M

Abstract: PUBERTY IS A SIGNIFICANT TRANSITION IN AN ADOLESCENT'S LIFE, WHICH IS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION. ADOLESCENTS WHO EXPERIENCE PUBERTY SEPARATELY FROM THEIR SAME-AGE PEERS ARE ESPECIALLY AT RISK WITH EARLY PUBERTY BEING DETRIMENTAL TO GIRLS, AND LATE PUBERTY DIFFICULT FOR BOYS. SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT BODY SHAME RISES DURING THE ADOLESCENT TRANSITION FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. THEREFORE, ADOLESCENTS WHO EXPERIENCE EARLY OR LATE PUBERTAL TIMING MAY ALSO EXPERIENCE MORE BODY SHAME AND SUBSEQUENT DEPRESSION. WHILE RESEARCH HAS EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBERTAL TIMING, DEPRESSION, AND SHAME, IT FOCUSES ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY PUBERTAL TIMING AND BODY SHAME IN GIRLS. THE

CURRENT STUDY EXTENDS PAST RESEARCH BY EXAMINING BODY, CHARACTER, AND BEHAVIOUR SHAME IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBERTAL TIMING AND DEPRESSION FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. PARTICIPANTS WERE 77 FEMALE ADOLESCENTS ($M = 13.60$, $SD = 1.10$) AND 71 MALE ADOLESCENTS ($M = 13.75$, $SD = 1.20$) AGED 12-16 YEARS WHO COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES OF PUBERTAL TIMING, SHAME, AND DEPRESSION. CORRELATION ANALYSES FOUND CHARACTER SHAME WAS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PUBERTAL TIMING IN GIRLS. RESULTS FROM AN INDIRECT EFFECTS MODEL FOUND THAT PUBERTAL TIMING HAD A SIGNIFICANT INDIRECT EFFECT ON DEPRESSION THROUGH CHARACTER SHAME. PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS INCLUDE SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES FOR ADOLESCENTS EXPERIENCING SHAME.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99968 - Printed Poster

Saving for the Future: How an Online Saving Task for Young Children Compares to In Person Tasks

Main Presenting Author: Doucet, Ellen

Co-Presenting Authors: Parsons, Kenda; Rigg, Vivian

Additional Authors: Okigbo, Chiamaka ; Mah, Sofia; Clinch, Cassandra; Spoerel Connelly , Adrianna

Abstract: Saving involves setting aside a limited resource for future use. Though an essential skill, relatively few studies have investigated its early emergence. The purpose of our study was to compare young children's performance on an online savings task to previously studied in-person saving tasks. In our task, four- to six-year-olds ($N=74$) were introduced to two games (bubble popping and matching) over Zoom and asked to indicate their preference. Children were given 5 tokens (visually represented onscreen) and could spend them immediately to purchase turns on their less-preferred game or wait 3 minutes to purchase turns on their more-preferred game. The variables of interest were (1) the total number of tokens saved; and (2) whether at least one token was saved. Results found no effect of age, which is in line with most saving studies in this age group. Additionally, 87% of children in the present study saved at least one token for their preferred game, compared to only 37%, 39%, and 40% in previous saving studies (Jerome et al., 2023; Metcalf and Atance, 2011; Kamawar, 2019). This indicates that saving performance on the online saving task may deviate from previously used in-person versions despite task similarities. Possible interpretation of these findings, as well as potential implications of online data collection, will be discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100278 - Printed Poster

Structural neighborhood risk factors, pollution, and their association with children's internalizing problems.

Main Presenting Author: Rarrbo, Nour-El-Houda

Additional Authors: Stack, Dale M.; Serbin, Lisa A.; Hastings, D. Paul; Paré-Ruel, Marie-Pier

Abstract: Past research has explored the role of structural neighborhood risk factors (e.g., average yearly familial income per resident family) in children's development of internalizing problems (e.g., Carneiro et al., 2016). However, research on the role of exposure to pollution in the development of internalizing problems is scarce. Furthermore, the association between pollution and internalizing problems has not been compared to the association between internalizing problems and other neighborhood risk factors. The aim of our study was to determine if pollution levels within the neighborhood predict internalizing problems in children after accounting for structural neighborhood risk factors. Children ($n=312$) from Montreal, Canada were assessed for internalizing problems using the CBCL (Achenbach and Rescorla, 2001) at 3-5, 6-8, and 10-12 years old. Pollution data were drawn from the National Release Pollutant Inventory. Neighborhood factors were extracted from Canadian census data. A path analysis revealed that there was no association between pollution and internalizing problems once other neighborhood factors were considered. Higher neighborhood risk predicted higher levels of internalizing problems at Times 2 and 3. These results suggest that we should focus on the role of structural neighborhood risk factors rather than the role of pollution when assessing internalizing problems.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100342 - Printed Poster

The Development of Arabic Narrative Microstructure Skills in Syrian Refugee Children in Canada.

Main Presenting Author: Abuosbeh, Zein

Additional Authors: Asli-Badarneh, Abeer ; Hipfner-Boucher, Kathleen; Al-Janaideh, Redab; Saiegh-Haddad, Elinor; Chen, Xi (Becky)

Abstract: Narrative production refers to individuals' ability to tell or retell stories and is an important indicator of children's ability to communicate their ideas orally (Justice et al., 2006). Narrative microstructure describes the linguistic content of a story (e.g., number of total words; Asli-Badarneh, 2023). The objective of the current study is to investigate the development of Arabic narrative microstructure skills of Syrian refugee children in Canada over a one year period. Our sample consists of 97 students ($M = 114$ months, $SD = 23.26$, 50 males), ranging in age from 6-13 years who were divided into three age groups: youngest (6-8 years) middle (8 -11 years), and oldest (11-13 years). Students were asked to tell a story based on a picture. The stories were then coded for microstructure variables including number of utterances, total number of words, type-token ratio and mean length of utterance. A two-way repeated measures ANOVA will be used to evaluate the effect of time (time 1 and time 2) and age group (youngest, middle and oldest) on the aforementioned microstructure outcomes. We expect students to experience improvement in their Arabic microstructure performance over time. We also expect this growth to be higher for the older age groups. The findings of this study will provide practical implications on how to maintain Syrian refugee children's Arabic discourse skills as they resettle into Canada.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99982 - Printed Poster

The Dysregulation Profile from early adolescence to emerging adulthood: Trajectories and associations with substance use

Main Presenting Author: Shen, Alice

Additional Authors: Cooper, Tara ; Sukhawathanakul, Paweena

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The Dysregulation Profile (DP) In Children And Adolescents Represents Clinically Significant Difficulties In Cognitive, Emotional And Behavioural Self-regulation (Althoff Et Al., 2010; Biederman Et Al., 2012). Individuals With The DP Are At Risk For A Range Of Psychiatric Disorders And Poor Psychosocial Functioning In Late Adolescence Or Adulthood. The Relationship Between Trajectories Of The DP From Childhood To Adolescence And Subsequent Diagnosis Of Personality Disorders Has Previously Been Described (Deutz Et Al., 2018). The Objectives Of This Research Were To Extend The Literature By Describing The Trajectory Of The DP From Adolescence To Emerging Adulthood And Describe The Association Between Trajectories And Subsequent Substance Use In Emerging Adulthood. METHODS: Six Hundred Sixty-two Participants From The Victoria Healthy Youth Survey (V-HYS) Were Measured Six Times Over The Course Of 10 Years Using The Child Behavioural Checklist (CBCL), And Substance Use Was Assessed At The Final Time Point Using The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). RESULTS: The Results Of A Multilevel Model Revealed That The DP Followed A Curvilinear Trajectory From Early Adolescence To Emerging Adulthood. Furthermore, Higher DP Scores Over Time Were Related To Endorsement Of Any Substance Use In Emerging Adulthood. CONCLUSION: The results of this research demonstrate that the dysregulation profile extends into emerging adulthood and high trajectories predict substance use in emerging adulthood. SIGNIFICANCE: Future Research Should Consider Examining Time-varying Predictors Of The DP To Investigate Whether Modifiable Covarying Factors May Improve Outcomes, Such As Substance Use, For Individuals With Highly Dysregulated Behaviours.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100547 - Printed Poster

The Moderating Role of Cortisol in the Association Between Early Childhood Adversity, Mental Health, and Academic Performance of Canadian University Students

Main Presenting Author: Crookshank, Jennifer A

Additional Authors: Daneshmend, Ayeila ; Villeneuve, Ally; Jarkas, Dana; Danyluk, Chad; McQuaid, Robyn

Abstract: *Early life trauma is prevalent among university students, however, the effects on academic stress and performance are not well delineated. This study examined psychosocial and biological predictors of academic performance and mental health. Students ($N = 238$, $M_{age} = 19 \pm 1$ year) completed measures of early life trauma, coping, academic stress, and depression, and provided their academic records and saliva samples for diurnal cortisol. Early life trauma related to higher academic stress, depression, and diurnal cortisol. The relationship between early life trauma and academic stress was mediated by emotion-focused coping and moderated by cortisol. Specifically, individuals with high diurnal cortisol displayed high academic stress regardless of early life trauma. In comparison, those with low diurnal cortisol reported low academic stress in the context of low*

early life trauma but higher academic stress when exposed to higher early life trauma. Furthermore, early life trauma predicted lower academic performance independently of academic stress, depression, and diurnal cortisol. These findings highlight the importance of early life trauma to current mental health and academic success among university students.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99671 - Printed Poster

The relationship between frequent relocations from six to eighteen years old and the tendency to break promises with non-romantic close friends in adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Fan, Yinan

Abstract: The existing research shows that relocations in childhood have long-term effects on individuals in both physical and mental development (Tønnesen et al., 2016). In this study, the focus is on mental development. To investigate the relationship between frequent relocations before adulthood and the tendency to break promises with non-romantic close friends in adulthood, I utilized a self-developed survey questionnaire distributed online to collect participants' responses. After filtering the data, I employed Pearson Correlation and linear analysis to explore the relationship. The conclusion drawn from the data suggests that a higher frequency of relocation between the ages of six and eighteen is associated with an individual's tendency to be more likely to break promises with close friends in adulthood. Additionally, it was observed that many children relocate with their families due to educational and familial reasons. The study reveals that having a stable life in childhood and adolescence can contribute to healthier friendships in adulthood.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101640 - Printed Poster

The Role of Theory of Mind in Deaf Children - Challenging Clinical Cases

Main Presenting Author: Tesfamariam, Emnette

Co-Presenting Author: Chovaz, Cathy J

*Abstract: BACKGROUND Past research has concluded that there is a significant role for language in the development of false belief reasoning in deaf children, yet the nature of that specific role remains unclear. We hypothesize that ToM will be lacking in deaf children with higher rates in in deaf children with language delay. We further hypothesize that a delay in ToM will have an inverse relationship with the efficacy of the counselling process. METHODS * ToM assessment will be administered to 40 6–9-year-old deaf children. The tool yields 4 summary classifications or levels of theory of mind: 0 = lack of ToM, 1 = emerging ToM, 2 = basic foundation of ToM, and 3 = advanced ToM. * Each child will be assessed using the American Sign Language Proficiency Interview (ASL-PI). The ASL-PI is a holistic language evaluation used to determine global ASL proficiency on a scale of 0-5. * Children will be rated by their therapist on a 1-5 Likert scale regarding counselling progress. * Children scoring*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99684 - Printed Poster

Thematic Analysis of University Student Stress in Four Domains: Academics, Time Management, Finances, and Friends

Main Presenting Author: Guzelian, Tanya

Co-Presenting Author: Borrelli, Alexandra

Additional Authors: Mettler, Jessica ; Barker, Erin; Cuffaro, Chelsea; Spoor, Jessica

Abstract: Canadian post-secondary students are an at-risk population for chronic stress and poor mental health (Linden, 2022). Academic, time management, financial, and social stressors are common sources of stress (Linden, 2022; Robinson et al., 2016). Most research on post-secondary student stress is quantitative. Frequency and severity scores across stressors do not reflect the reasons why students are stressed. The current study uses thematic analysis to identify the reasons why students experience common stressors as stressful. Data were drawn from a repeated measures survey study completed by a representative sample of students across the 2022/2023 academic year ($N = 594$ at T1; $M_{age} = 20.86$, $SD = 2.47$; 54.4% identified as women). In the final survey students who endorsed having experienced academics, free time, finances, and/or friendships as _slightly_ or _very stressful_ across the academic year were asked to answer an open-ended follow-up question to describe why these stressors were stressful. 222 responded to the question about academics, 212 to free time, 176 to friendships, and 142 to financial difficulties. Qualitative data analysis is ongoing. Separate themes that characterize each stressor and themes shared across stressors will be identified. Identifying the reasons why students are stressed will inform campus support services.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100136 - Printed Poster

Trait Anxiety and Changes in Parental Control and Acceptance: An Exploratory Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Young Adults

Main Presenting Author: Hipolito, Justin L

Additional Authors: Jin, Laura ; Nishimura, Mayu

Abstract: Parenting behaviours are associated with anxiety symptomology in youth (e.g., McLeod et al., 2007). The COVID-19 pandemic's public health protocols may have influenced parenting behaviours (Cassinat et al., 2021). The purpose of the current study is to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on changes in parenting behaviours and how these changes affect current trait anxiety in young adults. A sample of undergraduate students recruited from McMaster University completed a survey measuring COVID-19 experiences, parental behaviours experienced before (T1) and during the pandemic (T2) (CRPBI; Schludermann and Schludermann, 1988), and current trait anxiety (STAI-T; Spielberger et al., 1983). The survey is still open at the time of abstract submission with a recruitment goal of 300 participants. ANOVAs and paired t-tests will be used to determine whether changes in parenting led to significant differences in trait anxiety. Exploratory analyses will be conducted on COVID-19 scores to determine potential associations with other variables. If COVID-19 is a risk factor for trait anxiety, changes in parenting should correspond to increased or decreased anxiety. This study will inform whether the parenting-anxiety relationship is susceptible to large-scale adversities.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99691 - Printed Poster

Trajectories of Youth Volunteering: Pandemic Disruptions and Volunteer Commitment

Main Presenting Author: Grant, Emma M

Additional Authors: Gravelle, Audré-Ann ; Khan, Obayda; Hammond, I Stuart

Abstract: Although recent research has examined patterns of volunteering over the life course, less is known about trajectories of youth volunteering, notably why some youth commit to volunteering and others fail to engage. This poster will introduce a trajectory model and report findings from two empirical studies examining patterns of youth volunteering in response to events that may impact decisions to volunteer. The trajectory model proposes that when an event occurs, youth make decisions about volunteering, resulting in four categories of volunteers: _persistent_ (continue volunteering), _emergent_ (start volunteering), _former_ (stop volunteering), and _non-volunteers_ (not volunteering). Study 1 (completed) examined the volunteer trajectories of 461 undergraduates during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results from the online survey demonstrated that although some youth had their volunteering disrupted, many persisted or emerged as volunteers during the pandemic. Study 2 (ongoing) uses qualitative interviews to examine the volunteer trajectories of persistent volunteers through the transition to university. Interviews with undergraduates will be analyzed using qualitative content analysis and will explore how and when youth started to volunteer and why they have committed to volunteering. The implications of the findings for volunteer promotion initiatives will be discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100234 - Printed Poster

Unveiling the Unseen: 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. A single suicide death leaves behind many who mourn the loss and has been estimated to impact the lives of at least six to ten people significantly. With much of the existing suicide bereavement literature focusing on immediate family members, little is known about those grieving a suicide death outside of the family system. However, recent research indicates that friendships are most commonly affected by a suicide death. Friendships play a key role in the lives of all human beings and are especially significant for emerging adults (ages 18 to 29). Recognizing that emerging adulthood is a time of significant developmental change, this age group has repeatedly been recommended as a priority for future research. This study addresses a gap in the suicide bereavement literature by using photo-elicitation to explore the lived experiences of emerging adults who grieved the loss of a friend to suicide. Hermeneutic phenomenological analysis revealed four key features of emerging adults' grief after losing a friend to suicide: (a) an encounter with death, (b) a sudden awareness of the death, (c) a

turning towards grief, and (d) living with loss. These findings also consequently inform grief and developmental theory, enrich counselling practice, and support suicide prevention strategies.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100787 - Printed Poster

Visions of the past: Mindfulness and cognitions enhance how our positive memories of parents are linked to present-day social relationships

Main Presenting Author: Gelineau, Marc E

Co-Presenting Author: Kil, Hali

Abstract: Research has consistently demonstrated the effect of positive parenting on young adults' social outcomes. However, a vast number of factors can moderate this link. The present study examined whether trait mindfulness may be one moderator in the link between young adults' recollections of parenting and their present-day social relationships. An undergraduate sample (expected N = 700) was surveyed regarding their memories of parents' positive parenting behaviours during their first 16 years of life, their levels of trait mindfulness, and the quality of current interpersonal relationships with friends, romantic partners, and siblings. Participants also provided narratives on their past vs. present perceptions of a negative parenting event from their childhood, and these narratives are being coded for adaptive cognitive change in perceptions of parenting. Preliminary analyses (N = 311, 83% women, Mage = 19.4 years, SDage = 3.1) indicated that mindfulness enhances the association between recalled positive parenting and positive social relationships. We expect that adaptive cognitive change about perceptions of parenting will serve a similarly enhancing role in this link. Our results are expected to show that both mindfulness and cognitions influence the way that recollections of parents' parenting are related to young adults' positive interpersonal relationships.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100078 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

An Examination of the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on a Couple's Intimacy: How They Cope and Grow After the Trauma.

Main Presenting Author: Loveless, Courtney

Additional Author: Quinn-Nilas, Christopher

Abstract: Adverse childhood experiences (ACES) are reported by two-thirds of Canadian adults and 83% of LBGTQ+ adults, and result in a life-long risk for a broad spectrum of detrimental neurobiological, mental, and somatic health outcomes—e.g., posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The quality of romantic relationships has substantial impacts on health, well-being, and resilience, but for ACES survivors, relationships tend to be lower quality with higher risks of sexual inactivity/dysfunction. Conversely, relationships can also be vital sources of healing from trauma and can be both onerous and useful for Posttraumatic Growth (PTG). Dyadic coping may provide the support required to process ACES and foster PTG, and thus, encourage flourishing intimate relationships. Yet, the way partners factor-in to PTG remains unknown. 200 Canadian couples aged

18+ with at least one partner with ACEs were recruited via Leger panels. Data analysis (e.g., Actor-Partner Interdependence Models with ACE history as the distinguishing variable), are underway but incomplete. We hypothesize a significant positive actor and partner effects with dyadic coping predicting PTG of both ACE partner and non-ACE partner. Our research is important to therapists and ACEs survivors as our results will provide rich scientific information about every-day life with trauma and how this affects and is affected by partners.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100556 - Virtual Poster

Attachment pairings and emotion dysregulation in couples: Employing novel statistical approaches to examine dyadic interactions and (dis)similarity effects

Main Presenting Author: Morgan, Sean

Additional Author: Woodin, Erica M

Abstract: *Background:* While attachment insecurity (e.g., anxiety and avoidance) has been identified as a risk factor for emotion dysregulation, research is currently limited by exploring main effects (e.g., how one partner's attachment relates to their own dysregulation). Examining the attachment interactions and (dis)similarity effects between partners is a novel approach that can help uncover the dyadic mechanisms leading to emotion dysregulation in couples. *Methods:* 98 cross-sex couples at the transition to parenthood filled out self-report measures of their attachment insecurity and emotional flooding, a form of dysregulation. Actor-partner interdependence models (APIM) and polynomial regression and response surface analysis (RSA) were used to examine how pairings of attachment styles relate to flooding in both partners. *Results:* We found that avoidant men's flooding increased when their partner was high ($b=0.24$, p

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101032 - Virtual Poster

Cumulative childhood trauma and postpartum sexual satisfaction: a dyadic analysis of the role of perceived partner responsiveness

Main Presenting Author: Lafleur, Elisabeth

Additional Authors: Paradis, Alison ; Baumann, Mathilde; Bergeron, Sophie; Godbout, Natacha

Abstract: *Cumulative childhood trauma (CCT) is associated with negative consequences in adulthood, including adverse effects on sexuality. The birth of child can lead to a decrease in sexual satisfaction, to which CCT survivors may be more vulnerable. No studies have examined associations between CCT and sexual satisfaction in parental couples and the mechanisms involved in this relationship remain misunderstood. Perceived partner responsiveness (PPR; i.e., feeling validated, understood, and cared for by a partner) has been shown to be related to sexual satisfaction in CCT survivors. This study aims to examine the role of PPR in the relationship between CCT and sexual satisfaction in couples in the months following the birth of a child. A sample of 1144 couples completed an online questionnaire measuring CCT, PPR and sexual satisfaction. Path analyses based on the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model indicated that mothers CCT was negatively associated with both her own and her partner's sexual satisfaction. Fathers CCT was associated with his own sexual satisfaction only.*

Results also revealed indirect association between CCT experience and less sexual satisfaction via lower PPR in both parents. These results underscore the importance of targeting PPR of both partners in interventions aimed at improving sexual satisfaction in CCT survivors who are welcoming a child.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99881 - Virtual Poster

Helping Each Other Up: Dyadic Experiences Underlying Enhanced Attachment Security in New Parents

Main Presenting Author: Curry, Ellie L.

Additional Authors: Woodin, Erica ; Morgan, Sean

Abstract: WHILE PAST LITERATURE HAS EMPHASIZED THE STABILITY OF ATTACHMENT ORIENTATIONS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN, BOWLBY (1988) SUGGESTED INDIVIDUAL ATTACHMENT STYLES CAN CHANGE DURING PERIODS OF CHRONIC ATTACHMENT SYSTEM ACTIVATION, SUCH AS THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD. THE ATTACHMENT SECURITY ENHANCEMENT MODEL (ASEM; ARRIAGA ET AL., 2018) PROPOSES A DYADIC MODEL OF INCREASED ATTACHMENT SECURITY OVER TIME. THIS STUDY AIDS TO BUILD EVIDENCE FOR THE ASEM BY EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PARTNER SUPPORT, SELF-EFFICACY, AND ATTACHMENT CHANGE IN PARTNERS NAVIGATING NEW PARENTHOOD. 98 CROSS-SEX COUPLES COMPLETED A SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEW AT TIME 1 (THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY) AND SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES AT TIME 1 AND TIME 2 (ONE YEAR POSTPARTUM). HYPOTHESES WERE ANALYZED USING TWO-LEVEL MULTILEVEL MODELING OF DYADIC DATA WITH THE HLM8 ANALYSIS PROGRAM (RAUDENBUSH ET AL., 1995) TO ACCOUNT FOR INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN PARTNERS. PRELIMINARY ANALYSES FOUND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN AVOIDANCE (BMEN= 4.26, P

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101011 - Virtual Poster

Identity Processing Styles in Emerging Adulthood: An Exploration of Wisdom, Worldviews, Authoritarianism, and Death Attitudes

Main Presenting Author: Ghag, Kiranpreet

Additional Authors: Beaumont, Sherry ; Siakaluk, Paul

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Identity exploration is an important part of developing character and maturity during emerging adulthood. Beaumont (2017) has shown that emerging adults' use of a growth-oriented identity style positively predicts mindfulness and wisdom. In contrast, identity styles that rely upon the prescriptions of important others (a normative identity style) or avoidance of identity-related concerns (a diffuse-avoidant style) predict inconsistent or problematic coping (e.g., Berzonsky, 2011). The goal of this study was to add to the literature on identity styles during emerging adulthood. METHODS: A sample of Canadian university students ($N=140$; $M_{age}=19.90$, $SD=1.73$) completed an online survey consisting of these randomly presented measures: a) Identity Style Inventory; b) Three-Dimensional Wisdom Scale; c) The Quiet Ego Scale; d) Right-Wing Authoritarianism; e) Death Attitudes Profile-Revised; f) Worldview Assessment

Inventory. Results were analyzed using correlational methods, including multiple hierarchical regression. RESULTS: The results revealed that the growth-oriented identity style accounted for unique variability in positively predicting wisdom ($\Delta R^2 = .033$, $p < .001$) above and beyond quiet ego. The normative identity style accounted for unique variability in negatively predicting wisdom ($\Delta R^2 = .034$, $p < .05$) above and beyond right-wing authoritarianism. The results also revealed several significant zero-order correlations. CONCLUSION: This study gives us a better understanding of the relationship between identity styles and specific ideologies and perspectives in emerging adults. IMPACT: This study validated previous findings (Beaumont, 2017), while adding novel information related to identity.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99890 - Virtual Poster

The adolescent dysregulation profile and its association with educational, occupational, and substance use outcomes in emerging adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Cooper, Tara

Additional Author: Sukhawathanakul, Paweena

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The dysregulation profile (DP) is characterized by severe emotional, cognitive and behavioural dysregulation, and is associated with an increased risk for psychiatric disorders in children and adolescence. Developing self-regulation skills in childhood and adolescence have important implications for adulthood yet the association between DP and emerging adult outcomes has been relatively understudied. METHODS: The current study uses latent class analysis to form DP measured in adolescence and its associations with educational, occupational and substance use outcomes in emerging adulthood in a sample of Canadian adolescents (N = 662; $M_{age} = 15.52$). RESULTS: Latent class analysis findings revealed three dysregulation profiles characterized by varying levels of attentional problems, aggressive behaviours and internalizing problems. Specifically, the highly problematic group had elevated levels of attentional, internalizing and externalizing problems (n = 59; 8.9%); the average problems group had average levels on all three scales (n = 285; 43.1%); and the low problems group had below average scores all the three scales (n = 317; 48%). Adolescents in the highly problematic DP group reported the lowest occupational statuses and were most likely to be unemployed in emerging adulthood compared to the low and average DP groups. Furthermore, adolescents in the highly problematic DP group were most likely to show alcohol or cannabis dependence. SIGNIFICANCE: These results indicate that the risks related to the adolescent DP continue to have an enduring impact on emerging adult adjustment.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100539 - Virtual Poster

The Impact of Age and Education on the Mental Health Perceptions and Literacy of Post-Secondary Students

Main Presenting Author: Murray, Jonah K

Additional Author: McLauchlan, Jayden E

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Stigma and a lack of mental health literacy act as major barriers to mental healthcare access and utilisation. As such, we aimed to determine if age and years of formal education may impact mental healthcare perceptions and knowledge. METHODS: The main presenting author performed a survey querying 58 post-secondary students on their mental health knowledge and perspectives as part of a larger research study. We will enhance this survey by systematically examining literature pertaining to age and education in relation to increased mental healthcare knowledge and decreased mental health stigma. RESULTS: Findings demonstrate that increased age and education reduces concerns regarding mental health stigma, and increased education improves emerging adult confidence in their own mental health self-care. Our review results may offer an in-depth explanation for these findings. CONCLUSIONS: We hypothesise that the independence afforded through increased age and education allows for the separation of personal beliefs from societal mental health stigma. IMPACT: This research offers insight into how education and personal development can improve emerging adult perspectives regarding mental healthcare use and self-care. This research may inform mental health education throughout primary, secondary, and post-secondary education systems.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100491 - Virtual Poster

The prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) among different sociodemographic groups: A meta-analysis

Main Presenting Author: Salama, Haneen

Abstract: *Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which include abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, are a public health problem, as they lead to lifelong physical and mental health difficulties. Importantly, past research has shown that experiencing a higher number of ACEs leads to increased negative outcomes. Despite an influx of publications in the ACEs literature, the prevalence of ACEs across different sociodemographic groups is still unclear, which limits our ability to help the most vulnerable groups. This study fills this gap by comparing the prevalence of ACEs across different populations (i.e., ethnicity, sociodemographic and health risks) using a meta-analysis. Based on a systematic review in Medline, PsycINFO, and Embase, we identified 206 studies from 22 countries that reported a prevalence (i.e., 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4+ ACEs). With respect to ethnicity, the results showed that ACEs were more prevalent in minoritized ethnicities than in White populations. Specifically, 40.8% of Indigenous, 25.6% of Latinx, and 21.5% of Black individuals reported having experienced 4+ ACEs. With respect to sociodemographic and health risks, 59.7% of individuals who were unhoused, 52.5% of individuals with addiction problems, and 47.5% of individuals with a history of mental health disorder reported a prevalence of 4+ ACEs. This study shows that minoritized ethnic groups and those who face sociodemographic risks are more at risk of experiencing ACEs. Consequently, effective prevention and intervention programs can be designed to prevent ACEs and their deleterious consequences, thereby reducing the suffering of those populations.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101156 - Virtual Poster

Trajectories of depressive symptoms across the transition to fatherhood: The predictive roles of stress and social support

Main Presenting Author: Storey, Quinn

Additional Authors: Woodin, Erica M; Morgan, Sean D

Abstract: The transition to parenthood is a time of adjustment for many new families, with significant risk for the development and exacerbation of depressive symptoms in new parents. While much of the extant literature focuses on maternal depression, men's experience of the transition to parenthood and risk for associated depressive symptoms are unique. Previous research has highlighted three trajectories of postnatal depressive symptoms in new fathers up to two years postpartum. Preliminary evidence also exists for the predictive roles of stress and social support in the presentation of new fathers' depressive symptoms. The present study aimed to synthesize these findings in a sample of 98 first time fathers. Depressive symptoms, stress, and perceived social support were tracked from the third trimester of pregnancy to four years postpartum. Results from growth mixture modeling supported a three-group model of postnatal depressive symptom trajectories: high and increasing, moderate and increasing, low and decreasing. Hierarchical linear modeling also provided novel evidence for between-group differences in stress and perceived social support at baseline and across time. Results aid in the identification of distinct groups in need of moderate or intensive support across the transition to fatherhood, alongside key targets for preventative services.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100774 - Virtual Poster

Section Featured Speaker Address

Planning for, and adjusting to retirement - a psychologist's perspective based on the first year of retirement

Main Presenting Author: Cohen, Karen

Abstract: Retirement is a life-stage that most are able to enjoy. Planning for it, and adjusting to a new lifestyle are often challenging. Dr. Cohen will give us her perspectives on retirement, based on her own experiences.

Section: Psychologists and Retirement

Session ID: 100658 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

A Tale of Two Stories: Exploring Monolingual and Multilingual Preschoolers' Language Production Features From Story Generation and Story Retell Tasks

Main Presenting Author: Dorado Solarte, Andres F

Additional Authors: Hiew, Carole ; Milburn, Trelani

Abstract: Rationale Story retell and generation tasks with wordless picture books are used to assess monolingual (ML) and multilingual (ELL) preschoolers language effectively. ELLs have similar vocabulary to ML but fewer complex sentences, like embedded clauses. Metalinguistic language, signaled by linguistic verbs, precedes embedded clauses. This study compares language quality features and linguistic verbs as produced in story retell and generation tasks. Methods Data from 198 preschoolers included transcribed story retell and generation language samples, coded for a variety of

language features. ELLs grouped by parent report of another language used at home (25-49% and >50%). Results Bonferroni-adjusted Kruskal-Wallis analysis reveals: MLs advanced vocabulary; ML and >50% ELL differ in story retell length and subordinating conjunctions; ML and >50% ELL differ in story generation number of utterances and use of linguistic verbs. Conclusion This study reveals story retell and generation strategies strengths and limitations, informing child language assessments. Analyzing linguistic qualities, including metalinguistic verbs, aids in predicting later reading ability. Impact Language samples shape interventions for preschoolers, influencing curriculum and educator training. Studying wordless picture book tasks aids literacy development assessment, offering valuable data on childrens language.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100929 - Snapshot

Adult Role Transitions and Mental Health, Substance Use, and Socioeconomic Status in Black and White Young Adults

Main Presenting Author: McMahan, Kristina B

Additional Author: Mrug, Sylvie

Abstract: Young adulthood is a time of major social transitions such as completing education, getting married and having children.¹ Mental health problems and substance use also increase at this time and may be related to adult transition.^{2,3} This study identified patterns of adult role transitions and their associations with sociodemographics, mental health, and substance use in young adults. This study included 393 young adults from Wave 4 of the Birmingham Youth Violence Study (44% male, 80% Black, 20% White, Mage=28). The adults reported on whether they experienced each of five transitions: graduating college, moving out of the parental home, marriage, childbirth, and beginning a full-time job. They also reported on their mental health and substance use. A latent class analysis identified three transition patterns: hibernators, workers with children, and college graduates without children. Hibernators had higher alcohol use and a lower income-to-needs-ratio. Workers with children had lower cannabis use. College graduates without children were a little older and more likely to be Black. The classes did not differ in sex, mental health, or tobacco use. These findings may help tailor interventions to address specific needs of different groups during a crucial life transition period.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101116 - Snapshot

Exploring Family Conflicts, Dating Violence, and Psychological Well-Being in Individuals During Late Adolescence

Main Presenting Author: Levesque, Jasmine

Co-Presenting Author: Bouchard, Geneviève

Abstract: Understanding the associations between diverse forms of violence, conflicts, and aggression as well as their relationship with psychological well-being is particularly important in critical periods of life, such as late adolescence. Thus, the aim of this study was to test a model examining the mediating role of dating violence in the relation between family conflicts during childhood and psychological well-being in late adolescence. The sample comprised 140 French-

speaking individuals aged from 17 to 20 who were in a relationship at the time of the study. All participants completed a consent form and a series of questionnaires. The methodology was partly retrospective. Results of a full structural model indicated that family conflicts during childhood (as measured by interparental hostility, parental hostility, and sibling bullying) positively predicted dating violence (as a victim and as a perpetrator) during late adolescence, which in turn negatively predicted the current level of psychological well-being (as measured by life satisfaction and self-esteem). In line with the social learning theory, our results confirm the role of past family conflicts in current dating violence. Overall, findings of the present study underscored the importance of investigating the understudied role of conflicts, aggression, and violence in psychological well-being during late adolescence.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99341 - Snapshot

Interparental Conflict, Parent-Child Conflict, and Child Emotion Regulation Within the Family Check-Up: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Main Presenting Author: Abela, Katrina R

Additional Authors: Gonzalez, Andrea ; Bennett, Teresa; Andrews, Krysta

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The capacity to independently regulate emotions occupies a central role in children's physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing as they develop. The influence of childhood adversity on the absence of attuned emotion self-regulation (ESR) abilities has been recurrently linked to a range of harmful developmental outcomes for children, such as internalizing and externalizing problem behaviours and psychopathology. While early child-caregiver and interparental dynamics have been widely associated with several long-term effects for adult physical, emotional, social, and behavioural development, further investigation is needed to better understand how differential levels of parent-child (PCC) and interparental conflict (IC) may impact children's ESR abilities. To address these challenges, preventative parenting programs such as the evidence-based Family Check-Up (FCU) have been developed to interrupt this adverse trajectory to problem behaviour and psychopathology. However, the mechanisms through which the FCU intervention influences child ER has yet to be determined. Our study conducted the first randomized controlled trial (RCT; Making the Race Fair) to directly investigate the effects of FCU on parent and child outcomes in the Canadian context, aiming to fill this research gap. METHODS: Participants included 155 high-priority children aged 2 to 5 years and their primary caregiver. Parent-child and interparental conflict were assessed at baseline using the FCU Questionnaire and Child ER at 12-months via the Locked Box task. Observational coding and structural equation modeling via Mplus were utilized to analyze the data. RESULTS: Preliminary findings indicated that the FCU intervention significantly improved child ER among dyads who reported elevated levels of interparental and parent-child conflict at baseline and received treatment. IMPACT and CONCLUSIONS: These findings bridge a gap by revealing how IC and PCC predict child ER using a robust RCT design, inform interventional practices to support children and families, promote the advancement of accessible programming geared toward child ER, and, ultimately, avert child risk for developing severe problem behaviours.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 98842 - Snapshot

Parent's history of childhood maltreatment and the influence on their child's executive functions: the moderating role of stress

Main Presenting Author: Larose, Anne

Additional Authors: St-Pierre, Émilie ; Bérubé, Annie; P. Belec, Frédérika

Abstract: CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT CAN HAVE MANY LONG TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. AN ALTERED STRESS RESPONSE HAS OFTEN BEEN DOCUMENTED AS A RESULT OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. PARENTING SKILLS CAN BE INFLUENCED BOTH BY A HYPER AND A HYPO STRESS REACTIVITY. PARENTAL STRESS HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO BE RELATED TO THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE CHILD'S EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS CAN BE INFLUENCED BY PARENTAL ABILITIES. THIS STUDY EVALUATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT EXPERIENCED BY PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDS EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS WITH THE MODERATING ROLE OF THE STRESS CORTISOL REACTIVITY. MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILD AGED BETWEEN 2,5 AND 5 YEARS PARTICIPATED IN OUR STUDY ($N = 70$). THE MOTHERS EXPERIENCE OF MALTREATMENT DURING CHILDHOOD WAS MEASURED WITH THE CHILDHOOD TRAUMA QUESTIONNAIRE. THE PENCIL TAPPING TEST AND THE COGNITIVE TESTS INCLUDED IN THE GRILLE D'éVALUATION DU DéVELOPPEMENT WERE USED TO DETERMINE THE CHILDREN'S EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING. THE MOTHERS GAVE TWO SALIVA SWABS BEFORE AND AFTER AN INTERACTION WITH THEIR CHILD FOR THE CORTISOL ANALYSIS. RESULTS INDICATE THAT FOR PARENTS WITH A HISTORY OF MALTREATMENT, MORE STRESS REACTIVITY IS RELATED TO MORE SENSITIVE BEHAVIORS. THESE RESULTS OPEN DISCUSSION FOR THE INTERVENTION TOWARDS PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF MALTREATMENT IN THE HOPES OF REDUCING ITS INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101268 - Snapshot

Psychological and Academic Functioning among Adolescents: The role of Parental Support and Resilience

Main Presenting Author: Lachance-Grzela, Mylène

Additional Authors: Levesque, Natasha ; Cormier, Michelle; Bourque, Jimmy; Ross-Plourde, Mylène

Abstract: Adolescence is known as a developmental period during which independence and autonomy are sought after, but parents remain influential. Research suggests that positive parent-child dynamics can play a key role in adolescents' psychological and academic functioning. This quantitative study investigated whether resilience could mediate the links between parental support and psychological well-being, academic performance, and psychosocial strengths and difficulties among adolescents. Structural equation modelling conducted on a sample of 142 parent-adolescent dyads revealed that adolescents who reported receiving more support from their parents reported higher levels of resilience. In turn, higher levels of resilience among adolescents positively influenced their perceptions of well-being, academic performance, and their parents' assessment of their psychosocial strengths. The link between resilience and psychosocial difficulties was nonsignificant. Our results

support the ecological systems theory of human development and underline the importance of warmth, guidance, and support in the family context. Clinicians working with adolescents and families should aspire to help maintain and promote supportiveness in parent-child relationships.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101075 - Snapshot

Siblings of autistic individuals: Understanding their needs and providing appropriate interventions

Main Presenting Author: Andreasen, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Redquest, Brianne ; McMorris, Carly

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Research to date on the experiences of siblings of autistic people has primarily focused on identifying adverse, or negative, impacts, such as increased rates of anxiety and depression, and behavioural adjustment1-7. To help mitigate these impacts, several intervention studies have been conducted, often with limited success8-10. Emerging evidence has shown that non-autistic siblings also report many positive aspects such having fun with their sibling and a desire to maintain their relationship despite barriers11-12; however, it is unknown if this knowledge has been considered in the development of interventions aimed to improve outcomes of siblings of autistic people. METHODS: This current study filled this gap by conducting a scoping review to describe the experiences of non-autistic siblings, as well as review existing interventions targeting this group. A review of reviews will be completed including an evaluation of the quality of the reviews and summary of results13. RESULTS: The search has been completed, and data extracted. Evaluation of the quality of the reviews is underway. Full results will be presented in the symposium presentation. CONCLUSIONS: This study supports the impetus to create interventions for non-autistic siblings that are informed by families of autistic people with a focus on strengths-based approaches in the design of future interventions. ACTION/IMPACT: We will develop a call to action for researchers to explore this understudied area of family psychology. Siblings need support in maintaining positive relationships as autistic siblings grow into autistic adults.*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100709 - Snapshot

Social-Emotional Outcomes in Emerging Adults with ADHD: Exploring Self-Compassion, Peer Rejection, Rejection Sensitivity, and Psychological Distress

Main Presenting Author: Hussain, Alia

Additional Authors: Abela, Katrina ; Law, Danielle

Abstract: *Emerging adulthood involves developmental changes impacted by environment and experience. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with adverse interpersonal experiences. Thus, EAs with ADHD are at a higher risk for poor outcomes, potentially mitigated by self-compassion (SC), as seen in typically developing (TD) populations. This work examined whether ADHD predicted peer rejection (PR) and rejection sensitivity (RS) compared to TD EAs, how these relationships contributed to psychological distress (i.e., depression, anxiety, and stress levels), and how SC might moderate this relationship using moderated mediation and moderation analyses.*

Participants included 604 EAs between 17 and 22 ($n_{ADHD} = 315$) who completed an online survey. Results revealed that ADHD predicted frequent PR and higher RS. SC decreased stress when individuals reported more PR but increased anxiety and stress when individuals reported higher RS. Within-group moderations yielded different effects, implying that SC differentially affected the impact of PR and RS on psychological distress in EAs with ADHD and their TD peers, potentially explained by nervous system dysregulation in people with ADHD. These findings have implications for the emotional and social cognitive development of and developing preventative and therapeutic interventions fostering self-compassion for youth with ADHD.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100790 - Snapshot

The Longitudinal Links between Mindfulness, Sense of Control, and Psychological Well-Being in Middle-Aged and Older Adults.

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Nathaniel J

Additional Author: Kil, Hali

Abstract: Mindfulness has been found to relate to one's sense of control and well-being. However, it is not clear if these relationships can persist over long periods of time. The present study assessed whether mindfulness could longitudinally predict sense of control and well-being a decade later in middle-aged and older adults. Data came from a large longitudinal sample of 2,878 adults aged 39 to 93 ($M = 64.04$, $SD = 11.16$; 55.3% women). Mindfulness, sense of control, and psychological well-being were measured 8 to 11 years apart ($M = 9.09$ years, $SD = 0.53$ years). A cross-lagged panel model was employed to assess bidirectionality in effects. The data fit the model well, $\chi^2(6) = 49.23$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .050 (90% C.I. = .038, .063), CFI = .99, SRMR = 0.02. Mindfulness at T1 predicted sense of control and well-being at T2, sense of control at T1 predicted mindfulness and well-being at T2, and well-being at T1 predicted sense of control but not mindfulness at T2. Taken together, there were sustained links between mindfulness, sense of control, and psychological well-being across a decade. The implications of the pattern of results on the mechanisms by which the three constructs may be linked over extended periods of time will be discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100036 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

Failure to Launch: Helping Young Adults and Their Families Achieve Independence

Main Presenting Author: Kivisalu, Trisha M.

Co-Presenting Author: Paterson, Randy J.

Abstract: Increasing numbers of young adults appear to be experiencing difficulties in achieving adult independence. Common characteristics include extreme financial dependence on parents, un- or under-employment, lack of participation in education or training, lack of basic life skills and habits, impoverished social networks, isolation within the family home, and a preponderantly avoidant coping style. Anxiety and depressed mood are common, and are typically exacerbated by the lifestyle the

young adult leads. While there is as yet relatively little large-scale research focused on this emerging issue, therapy providers are increasingly faced with this presenting concern – and the phenomenon can be difficult to treat. Some of the challenges of work with extremely socially withdrawn young adults include poor attendance, low motivation, a sense of futility, internet addiction, underdeveloped social skills, lack of insight, and high levels of avoidance and anxiety, combined with the fact that many of these adults virtually never leave the family home. Nevertheless, therapy can be effective provided the core issues are identified, family dynamics supporting dependence are addressed, and strategies are tailored to meet their developmental needs. This workshop aims to increase participants' familiarity with the problem, and provides specific guidance on treatment strategies and principles that can help promote self-sustaining adult functioning.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99389 - Workshop

Symposium

Longitudinal Trends in Adolescent Antisociality

Additional Authors: Volk, Anthony ; Brazil, Kristopher; Spadafora, Natalie

Moderator(s): Vitoroulis, Irene

Abstract: Adolescence is a period of intense developmental change that serves as the transition from childhood to adulthood. It is a period when many kinds of antisocial traits and behavior emerge and/or are solidified. This makes the longitudinal study of adolescent antisociality imperative for not only understanding adolescent antisociality, but for also understanding adult trajectories and potential interventions. Our symposium will focus on the longitudinal trajectories of three separate adolescent antisocial paths: incivility, bullying, and psychopathy. Using a diverse array of methods, we will demonstrate how adolescent antisociality emerges along these paths. For incivility, we will explore the impact of the pandemic on changing levels of incivility in children and adolescents. For bullying, we will explore how adolescent bullying relates to adult parental care and number of offspring. For psychopathy, we will explore how adolescents' broad personality traits (HEXACO) link to later psychopathic traits. Our data are important not only for understanding these developmental processes, but also for understanding how best to intervene in adolescence and beyond as we gain a better temporal understanding of the antisocial pathways. We thus expect that our results are of interest to both researchers and practitioners. A moderated discussion will follow, emphasizing audience participation.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101419, Presenting Papers: 101585, 101590, 101455 - Symposium

(How) Does HEXACO Personality in Adolescence Predict Youth Psychopathic Traits?

Main Presenting Author: Brazil, Kristopher

Abstract: Psychopathy consists of a constellation of personality traits, including manipulativeness, unemotionality, and impulsivity. Several studies have examined how psychopathy fits within Big Five personality traits, but HEXACO personality may be better positioned to capture individual differences in psychopathy and its multidimensional nature because of its inclusion of Honesty-Humility (H) and reorganization of the negative traits of Neuroticism into Emotionality (E) and Agreeableness (A). Our

study examined whether HEXACO personality traits measured during adolescence predicted psychopathic traits a few months later. We surveyed 421 adolescents across two timepoints 6 months apart. Youth completed the HEXACO measure at time 1 and Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory at time 2. Findings showed that lower H, lower E, and lower Conscientiousness (C) at time 1 uniquely predicted higher overall psychopathic traits at time 2. Each dimension of psychopathy was most strongly predicted by its hypothesized HEXACO trait, including lower H for Grandiose-Manipulative, lower E for Callous-Unemotional, and lower C for Daring-Impulsive traits. The findings suggest that HEXACO personality traits during adolescence predict psychopathic traits 6 months later. Assessing personality via HEXACO in adolescence could be beneficial for capturing those youth at-risk for antisocial outcomes.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101585 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101419)

Are Adolescent Students More Uncivil After COVID-19?

Main Presenting Author: Spadafora, Natalie

Abstract: Researchers and educators share concerns surrounding potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic-related school shutdowns on developmental and academic trajectories. One area of behavior that may have been impacted is classroom incivility, defined as “any action that interferes with a harmonious and cooperative learning atmosphere in the classroom”. The goal of the current work was to understand how prolonged school shutdowns may have impacted adolescent classroom incivility. The sample comprised 308 adolescents (49.7% boys; 61.0% White) between the ages of 9 and 14 ($M = 12.06$; $SD = 1.38$). We used longitudinal data collected to compare pre-pandemic (Fall 2019) and post-pandemic school shutdown (Fall 2022) rates of classroom incivility, bullying perpetration, emotional problems and received number of friendships. Results revealed that classroom incivility was significantly higher post-pandemic shutdowns, while bullying, emotional problems and friendships remained stable. Our findings highlight the need to monitor ongoing levels of incivility to determine whether the increase in incivility related to remote schooling is temporary or whether it is a more enduring change for adolescent students. These findings also have important implications for proposals to expand online learning for adolescent students in some school districts as a cost-saving measure for delivering education.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101590 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101419)

Career Development of Working Mothers: Helping and Hindering Factors in Doing Well in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Rossen , Larissa

Abstract: Women’s career development amid the COVID-19 pandemic suggests that we may be facing a ‘female recession’, where women are at significantly increased risk for dropping out of the workforce with the gender gap in the workplace likely to grow. However, the pandemic may have presented opportunities for working mothers to engage creatively in personal career decisions due to increased opportunities to work flexibly and pivot in a quickly changing labour market. This qualitative study used the enhanced critical incident technique to explore the intersection of working mothers and career development considering the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants for this study were a sample of 18 working mothers in North America and Australia. Key factors that were identified as helping women do well in their career development during COVID-19 included: Supportive

workplaces, social support, personal protective factors, job market factors, and predominantly financial resources. Hindering factors to working mothers' career development included: workplace challenges, family challenges, personal stressors, job market factors, COVID-19 mandates and restrictions, and childcare. The findings from this study help elucidate factors that contribute to a meaningful and productive career so that clinicians and other professionals can support, advocate, and encourage women who remain working during motherhood.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100792 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100530)

Do Bullies Have More Babies?

Main Presenting Author: Volk, Anthony

Abstract: Adolescent bullying has been hypothesized to be, at least in part, an evolved adaptation that benefits perpetrators. Research shows that, longitudinally, bullying is associated with increases in popularity, dominance, and access to resources. Cross-sectional evidence suggests that bullying is associated with both increased dating and sexual activity. However, accurate longitudinal data linking bullying to direct sexual and parenting outcomes has been lacking. Our talk explores two questions. The first examines whether young adults who were adolescent bullies have more children. Using a longitudinal data set tracking hundreds of adolescents from Grade 8 to young adulthood (approximately age 25), we show that adolescent bullies do indeed report having more children as young adults. Our second focus asks how adolescent bullies later make adult decisions about investing their time and energy in evolutionarily-related outcomes such as: dating/mating investment, somatic (i.e., personal) investment, and parental investment. Our data show that while they invest more heavily than non-bullies in dating and mating effort they also invest more heavily than non-bullies in parental effort. Our data highlight the importance and viability of an evolutionary approach to bullying and illustrate important reproductive and parenting outcomes that future research and interventions should consider.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101455 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101419)

Navigating Career Transitions Across the Lifespan: What Helps People Do Well?

Moderator(s): Meszaros, Daniel H. A.

Abstract: Navigating career is a complex process throughout the lifespan. Not only is there relational, physical health, and cultural context at play, but factors such as a rapidly changing digital market, shifting societal gender roles, and globalization have changed career opportunities and how people make career-related decisions (Amundson, 2005). Although much has been gained by studying career development through a life stage model, this theorizing has been superseded by a lifespan perspective that aims to acknowledge these shifting factors that inescapably surround career and career transition (Zacher and Froidevaux, 2021). This symposium will highlight three qualitative studies that look at career decision-making for individuals across the lifespan and what has helped them do well in the face of challenge. Dr. Deepak Mathew will discuss young adults doing well with their careers in the context of a growing digital economy, Dr. Larissa Rossen will discuss working mothers navigating career in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and Dr. Bill Borgen will discuss highly work-identified men doing well in their transition to retirement. Implications for working with clients in career transition will be discussed.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100530, Presenting Papers: 100792, 100794, 100789 - Symposium

Career Development of Working Mothers: Helping and Hindering Factors in Doing Well in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Rossen , Larissa

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Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101455 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101419)

Meaningful Engagement and Letting Go: What Helps Older Men Successfully Transition to Retirement?

Main Presenting Author: Meszaros, Daniel H. A.

Additional Authors: Nishikawara, Ria K.; Mathew, Deepak; Raymond, Danielle; Borgen, William

Abstract: As life expectancies and costs of living increase and the Canadian population ages, the transition to retirement is becoming less defined. Research on the transition to retirement highlights that men often find it to be especially challenging; many of them strongly identify with their work roles and have placed significant focus on their careers throughout their working lives. This mixed-methods qualitative study used narrative life review and the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique to explore the experiences of 20 older men (ages 55+) who described themselves as doing well with the transition to retirement. Interviews explored participants' journey and process of meaning-making as they transitioned into retirement, as well as the specific incidents or factors they experienced helping and hindering their retirement transitions. Preliminary findings highlight categories related to meaningful engagement, letting go, transitional reflections and preparations, managing expectations, acceptance, support and inspiration, active transition, taking it easy, external factors, and personal and experiential factors. These findings help better understand psychological aspects related to successful retirement transition, inform more inclusive tools and counselling interventions, and inform policy level interventions to address factors that challenge men's transition to retirement.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100794 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100530)

Residentially-independent Young Adults' Attitudes Toward Sibling and Parent Coresidence

Main Presenting Author: Holt, Paris

Additional Authors: Smith, Brenan ; Wellsch, Jordan

Abstract: DESPITE THE GROWING PREVALENCE OF YOUNG ADULT CORESIDENCE (WHERE INDIVIDUALS AGED 18 TO 35 LIVE WITH ONE OR MORE PARENTS) AND ITS DOCUMENTED CONNECTION TO RECENT SOCIOECONOMIC SHIFTS IN WESTERN SOCIETIES, EXTANT RESEARCH SUGGESTS THIS LIVING ARRANGEMENT CONTINUES TO BE STIGMATIZED WITHIN BOTH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. WHERE LIFESTYLE CHOICES BREED CONTEMPT OR CONFLICT, THEY CAN NEGATIVELY AFFECT FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS. HOWEVER, PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS OVERLOOKED HOW FAMILY MEMBERS BEYOND CORESIDING YOUNG ADULTS AND PARENTS MORALLY EVALUATE THIS LIVING SITUATION. TO HELP ADDRESS THIS GAP, WE USED SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS TO EXPLORE THE ATTITUDES OF RESIDENTIALLY INDEPENDENT (RI) INDIVIDUALS AGED 21 TO 41 TOWARD CORESIDENCE IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES AND CANADIAN SOCIETY AT LARGE. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT PARTICIPANTS ATTITUDES TOWARD CORESIDENCE VARY BASED ON THE AGE, HEALTH STATUS, AND HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CORESIDER, ALONG WITH THE BROADER CONTEXT OF YOUNG ADULT PURSUITS, FAMILIAL WEALTH, AND RELATIONAL DYNAMICS. THEREFORE, EVEN THOUGH YOUNG ADULT AND PARENT CORESIDENCE MAY FACE BROAD STIGMA IN CANADIAN SOCIETY, THE PERCEIVED MORAL STATUS OF THIS LIVING SITUATION CLOSELY RELATES TO SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG ADULTS AND FAMILIES ARE DISCUSSED.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101129 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101078)

Siblings' Perspectives on how Young-adult and Parent Coresidence Influences Familial Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Holt, Paris

Additional Authors: Gelech, Jan M; Simonson, Jenni; Mazurik, Kathrina

Abstract: Although young adult coresidence affects entire families, the experiences of family members beyond coresiders and parents have not been the focus of previous research. The current study investigated how residentially-independent young adults experience the coresidence of their adult siblings and parents. Data were collected using life history and semi-structured interviews in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Participants described how coresidence influenced sibling relationships, parent-sibling relationships, and parental relationships, both positively and negatively. Participants perceptions of the living arrangement were influenced by factors such as the duration and rationale behind coresidence, the age of the coresider, and the contributions of the coresider to the household. Results suggest that coresidence can create tension in familial relationships but also bring members closer together through more frequent interactions, leading to deeper connections. Factors that contribute to how young adult and parent coresidence influences familial relationships from the perspective of residentially-independent adult children are discussed. Implications for young adult well-being and family relationships are also noted.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101125 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101078)

Stigmatization of Coresidence in Contemporary Film: The Portrayal of Young Adults Who Live at Home as Overgrown Children

Main Presenting Author: Gelech, Jan M

Additional Authors: Wellsch, Jordan ; Smith, Brenan; Mazurik, Kathrina

Abstract: Though past research has noted that young adult coresidence (in which individuals aged 18–35 reside within the family home) is stigmatized in Canadian and American mass media, research has not explored how such depictions relate to Western understandings of development. We used qualitative content analysis to explore how Canadian and American films depict coresiding young adults and their similarly aged, residentially-independent siblings with regard to various traditional and evolving markers of adulthood in the global West. We found that coresiding characters were largely portrayed as developmentally immature in terms of both social (e.g., full-time work) and characterological (e.g., relational competence) indices of adulthood. In contrast, residentially-independent siblings were overwhelmingly cast as developmentally ‘on time’ with regard to these markers. We argue that these depictions and contrasts reinforce a stigmatized media trope, framing coresiders as globally immature and attributing this living arrangement to developmental deviance rather than economic necessity or personal preference. Implications for developmental attitudes and understandings as well as the wellbeing of young adults are discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101083 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101078)

Successful Career Decision-Making of Young Canadians in a Digital Economy: Helping and Hindering Factors

Main Presenting Author: Mathew, Deepak

Abstract: Young Canadians are making career decisions in a labour market that is being transformed by technology and digitization. The rapid, unbalanced shifts brought on by technology and automation have left gaps in knowledge related to how young people are navigating their career decisions considering the emergence of the digital economy. This study explored factors that helped and hindered 13 young adults who self-identified as doing well navigating career decision-making within the multiple options, opportunities, and challenges posed by the digital economy. Using the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique (ECIT), a qualitative research method (Butterfield et al., 2009), 7 categories were identified to house the 137 incidents participants described as helpful and hindering: (a) awareness, knowledge, and education (b) interpersonal factors, (c) social media and career related platforms, (d) digital technology, (e) workplace and environmental factors, (f) flexibility and access to resources (g) intrapersonal factors. The findings highlight specific personal, relational, and contextual factors that have helped and challenged young adults in career decisions considering the impact of digitization. Implications for career practitioners and educators will be discussed along with directions for future research.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100789 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100530)

Young Adult and Parent Coresidence in Canada: Research on Representations, Attitudes, and Familial Experiences

Additional Authors: Gelech, Jan M; Simonson, Jenni; Holt, Paris

Moderator(s): Wellsch, Jordan

Abstract: Over the past three decades, Canadian young adults (approximately aged 18-35) have increasingly chosen to remain in or return to their parental homes. This trend is part of a significant shift in the development of both young adults and families. However, Canadian representations, attitudes toward, and experiences of coresidence have remained poorly understood to date. Notably, little is known about how mass media constructs coresidence or how family members beyond coresiding young adults and parents evaluate and experience this phenomenon. In this symposium, we review the growing trend of young adult and parent coresidence in Canada and present three qualitative studies that explore the relationships between young adult coresiders and their siblings in media and everyday life. This includes a content analysis of the developmental representations of coresiding and residentially-independent sibling pairs in contemporary films, a discussion of the effects of coresidence on family relationships, and an overview of how residentially-independent young adults morally evaluate the living situation of coresiding sibling. The research approach, results, and implications of each study are presented in detail and a broader discussion of coresidence attitudes and the impact of this living arrangement on intra- and intergenerational relationships is presented.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101078, Presenting Papers: 101129, 101125, 101083 - Symposium

Residentially-independent Young Adults' Attitudes Toward Sibling and Parent Coresidence

Main Presenting Author: Holt, Paris

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Section: Developmental Psychology

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Section: Developmental Psychology

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Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101083 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101078)

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

A Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Diverse Community Youth: Youth Participatory Action Program

Main Presenting Author: Kim, Soyeon

Co-Presenting Author: Moghimi, Elnaz

Additional Authors: Farr, Sarah ; Brush, Megan

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* To address declining mental health among youth in the prolonged pandemic era, a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (six weekly one-hour sessions led by a youth facilitator) that focuses on improving mental, physical, and social well-being was co-developed, implemented, and evaluated with youth and community partners.

METHODS: 53 youths (mean age=19.15) participated in POMHPY during summer 2023. Pre-, post-, and follow-up surveys measuring mental well-being and health-related quality of life were administered. Preliminary analysis using descriptive and t-tests were conducted to measure the program's efficacy. **RESULTS:** Youths' mental well-being (Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale) significantly improved after the completion of the program [$t(24) = -2.91, p=.008$]. The adolescents health-related quality of life (AqoL-6D) also significantly improved [$t(6) = -3.34, p=.016$]. The improvements in mental well-being and quality of life were maintained after one month of the completion of the program. **CONCLUSION/IMPACT:** Preliminary analysis supports the program's efficacy on mental well-being and health-related quality of life. The POMHPY program allows youth to contribute and enhance mental wellbeing that meets their unique needs.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101519 - 12-Minute Talk

An Evaluability Assessment of the Women's Mental Health Program at The Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre

Main Presenting Author: Cosentino, Nicole

Additional Authors: Anderson, T-Jay ; Grandia, Philip; Conrad, Gretchen

Abstract: The Women's Mental Health Program (WMHP) provides community-based capacity building and peer support services to female-identified individuals in the National Capital Region. The WMHP's mission is to meet this population's unique mental health needs while addressing systemic inequities. This evaluability assessment will examine the WMHP's current outcome measurement and monitoring practices to provide recommendations for a future formative evaluation. Data collection is ongoing and includes interviews and focus groups with internal (i.e., WMHP management; peer facilitators; ROMHC Client Advisory Council; ROMHC Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee) and external stakeholders (i.e., researchers, Psychiatric Survivors of Ottawa). Qualitative analyses of interview and focus group data will be conducted as well as quantitative analyses of archival WMHP

program evaluation data. This evaluability assessment will culminate in the development of a program logic model and proposed improvements to the evaluation framework. Recommendations will be made for the valid and cost effective monitoring of mental health and well-being outcomes among service recipients. This evaluability assessment will provide valuable program evaluation guidelines that can be generalized to other Canadian community mental health programs that offer peer support services to women and marginalized groups.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101442 - 12-Minute Talk

Anger as a Criminogenic Need?

Main Presenting Author: Tafrate, Raymond Chip

Additional Authors: Jones, Natalie J; Mitchell, Damon

Abstract: Background: Anger as a construct lacks a conceptual home: It is not considered a traditional psychological disorder, nor is it explicitly defined as a criminogenic need. Three related studies aimed to address this gap by exploring 1) the factor structure of a risk assessment tool applied in Connecticut, particularly as related to anger; 2) the prevalence of anger-related indices among justice-involved youth; and 3) estimates of predictive validity of anger dimensions. Method: A sample of 1,543 youth on probation was assessed with the Prospective Risk Evaluation for Delinquency in Connecticut (PrediCT), with rearrest data for a new offence available over 12-months follow-up. Results: Study 1's exploratory factor analysis of the PrediCT revealed an empirically and theoretically clear factor structure ($\alpha = .64-.89$), with anger items forming a subscale under the domain of antisociality. Study 2 demonstrated that elements of anger were evident in 75% of the sample. In further validation work conducted in Study 3, externalizing anger emerged as a major predictor of recidivism across gender ($AUC = .63, p < .001$). Conclusion/Action: Externalizing anger emerged as a strong predictor of rearrest, commensurate with other traditional criminogenic needs. Accordingly, externalizing anger problems should be considered a critical intervention target for reducing future justice-involvement in youth.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101111 - 12-Minute Talk

Associations between self-compassion, compassionate love, and sexual and relationship satisfaction in couples experiencing a recent pregnancy loss

Main Presenting Author: Hill, Taylor G

Additional Authors: Allsop, David ; Bagnell, Brenna; Rosen, O Natalie

Abstract: The demands of pregnancy loss may lead to an adjustment period, which can strain couples' sexual and relationship satisfaction. There is evidence that compassion can be a mental health promotion tool to buffer the effect of negative life events on well-being, which can be applied to pregnancy loss and relationship contexts. Yet it is not well understood how self- or partner-compassion are associated with relationship and sexual satisfaction in couples coping with a recent pregnancy loss. Both self-compassion and compassionate love may benefit couples while adjusting to pregnancy loss, by facilitating more adaptive coping and greater responsiveness to one's own and one's partner's needs. The purpose of this study was to assess how self-compassion and

compassionate love (i.e., compassion for a partner) are associated with sexual and relationship satisfaction in couples after pregnancy loss. Accordingly, we conducted a pre-registered, cross-sectional study of couples ($N = 138$) experiencing a pregnancy loss in the last 4 months. Using structural equation modeling, we found that the non-gestational individual's greater self-compassion was associated with their own higher relationship and sexual satisfaction, but not with their gestational partner's satisfaction. The gestational individual's greater compassionate love was associated with their own and their partner's higher relationship and sexual satisfaction, while the non-gestational individual's greater compassionate love was only associated with their own higher relationship satisfaction. Given these results and the broadly reported benefits of self-compassion and compassionate love for promoting adjustment during challenging experiences, informing couples about the importance of fostering self-compassion and compassionate love may cultivate well-being which, in turn, can promote stronger relationships.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99915 - 12-Minute Talk

Canadian Health Care Centres Wellness Programs for Healthcare Professionals: A 2-step Environmental Scan and Survey Study

Main Presenting Author: Gosselin Boucher, Vincent

Additional Authors: Heise, Alyssa ; Puterman, Eli

Abstract: There is a pressing need for interventions to support Canadian healthcare professionals' (HCP) mental health. The objective of this study was to conduct an environmental scan of Canadian wellness programs for HCPs offered in health centres, directed at the individual level, and describe program content. This study was a 2-step process. First, we conducted an environmental scan, where we searched wellness programs on the websites of different sources (e.g., unions). A minimum of two reviewers extracted the data. The data extracted was the target audience, type of program (e.g., in-person program, literary resources), etc. Secondly, we surveyed various health care centre knowledge users (e.g., administrative staff in occupational health and safety divisions) to confirm the information retrieved during the environmental scan and identify barriers and facilitators related to their wellness programs. The environmental scan was carried out between June and November 2023. We found over 130 wellness programs and resources from different Canadian territories and provinces from different sources, spanning online events, in person programs, and psychoeducational resources. Program descriptions and results of the survey will be presented at the conference. The results of this study could be used to structure the essential steps involved in implementing future wellness programs for HCPs.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99668 - 12-Minute Talk

Considerations in providing responsive social support

Main Presenting Author: Marigold, Denise

Co-Presenting Author: Cavallo, Justin

Abstract: When things in life go poorly, people look to close others for support. But despite good intentions, people often fail to provide support that is perceived as responsive by their interaction partners. In particular, support seekers with lower self-esteem (LSEs) tend to perceive support as less

responsive than do those with higher self-esteem (HSEs) (Study 1), and support providers confirm that they tend to give less responsive support to LSEs even when they perceive them to be equally distressed as HSEs (Study 2). One challenge in providing responsive support to LSEs is that they often prefer support that validates the negative aspects of their experience (negative validation) rather than put a positive spin on it (positive reframing), but support providers are inclined to offer them positive reframing support regardless (Marigold, Cavallo, Holmes, and Wood, 2014). Some degree of negative validation, however, may make support seekers more receptive to positive reframing (Study 3), and preferences for positive reframing vs. negative validation vary with the nature of the stressor (Study 4). Taken together, these studies highlight the complexity of social support interactions and suggest contributing factors to consider in determining optimally responsive support.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99984 - 12-Minute Talk

Contrasting Participants' Demographics and Their Perception of Their Careers from a Career Development in Recovery Program with A Scoping Review

Main Presenting Author: Ibarra-Alexanderson, Luis G

Co-Presenting Author: Maynes, Teresa

Additional Authors: Bedi, Robinder ; Domene, Jose F

Abstract: Problematic substance use (PSU) often impacts the career development of people in recovery, but this area is insufficiently explored. A scoping review of qualitative and quantitative research studies in this area ($N=33$) was conducted, and five categories emerged using a generative model of causality: (1) PSU negative impact on work, (2) role of work in beginning and maintaining recovery, (3) employment status in recovery, (3) experiences in working recovery, (4) importance of education, and (5) achievements in recovery. This framework was then applied to a sample of individuals in recovery from substance use in Alberta and British Columbia ($N=67$) from an ongoing randomized clinical trial of career counselling programs. Participant characteristics, including demographics, substance use history, and work experiences, were compared with the themes of the scoping review to determine the comprehensiveness of the framework to elucidate the context, mechanism, and outcome (i.e., generative causality) of career development and substance use recovery. Five recommendations are provided to psychologists interested in supporting people with PSU and their career development.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100361 - 12-Minute Talk

Creating the case for fast-access, effective, psychotherapy, in Ontario.

Main Presenting Author: Schumann, Lyndall

Co-Presenting Author: Chagiorgis, Helen

Abstract: Background: The lack of effective, affordable, and accessible mental health treatments in Ontario are leaving millions of Ontarians with unmet needs. The Canadian Mental Health Association, York and South Simcoe Regions (CMHA-YSS) launched two large-scale CBT-based treatments that meet the mental health needs of Ontarians: (1) BounceBack ® (BB), a coach-assisted, self-help intervention, and (2) Clinician Assisted Bibliotherapy (CAB), brief psychotherapy sessions combined with self-guided readings. Methods: Two program evaluation studies examined the

effectiveness of BB and CAB by (a) exploring changes in participants' depression and anxiety symptoms and functional impairment, and (b) calculating rates for recovery and reliable improvement. Results: Multilevel modelling (MLM) results for both studies indicated that participants reported significant improvements in their depression, anxiety, and functioning symptoms over time, which were not better accounted for by other demographic factors. Strong recovery and reliable improvement rates in BB and CAB, were comparable to those of traditional psychotherapy. Conclusions: Results support the effectiveness of BB and CAB as potent interventions that reduce client barriers and provider costs. Impact: CMHA-YSS successfully implemented these large scale interventions with significant positive impacts for participating Ontarians. CMHA-YSS leverages the clinical expertise and leadership of Clinical Psychologists to enhance and maintain clinical effectiveness of low intensity interventions while reducing overall costs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100653 - 12-Minute Talk

Daily Instability in Body Dissatisfaction in Women with and without Eating Disorders

Main Presenting Author: Zhu, Lisa Y

Additional Authors: Racine, Sarah E; Trolio, Vittoria; Miller, E Alexia; Bicaker, Ege

Abstract: *Body dissatisfaction (i.e., negative thoughts and feelings about one's body shape) is an important factor underlying eating disorders (EDs). Although typically assessed as a trait, body dissatisfaction has been found to fluctuate within a day. This study examined whether daily instability in body dissatisfaction differs according to trait body dissatisfaction and ED diagnosis. Participants with EDs ($n = 166$) and controls ($n = 44$) completed a self-report measure of trait body dissatisfaction and reported body dissatisfaction five times daily for 14 days as part of an ecological momentary assessment protocol. Body dissatisfaction instability was calculated as mean squared successive difference. On average, participants with EDs reported a 16% change in their body dissatisfaction ratings between consecutive assessments, which was significantly higher than the 12% change in controls. However, body dissatisfaction instability was not associated with trait body dissatisfaction and did not differ across ED diagnoses. Findings suggest that body dissatisfaction is a dynamic state that varies within a day, especially in individuals with EDs. Assessing body dissatisfaction as a fluctuating state rather than only a stable trait, and targeting the contextual factors associated with momentary shifts in body dissatisfaction, may be more effective in treating body image concerns.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99369 - 12-Minute Talk

Distinct motivational pathways involved in women's healthy and disordered eating behavior following a body-related self-discrepancy: Testing an integrated model of inconsistency compensation

Main Presenting Author: Barbeau, Kheana

Additional Authors: Boileau, Kayla ; Pelletier, Luc

Abstract: Discrepancies between ideal and actual bodily states (e.g., size, shape, weight) can elicit discomforting emotions, and in turn, disordered eating. However, a state of discomfort can also facilitate positive behavioral changes, such as increased healthy eating. These paradoxical findings may be due to individual differences in perceiving and compensating for self-discrepant states. This mixed method study sought to test an integrated model combining Cognitive Dissonance Theory and Self-Determination Theory to understand distinct dissonance compensation pathways involved in healthy and disordered eating following various body-related self-discrepancies. Thematic analysis of narratives from a body-related self-discrepancy recall task revealed that Canadian undergraduate women ($N=398$) experience discrepancies related to the appearance and care of their bodies. A path analysis revealed that autonomous eating regulation was associated with healthy eating intentions, whereas controlled eating regulation was associated with disordered eating intentions following a body-related discrepancy. These distinct pathways were partly explained by levels of self-compassion and selection of distinct behavioral and cognitive compensation strategies. Implications and applications of an integrated model of inconsistency compensation in the context of eating behaviors will be discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101624 - 12-Minute Talk

Do School Bullying and Student-Teacher Relationships Matter for Well-being and Academic Achievement?

Main Presenting Author: Liu, Yan

Additional Authors: Reed, Narae ; Maltais, Natasha

Abstract: Bullying is a major mental health problem in adolescents. However, less studies have examined whether teachers support can buffer the negative effect of school bullying. The purpose of this study is two folds: (a) to examine how exposure to bullied is related to students subjective well-being and academic achievement performance, and (b) to investigates whether teacher support can moderate these relationships. We analyzed the US sample data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018 database. Multilevel linear models were constructed with well-being and academic achievement scores as the outcome variables, predictor variables including exposure to bullying, teacher support, school type, and the interaction term between teacher support and exposure to bullying. Our results showed that teacher support did not significantly buffer the effects of bullying on academic performance or student subjective well-being. The results indicated that moderately frequent bullying adversely affected adolescent well-being and positively affected academic achievement, whereas frequent bullying had a non-significant effect on self-efficacy and academic achievement. These findings underscore the need for comprehensive strategies to address bullying and promote teacher support in educational settings while acknowledging the nuanced role of control variables in shaping adolescent well-being.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101195 - 12-Minute Talk

Doing it together: The complexities of social support in recovery

Main Presenting Author: Mudry, Tanya E

Co-Presenting Author: Domene, José F

Additional Authors: Sander, Christy ; Fillion, Chantal; Sapoznikow , Avery ; O'Brien , Daniel ; Reynolds, Gemma; King, Gabrielle

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Recovery is a relational and ongoing journey which involves developing practices to address persistent areas of concern and live a satisfying and meaningful life. The recovery literature stresses the importance of having social supports and guidance for internal changes to develop and flourish. However, less is known about the exact mechanisms through which social support helps (and sometimes hinders) an individual's recovery. In this presentation we share how social support played a crucial role in supporting recovery efforts with two presenting concerns: critical care burnout and substance use.* **METHODS:** In separate studies, we used the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique to identify incidents that were helpful or hindering in recovery from 1) critical care burnout and 2) substance use. Findings identified several relational factors that both help and hinder those in recovery. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings suggest ways to better understand and navigate the complexities of social support in recovery efforts. **RECOMMENDATIONS:** We provide recommendations valuable for counselling psychologists supporting clients working towards recovery.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99451 - 12-Minute Talk

Drug Education Centred on Youth Decision Empowerment (DECYDE): A school-based substance use harm reduction education strategy

Main Presenting Author: Rowe, Emily CL

Additional Authors: Donnan, Jennifer ; O'Brien, Megan; Harris, Nick; Harris, Greg; Bishop, Lisa

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: An interdisciplinary team at MUN identified a need for evidence-based, trauma-informed, harm-reduction substance use (SU) education through multimodal research. The Drug Education Centred on Youth Decision Empowerment (DECYDE) strategy is informed by the social-ecological conceptual model for adolescent healthy literacy. The goal is to empower youth to make safe and informed choices, support educators in delivery, and provide guardians with SU information.* **METHODS:** Goals are being met through building blocks: 1) patient engagement; 2) creating in-school lesson plans and educator training materials; 3) evaluating the educator training and delivery feasibility; 4) evaluating the student experience; and 5) measuring long-term outcomes via changes in SU knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours. This presentation will describe what informed our strategy, review the process of developing materials, and the preliminary findings of building blocks 3 and 4. **RESULTS:** This harm reduction strategy can be used province-wide to support teachers in the delivery of substance use education. **CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:** The DECYDE strategy is a province-wide, multi-modal, harm reduction approach that will help improve youths' health literacy and enhance informed decision-making. The education model created will be informative and transferable to other jurisdictions within Canada and internationally.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100443 - 12-Minute Talk

Eco-anxiety, its relation to well-being and school engagement among Australian youth

Main Presenting Author: Cárdenas, Diana

Additional Authors: Stanley, Samantha ; Reynolds, Katherine J.

Abstract: While there is increasing concern about how young people are coping through ecological crises, we are still learning how youth experience anxiety related to environmental problems (i.e., eco-anxiety). One pressing question is how eco-anxiety relates to youth well-being, and how it impacts their ability to engage in school. To answer these questions, we asked over 8000 secondary school students in Australia about their experiences with this phenomenon. Results suggest that youth experience eco-anxiety as greater disruption to their work and studies most frequently, compared to other aspects of eco-anxiety (e.g., worry, their personal responsibility). We also find that eco-anxiety is associated with greater negative well-being (anxiety, depression, and loneliness) and lower positive well-being (happiness, life satisfaction, resilience, and positive emotions) indicators. Preliminary results further indicate that eco-anxiety is associated to the way students engage in school, and this after controlling for the well-being dimensions. These results illustrate the need to better understand how eco-anxiety relates to broader indicators of youth well-being, and of supporting them appropriately as they transition into adulthood.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 100829 - 12-Minute Talk

Exploring Influential Factors of Against Medical Advice Discharging Amongst Military, Veterans, and First Responders Admitted to a Concurrent Trauma and Addiction Program

Main Presenting Author: Martin, Krystle

Additional Authors: Vester, Emma K; Carter, Shawn

Abstract: Rationale: Service users who leave treatment against medical advice (AMA) risk their recovery and potentially, access to the treatment they need. As such, knowing the factors that influence why someone may leave AMA can help treatment providers minimize this risk and support service users more proactively. This project explored data from a community mental health inpatient facility that provides specialized trauma and substance use treatment to public safety personnel (PSP) and active/retired Canadian Armed Forces members. Methods: We conducted a program evaluation using a chart review of all service users ($N=261$) admitted from inception to November 2023. The analyses included descriptive and predictive statistics. Results: Fifteen percent of service users left the program AMA. Of these, approximately half left within the first two weeks (47.5%), while the rest left across the remaining five to seven weeks. Those who leave early report more intense trauma symptoms. Furthermore, comorbidity of trauma and substance misuse and/or a personality disorder predict AMA discharges. Conclusion and Impact: Knowing what factors contribute to service users' early termination of treatment highlights their treatment needs and will help us to review our treatment program to determine what revisions are needed to support these needs and encourage ongoing engagement in the program.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100812 - 12-Minute Talk

Indirect Aggression in Young Adults: Associations with Competitiveness, Social Comparison, and Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Farrell, Ann

Additional Authors: Eriksson, Mollie ; Vaillancourt, Tracy

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Indirect aggression is a commonly used form of aggression among adults, but most research on this topic is in children and adolescents. Therefore, the developmental psychopathology framework was used to examine indirect aggression in young adults. Specifically we examined: (1) the associations between social comparison and competitiveness with indirect aggression (perpetration, victimization), and (2) the indirect effects from indirect aggression to loneliness and mental health difficulties.* **METHODS:** Self-report measures were collected in a cross-sectional sample of 475 young adults (57.7 % women, 51.6% White, $\text{Mage} = 20.2$, $\text{SDage} = 2.18$). **RESULTS:** Path analyses revealed significant indirect effects from social comparison to indirect aggression, which in turn predicted mental health difficulties (depression, anxiety, somatization) through higher loneliness. However, competitiveness predicted indirect aggression perpetration. **CONCLUSIONS:** Findings support perspectives from developmental psychopathology, with differential paths for indirect aggression perpetration relative to victimization in predicting mental health difficulties. **IMPACT:** Results indicate the need to reframe cognitions associated with social comparison and competitiveness to prevent indirect aggression, and in turn reduce feelings of loneliness and mental health difficulties in young adults.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100518 - 12-Minute Talk

Investigating the Impact of Pre-Treatment Beliefs on the Outcomes of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia among Cancer Survivors

Main Presenting Author: Garland, Sheila

Additional Authors: George, Brianna ; Tulk , Joshua; Savard, Josée; Rash, Joshua; Quinn-Nilas, Christopher

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: This analysis examined the impact of credibility and expectancy beliefs on outcomes of cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) among cancer survivors and explored what factors were associated with beliefs.* **METHODS:** Cancer survivors with insomnia and perceived cognitive impairment (PCI) received 7 sessions of CBT-I. Credibility and expectancy beliefs for insomnia and PCI were assessed using the Credibility Expectancy Questionnaire (CEQ).

ANCOVAs were used to assess the relationship of beliefs with treatment outcomes, adjusting for age. We also examined whether CEQ scores moderated symptom change and their association with demographic and clinical variables. **RESULTS:** Among 132 participants ($\text{Mage} = 60$, $\text{SD} = 11$; 77.4% female), CBT-I significantly improved insomnia and PCI. CEQ scores did not significantly impact the effect of CBT-I on insomnia ($p = 0.466$; $p = 0.071$) or PCI ($p = 0.469$; $p = 0.985$) nor significantly moderate change in insomnia ($p = 0.972$; $p = 0.502$) or PCI ($p = .143$; $p = 0.283$). Only younger age was associated with higher pre-treatment expectations for insomnia and

PCI ($p_+ = 0.009$; $p_- = 0.008$). CONCLUSION: CBT-I has robust efficacy regardless of pre-existing beliefs and expectations. ACTION/IMPACT: While pre-treatment beliefs may influence the decision to pursue CBT-I, patients are likely to see benefit if they sufficiently engage in the treatment.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101044 - 12-Minute Talk

It's the Little Things in Life: Enjoyment of Different Types of Personal Projects

Main Presenting Author: Hill, Taylor

Additional Authors: Coughlan, Emma C; Mackinnon, Sean P

Abstract: Many positive psychology interventions aim to improve happiness through engagement in simple and intentional everyday activities that offer intrinsic rewards. Personal projects are personally relevant goal-directed activities that take place over an extended period of time, and are a way to study the intentional pursuit of happiness. This exploratory, mixed-methods study identifies the types of projects that people engage in and which project dimensions are most important for predicting enjoyment. 327 students and community participants completed the Personal Project Analysis in a cross-sectional survey. Two coders thematically coded projects into seven types. We used multiple regression and measures of relative importance (lmg method) to identify which project dimensions are most important for predicting enjoyment across project type. Social-based projects were most enjoyable, physical health and fitness projects were rated as moderately enjoyable, and household-based projects were least enjoyable. Absorption was the top predictor of enjoying most projects (specifically, those related to skill development, household maintenance, and hobbies). Feelings of flow (absorption) is particularly important for enjoying everyday life. Overall, people pursue varied types of projects, and being enthusiastically engaged in the pursuit is one avenue to intentionally prioritize daily well-being.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100257 - 12-Minute Talk

Land as healer: Longitudinal impact of a land-based program on the mental health of post-secondary students

Main Presenting Author: Dumont, Julianne

Additional Author: O'Connor, Roisin

Abstract: Since time immemorial land has been central to Indigenous people's wellness models. Theoretical and empirical research suggests that connection to the land is an integral part of well-being and may prove to protect against adverse mental health issues. With the aim of informing culturally relevant treatment strategies, a growing literature empirically explores the role of land in the healing process. In line with these efforts, the goal of the current study is to investigate the efficacy of a land-based program amongst post-secondary students. The study tests immediate and 1 month follow-up impacts of participation in the land-based program on mental health. The longitudinal study includes 28 weekly assessments of cultural awareness, depression, anxiety, and alcohol use each week. The land-based program includes 12 bi-weekly (6 hour) land days from September 2023 to March 2024. A series of repeated measure one-way ANOVAs will be used to test the hypothesis that improvements in mental health will emerge across engagement in the land-based program and be

sustained at 1-month follow-up. Participants will also identify perceived strengths of the program in sharing circles. Answers to these research questions will inform academic literature and mainstream healthcare on culturally relevant treatment strategies.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101212 - 12-Minute Talk

Let's Just Talk: Parent-Child Reminiscing

Main Presenting Author: Milburn-Chapman, Trelani F

Abstract: Shared book reading is an engaging context for conversation related to the storyline, novel language and children's emotions and experiences related to events in stories. Recent meta-analyses indicate that intervention can improve the quality of parents' shared book reading competence and children's language outcomes for monolingual (Noble et al., 2019) and multilingual children learning English (Fitton et al., 2018); however, effect sizes are moderate to large for parents' use of strategies but small for child language learning (Noble et al., 2019). Few studies have compared the linguistic quality of other conversations. Parent-child reminiscing is known for parents' use of a more elaborative style of interaction compared to typical conversation (Fivush, 2007) and this style is positively associated with child language, autobiographical memory, and theory of mind (e.g., Waters et al., 2019). This context for interaction includes specific vocabulary, a chronology of events within a timeline, and facts related to the past event that is 'beyond the here and now'. Similarly, when parents and children retell a story they read together without the book, this context similarly includes specific vocabulary and literate language and a chronology of events from the story. Importantly, both these conversations do not require a tool (i.e., the book) and can occur any time of day in any context, two aspects of shared book reading that limit how often it can occur. **RESEARCH QUESTIONS:** Are there significant differences in the quality of parent-child reminiscing and co-construction of a story that was previously read compared to shared book reading? Also, are there differences in the way that children interact during these three conversational tasks? **METHOD:** 72 parent-child dyads (Mean age = 52.94 months, female = 42) met with us on two consecutive days to read a fictional storybook together, engage in reminiscing about a shared celebration, and recall the story read the day before. The video-recorded interactions were transcribed in SALT and all utterances were coded for features of literate language as well as inferencing. Inter-rater reliability for transcription and all codes were acceptable. **RESULTS:** A series of repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted to identify within-subjects effects as well as pairwise comparisons between the three tasks. Findings indicated that dyads differed both within- and between-dyads in the length of their interactions so analyses were conducted using rate per minute. Parents used significantly higher quality language (e.g., open questions, tier 2 words, mental state verbs and a higher level of inferencing or decontextualized talk) during reminiscing and co-construction of a story than during shared book reading. Also, children used significantly higher quality language during reminiscing compared to both co-construction of a story and shared book reading. **ACTIONS:** School personnel including teachers, psychologists and speech-language pathologists can promote reminiscing for parent-child conversation to support quality language use.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101684 - 12-Minute Talk

L'expérience subjective des nouvelles mères à l'égard de leur image corporelle et de leur alimentation en période postnatale : une étude qualitative

Main Presenting Author: Gagné, Anne-Laurence

Additional Authors: Garceau, Mélanie ; Jarry-El Harouni, Marie-Zoé ; Blouin, Marie-Michelle; Brassard, Audrey; Achim, Julie

Abstract: Les nouvelles mères vivent d'importants bouleversements sur le plan corporel. Pour mieux comprendre cet enjeu, dix femmes ont participé, à six mois postpartum, à un entretien explorant leur vécu en lien avec leur poids, image corporelle et alimentation. Deux grands axes se dégagent de l'analyse thématique: l'expérience du corps et l'adaptation des comportements alimentaires en postpartum. Pour la majorité des femmes, les changements de poids et d'apparence physique sont une préoccupation importante. L'expérience affective de leur corps est tributaire du retour à leur apparence pré-grossesse. Certaines affirment que les changements et douleurs physiques génèrent des sentiments de perte de contrôle et de confusion identitaire. Peu d'entre elles entreprennent de perdre du poids, privilégiant le bien-être du bébé. Celles qui allaitent disent faire des choix alimentaires plus rigoureux qu'avant la grossesse. Ces résultats offrent des pistes de réflexion quant aux interventions à privilégier auprès des mères ou futures mères préoccupées par leur image corporelle. Il serait notamment pertinent de les aider, à travers le soutien des professionnels œuvrant auprès d'elles, à poser un regard plus englobant sur leur corps, notamment en les sensibilisant à l'importance qu'elles accordent à leur image corporelle au détriment de la fonctionnalité des changements corporels périnataux.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99307 - 12-Minute Talk

Loneliness in the time of Covid-19: An exploration of Canadian post-secondary students' experiences with loneliness and the impacts on their well-being

Main Presenting Author: Flessati, Sonya L.

Abstract: Connections with others are crucial to being human. Discrepancies between desired and perceived levels of connectedness can trigger feelings of loneliness, a painful feeling arising when quantitative and qualitative social needs are not met (Hawkley and Cacioppo, 2010). Chronic loneliness has been linked with negative mental health outcomes (Santini and Kayanagi, 2021). For post-secondary students, loneliness impacts academic and social adjustment (Wohn and LaRose, 2014) and predicts mental distress (McIntyre et al., 2018). The current study explores Canadian post-secondary students experiences with loneliness. In 2022, 11,322 students from 16 Canadian post-secondary institutions completed an iteration of the American College Health Associations (ACHA) National College Health Assessment. Embedded in the NCHA was a reliable and valid measure of loneliness. Results indicated that 58.6% of students scored positive for loneliness. In a series of analyses, the author compared students with positive and negative scores for loneliness on items measuring resilience, psychological distress, suicidal behaviours, and flourishing. Preliminary analyses suggest differences between the two groups. Having a clearer understanding of experiences of loneliness, the author considers how the findings can inform student services programming and counselling practices on post-secondary campuses.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100692 - 12-Minute Talk

Longitudinal disparities in psychological distress and mental health symptoms in LGBTQIA+ adults in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Leung, Enoch

Additional Authors: Counsell, Alyssa ; Hart, Trevor A.; Ziegler, Erin; Dermody, Sarah S.

Abstract: *Background:* Research suggests that adults who identify as LGBTQIA+ are at risk of greater psychological distress due to minority stressors. However, few studies examine changes in mental health in aging LGBTQIA+ adults. *Method:* Our data came from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA), which includes national data collected between 2010 and 2021. Each participant provided data for up to three timepoints. Participants ($N = 51,338$), ages 45 to 85, were asked about a range of factors related to psychological distress. Analyses will focus on sex, gender identity, sexual orientation and potential covariates such as demographic variables and childhood victimization. *Results:* We will describe results from a multilevel model analysis on LGBTQIA+ related disparities in psychological distress. Specifically, we will examine trajectories of psychological distress (Kessler's Psychological Distress Scale), satisfaction with life (SWLS), and depression (Center for Epidemiologic Studies - Depression) by age and whether the trajectories differ by sexual orientation and gender identity. *Impact:* Findings will complement some of the first longitudinal studies on the mental health and wellbeing of older LGBTQIA+ populations.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101009 - 12-Minute Talk

Mettre des mots sur les maux :La cohésion de groupe et l'alliance thérapeutique chez les proches aidantes dans un contexte d'intervention virtuelle pour la peur de la récidive du cancer

Main Presenting Author: Sehabi, Ghislène Saida

Additional Authors: Lebel, Jani ; Lebel, Sophie

Abstract: *OBJECTIFS/BUT:* La peur de la récidive du cancer (PRC), définie comme la peur, l'inquiétude ou la crainte que le cancer puisse réapparaître ou progresser, affecte jusqu'à 59 % des patients atteints de cancer après le traitement. Des recherches antérieures ont montré que les proches aidants (PA) connaissent des niveaux égaux ou supérieurs de PRC par rapport aux survivants du cancer. Plusieurs interventions ont démontré leur capacité à réduire cette peur chez les patients atteints de cancer. Toutefois, à ce jour, il n'existe aucune intervention pour cibler la PRC chez le proche aidant la PRC chez le PA spécifiquement (cest-dire hors d'un contexte dyadique avec le patient). Que ce soit dans un contexte de thérapie virtuelle ou dans le domaine de l'oncologie psychosocial, peu de littérature documente la cohésion de groupe et l'alliance thérapeutique. Ainsi, cette étude vise à examiner la cohésion de groupe et l'alliance thérapeutique chez les proches aidantes dans un contexte de l'intervention virtuelle Family Caregiver - Fear Of Recurrence Therapy (FC-FORT). *MÉTHODES:* Une conception qualitative employant l'analyse de contenu conventionnelle a été menée en utilisant une base de données composée d'entrevues individuelles avec des femmes ayant complété une étude d'utilisabilité de l'intervention FC-FORT ainsi que deux thérapeutes. Les

participantes admissibles étaient âgées de 18 ans ou plus, se sont identifiées comme des PA de sexe féminin de survivants adultes du cancer (stades I à III, traitements terminés et aucune récidive) et ayant éprouvé un niveau clinique de PRC. Les entrevues individuelles ont été enregistrées sur bande audio et toutes les données ont été transcrrites mot à mot. RÉSULTATS: Au total, dix participantes et deux thérapeutes ont effectué les entrevues individuelles semi-structurées d'une durée de 30 à 60 minutes. Dans l'ensemble, le format en ligne a été perçu positivement. Les participantes ont rapporté une bonne alliance thérapeutique avec les thérapeutes et une bonne dynamique de groupe en dépit du format virtuel, qui a même augmenté leur cohésion de groupe vécue. Certains ont apprécié la taille réduite des groupes, tandis que d'autres ont trouvé cela isolant. Les thérapeutes ont également évalué la cohésion des groupes comme bonne et ont souligné l'importance des points de contrôle (check-in) hebdomadaires pour maintenir cette cohésion. CONCLUSION/IMPLICATIONS CLINIQUES: Les résultats suggèrent que les interventions virtuelles pourraient maintenir une bonne cohésion de groupe et une alliance thérapeutique pour les PA. Ces résultats permettront d'informer un essai contrôlé randomisé plus vaste sur l'intervention virtuelle FC-FORT pour les PA dans le contexte de la PRC.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100253 - 12-Minute Talk

Mind the Gap: Exploring Dementia Awareness and Community Needs in Northcentral BC

Main Presenting Author: Ramoo, Dinesh

Additional Authors: Somani, Salima ; George, Corinne; Morin, Troy; Chambers-Richards, Tamara

Abstract: An increasingly aging Canada has had a surge in dementia diagnosis over the past few decades. Communities in Canada have varying needs depending on their location, culture and resources. This project explored the range of awareness about dementia in Northcentral BC in order to develop strategic guidelines. The study was conducted in Prince George and surrounding regions. A survey was developed on dementia awareness and attitudes to be completed online or in print. These were distributed to 350 participants. The survey items were scored for accuracy in knowledge items and attitudes about dementia. Interviews were conducted with 15 participants who were experts in the field of dementia as well as stakeholders from the community (healthcare providers, family care-givers and community leaders). The interviews were analysed for themes by three researchers. It emerged that there were gaps in dementia awareness as well as some misunderstandings about how to care for people with dementia. There is a need to review dementia awareness strategies for these communities in terms of physical, psychological, social, and environmental concerns as well as in terms of the individual, their relationships, their community and government. While there are general guidelines for Canadians, we found that these do not take into account the unique challenges faced by remote communities in Northern BC.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 99465 - 12-Minute Talk

Navigating Uncertainty: Exploring Parents Knowledge of Concussion Management and Neuropsychological Baseline Testing

Main Presenting Author: O'Hagan, Fergal

Additional Authors: Hagopian, Matthew ; Jorgensen, Michael; Lehmann, Hugo

Abstract: *Background: Parents are central stakeholders in addressing concussions in youth sports. While they grasp the seriousness of the injury, there are knowledge gaps in its management. Neuropsychological baseline testing (NBT) is gaining attention for enhanced concussion management in youth sports, but parental perspectives on its use remain largely unexplored. Methods: Qualitative method guided by critical realism and Protection Motivation Theory with data from two focus groups with parents (N=11) using thematic analysis to analyze the data. Results: Analysis developed a core theme of navigating uncertainty. Participants recognized the seriousness of concussion but expressed uncertainty about concussion management, where concussion was not always easy to identify, youth were not always reliable reporters, communication between parents and coaches about concussion was undependable, and there was no prescribed or proscribed path for recovery. Personal experience and concussion management policy provided participants with a degree of certainty in managing concussion. NBT garnered mixed reviews in potentially reducing uncertainty and parent anxiety, but parents questioned equity, access, reliability and necessity of NBT within the existing framework of management. Discussion: Parents need to balance certainty and uncertainty when managing concussion while holding a peripheral place in public health efforts. Uncertainty creates conditions that are favourable to adopting ineffective or misapplied strategies that may lack regulation or operate in a grey area within the Canadian health and sport environment. Implications: Targeted efforts to develop parents' ability to manage concussion and support them through the process are warranted. Strategies for enhancing communication between parents, coaches and athletes would increase confidence in concussion management.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100065 - 12-Minute Talk

Online Self-Directed Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Anxiety in Pregnancy and Postpartum: Quantitative and Qualitative Randomized Controlled Trial Findings

Main Presenting Author: Reynolds, Kristin Audrey Alison

Additional Authors: Hardman, Madison ; Hadley, Isabelle; Kristjanson, Amanda; Uchechukwu, Light; Gornik, Megan

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Mood and anxiety disorders during the perinatal period (pregnancy to 1-year postpartum) are common (> 20%) and increased drastically during the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor access to evidence-based treatment worsens perinatal mental health. METHOD: In response to these challenges, our group translated our cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) protocol for perinatal anxiety (CBTp; Furer et al., 2021) to an online self-directed e-health format with added COVID-19-focused material (CBTp-online). Effectiveness was evaluated with randomized controlled trial quantitative and qualitative methodology comparing wait-list to intervention conditions. We examined how acceptable and effective CBTp-online was in improving anxiety, depression, and maternal self-efficacy among pregnant and postpartum participants. RESULTS: N = 95 (n = 48 intervention, n = 47 wait-list) women participated in our study. Descriptive analyses of quantitative data (e.g., M = 59.54 [SD = 7.21] out of 70 on our acceptability measure), and reflexive thematic analysis of qualitative data (e.g., Main Theme: Perceptions of Content; Subtheme: Validating) provide support for program acceptability. When controlling for covariates (e.g., baseline anxiety scores) participants in the intervention condition had significantly improved outcomes relative to wait-listed participants, such as lower anxiety ($F[1, 68] = 9.95$, $p = .002$), lower depression ($F[1, 69] = 16.54$, $p < .001$), and higher maternal self-efficacy ($F[1, 47] = 9.76$, $p = .003$).*

CONCLUSIONS: Results provide preliminary evidence for the acceptability and effectiveness of CBTp-online. **IMPACT/ACTION:** Future research will engage community-based organizations in the addition of a peer support component to CBTp-online. Future research will also target cross-Canada expansions and evaluations

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99483 - 12-Minute Talk

Psychedelic effects of naturalistic psilocybin use in association with pre- and post-dosing mental health: Results from a prospective longitudinal survey

Main Presenting Author: Richard, Jérémie

Additional Authors: Goldy, Sean ; Nayak, Sandeep; Sepeda, Nathan; Garcia-Romeu, Albert

Abstract: Psilocybin use can result in acute changes in perception, affect, and cognition. High doses of psilocybin can result in mystical-type experiences that are associated with positive mental health changes. Despite ongoing research into the effects of psychedelics, little is known about types of response and how these are associated with pre- and post-dosing characteristics. This prospective longitudinal study collected data across 6 timepoints, with 1,550 responses 1-3 days following the dosing session. A latent class analysis of response to naturalistic psilocybin use based on the Mystical Experience Questionnaire, Challenging Experiences Questionnaire and Awe Experiences Scale was conducted. Five classes were identified representing differing degrees of response to psilocybin. Comparisons between classes were conducted based on demographic and self-reported dosage. Results found significant differences between classes in mental health (e.g., depression, anxiety, cognitive flexibility, emotion regulation) pre- and post-psilocybin sessions. Within-class comparisons indicated patterns of change related to the subjective effects of psilocybin. Results from this study have implications for the use of psilocybin in clinical trials, including the importance of pre-treatment screening and adequate preparation.

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 99566 - 12-Minute Talk

Psychological Symptoms of Childhood Sexual Abuse among Black Girls

Main Presenting Author: Aryee, Edna

Abstract: Despite an increased awareness of childhood sexual abuse, most often, the survivors are unable to identify the psychological manifestations of the abuse. Low self-esteem, level of assertiveness, promiscuity (risky sexual behaviours), depression and anxiety are the most common behavioural and emotional responses to childhood sexual abuse. Paxton, Myers, Hall, and Javanbakht's (2004) research on American women from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds found that HIV-positive women were more likely to be survivors than women who were HIV-negative. In Haiti, it was also found that women's experiences of forced sex were related to their rates of sexually transmitted infection diagnoses (Kershaw et al., 2006). Pauw and Brener (2003) reported that female sex workers in Cape Town, South Africa, often discussed the everyday experience of being forced to have unprotected sex in childhood. Gyimah, 2008 also found that women living in poverty in Ghana and who were in sexually abusive relationships were at an added disadvantage, such as vulnerability to HIV infection. From the analysis of the present paper, it was noted that 20.5% (n=41) of the participants had been sexually assaulted (i.e., forced vaginal intercourse) as a child (under age 14);

29.5% ($n=59$) had been invited to engage in sexual activity as a child, and there was also a positive relationship between childhood experiences and social health ($r=.227$, p p)

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101108 - 12-Minute Talk

Recreational Cannabis Legislation: Substance Use and Impaired Driving among Canadian Rural and Urban Postsecondary Students

Main Presenting Author: Prada, Kevin

Additional Authors: de Moissac, Danielle ; Gueye, Ndeye Rokhaya

Abstract: Following 2018 Recreational Cannabis Legislation (RCL), investigation of substance use and impaired driving trends among emerging adults (EAs, 18-24 years), Canada's heaviest cannabis users, is critical. This cross-sectional study, conducted in the months following RCL (2018-19), described and compared post-RCL use of cannabis and other state-altering substances, as well as the prevalence of impaired driving, among EA postsecondary students ($N=1,496$) in both rural and urban settings in Manitoba, Ontario, or Quebec. Multiple logistic regression analyses revealed statistically significant differences between cohorts in almost all measures. Quebec students were most likely to have consumed cannabis during their lifetime, and rural cohorts had greatest odds of reporting past-year cannabis use. Also, while Quebec's urban students had greater odds of past-month cannabis use and of cannabis-impaired driving (lifetime and past month) than those in rural contexts, the opposite was observed in Manitoba and Ontario. Taken together, data suggest that differing interprovincial prohibitive/permisive legislation and licit cannabis infrastructure appeared to have little impact on post-RCL substance use. Predictors of substance use and impaired driving for Canadian EAs, considering interprovincial substances-related infrastructures, will be discussed.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101252 - 12-Minute Talk

Scoping review: Intergenerational transmission of child maltreatment among Black families in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Sawyer, Kafui

Co-Presenting Author: Racine, Nicole

Abstract: Child maltreatment is a top threat to children's well-being in Canada, disproportionately affecting Black children due to historical and structural factors such as slavery, colonization, poverty, segregation, and systemic racism (Children First Canada, 2021). Recent research has indicated that the effects of maltreatment are intergenerational, whereby a parent's own experience of childhood maltreatment confers the risk of their child being maltreated (van IJzendoorn et al., 2020). Scarce literature addresses mechanisms and contextual factors that perpetuate child maltreatment cycles. This scoping review explored the transmission of intergenerational cycles of maltreatment, how these cycles are maintained, and the protective factors related to breaking cycles of maltreatment among Black families in Canada, as described in the literature. The authors explored four library databases and found less than 10 research articles specific to intergenerational transmission of child maltreatment among Black families. The authors also consulted with child welfare and child maltreatment experts who work with Black families. Results from the scoping review and interviews

indicate that intergenerational trauma in Black families was a factor in maintaining and breaking cycles of child maltreatment. Yet, there is limited research on this topic. Further research is required to gain a deeper understanding of “how” and “why” intergenerational cycles of maltreatment are perpetuated among Black families. Research regarding this problem may impact policies and practices surrounding child welfare and child maltreatment and the need for cultural safety practices among professionals who work with Black families.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101657 - 12-Minute Talk

Telephone-Based Group Mental Health Support for Older Manitobans: Pilot Acceptability and Effectiveness Findings, and National Next Steps

Main Presenting Author: Reynolds, Kristin Audrey Alison

Additional Authors: Christianson, Inga ; Davidson, Dylan; Joshi, Jarod; Koven, Lesley; Mackenzie, Corey

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Though experiences of anxiety, depression, loneliness, and social isolation are prevalent among older adults, treatment access is limited. In central Canada, based on participatory program development methods, our team of researchers, clinical psychologists, and community experts, have developed and piloted a 6-session telephone-based group intervention called *The CONNECT Program*, based on the principles of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, self-compassion, and psychosocial theories of successful aging. *METHODS:* We offered *The CONNECT Program* by telephone from September 2020 to February 2022, completing 7 intervention groups with $N = 34$ participants. We collected quantitative and qualitative data at baseline and post-intervention by telephone. *RESULTS:* Overall, our program was deemed to be feasible and acceptable by participants. Pre- to post-*CONNECT*, we found significant improvements in depression ($d = 2.4$), emotional support ($d = 5.2$), mental health literacy ($d = 3.2$), and psychological flexibility ($d = 7.0$), indicating very large treatment effects. Through reflexive thematic analysis of post-*CONNECT* individual interviews we developed three main themes: Accessibility (sub-themes: join from the comfort and anonymity of the telephone lines; reduction of age-related barriers), Connectedness (sub-themes: connection to group facilitators; group members; and new information), and Perceived Program Benefits (sub-themes: behavioural changes; emotional and cognitive changes; enhanced mindful awareness). *CONCLUSIONS:* *The CONNECT Program* is a novel, accessible, and acceptable intervention that demonstrates promise in improving key social and mental health indicators. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Our team is working to engage community organizations across Canada in implementing and evaluating *The CONNECT Program* through randomized controlled trial methods.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 99350 - 12-Minute Talk

The cultural adaptation of Western trauma interventions for use with Turtle Island's Indigenous peoples: An environmental scan

Main Presenting Author: Gran-Ruaz, Sophia

Additional Authors: Rambelo, Mirana ; Fast, Elizabeth; Williams, Monnica

Abstract: Experiences of oppression and genocide towards Indigenous peoples have contributed to severe trauma symptoms. Yet, for Indigenous individuals seeking trauma-related help in Western clinical settings, most therapists lack the culturally relevant tools to meet the needs of said clients. As Western-informed trauma interventions are developed for use broadly, this project reviews how said interventions are currently adapted by stakeholders to be safe, effective, and relevant for Indigenous individuals specifically. Source eligibility included: at least one Indigenous author or an Indigenous community/organization as collaborator; a Western-based trauma intervention adapted for use with Indigenous individuals; and a focus on Turtle Island's (so-called "North American") populations. Traditional and Indigenous databases were searched, and gray literature accessed. A summary of current adaptation practices is presented in three phases: (1) planning (e.g., selecting an appropriate therapy, consultation and collaboration with communities/experts); (2) adaptation (surface and deep level); and (3) implementation (e.g., assessing client fit, evaluating feasibility and effectiveness). Stakeholders described their adaptation processes in detail, but there appears to be little consensus on how to go about this work. As such, the synthesis of formalized guidelines or wise practices could be of great benefit.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100386 - 12-Minute Talk

The Development and Dissemination of Anxiety Guidelines for Older Adults: A Focus on Psychotherapy

Main Presenting Author: Reynolds, Kristin

Additional Authors: Grenier, Sébastien ; Chan, Titus; Iaboni, Andrea

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* A growing number of older Canadians experience anxiety, which can have detrimental impacts on emotional, physical, and social health and functioning. Anxiety disorders, among older adults can be complex in their presentation and can be difficult to detect. Though effective treatments exist to improve anxiety symptoms and disorders, rates of service use remain low for older adults, with one potential barrier being reduced mental health literacy (knowledge about the recognition and management of anxiety). In response to increasing concerns of under-recognized and untreated anxiety in older Canadians, a working group of the Canadian Coalition for Seniors Mental Health (CCSMH) has developed a first of its kind national guideline for anxiety in older adults to assist those providing direct care to older adults in making decisions concerning assessment and treatment, using the best available evidence. *METHOD:* Guideline development followed the Guidelines International Network (GIN)-McMaster Guideline Development checklist (Guidelines International Network and McMaster University, 2002). Systematic reviews and meta-analyses were conducted across priority areas, with certainty of evidence evaluated using the GRADE methodology (Schünemann et al., 2013). *RESULTS:* The developed guideline contains 32 key recommendations. This presentation will focus on recommendations about psychotherapy, including Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT), mindfulness, and other psychotherapies. Evidence and recommendations in these three areas as well as guideline knowledge translation strategies will be shared throughout this presentation. *CONCLUSION:* The dissemination of this novel and rigorous guideline will make key impacts in facilitating the assessment and treatment of anxiety in older Canadians.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100983 - 12-Minute Talk

The Development of a Measure of Motivational Interviewing Practice Orientation in Criminal Justice Practitioners

Main Presenting Author: Mitchell, Damon

Co-Presenting Author: Tafrate, Raymond Chip

Abstract: *Background: The assessment of motivational interviewing (MI) skills in criminal justice practitioners (CJPs) has been limited despite investments in training by agencies. In three studies, we examined the factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Response Style Screening Questionnaire (RSSQ), a practitioner completed tool assessing MI practice orientation. Methods: Study 1 examined the factor structure of the RSSQ in 825 CJPs. Study 2 included a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with 350 CJPs. Study 3 examined the RSSQ's criterion validity with 33 CJPs who completed the RSSQ and submitted recordings of office visits with clients. Results: In Study 1, an exploratory factor analysis yielded 18 items on four factors. These factors were supported in a CFA in Study 2. Two factors reflect styles inconsistent with MI: (1) Confrontational style, and (2) Sustain Talk style; and two reflect styles consistent with MI: (3) Eliciting style, and (4) Change Talk style. Study 3 found the styles were correlated in expected directions with MI skills displayed during office visits. Conclusions: The findings suggest the RSSQ is a potentially useful new tool for assessing MI practice orientation. Action: The continued incorporation of evidence-based practices in criminal justice settings will require efficient tools to measure practitioner readiness, learning, and fidelity to training.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99617 - 12-Minute Talk

The perspectives of clinicians and decisions makers on facilitators and barriers to adoption and initial implementation of the Fear of Recurrence Therapy (FORT) intervention in 5 Canadian cancer centers

Main Presenting Author: Lebel, Sophie

Additional Authors: Beattie, Sara ; Jones, Jennifer; Harris, Cheryl; Garland, Sheila; Feldstain, Andrea

Abstract: *Rationale: Fear of cancer recurrence (FCR) is the number one unmet need of cancer survivors, with 59% reporting clinical levels of FCR. We need to accelerate the implementation of evidence-based interventions for FCR into clinical care. The goal of our study is to assess barriers and facilitators before implementing the Fear of Recurrence Therapy (FORT) intervention, an evidence-based group therapy, at 5 Canadian cancer centers. Methodology: We interviewed psychosocial oncology clinicians and managers ($n = 19$) at each site. The interviews were based on the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR). The content of the interviews was summarized and presented back to the advisory board of each site. Summary of analyses: Content analysis was conducted using the CFIR codebook and NVivo project template. Common facilitators across sites: 1) FCR is seen as an important issue, 2) FORT can reduce individual wait times, and 3) the site has a history of offering group interventions, a triage system, and a clear referral pathway. Common barriers were concerns about resources and identifying the right patients. Conclusion: Using the CFIR allowed us to identify relevant factors before implementing FORT. Overview of actions: This analysis will guide the tailoring of implementation strategies (e.g., getting buy-in) and implementation tools (e.g., training) for each site.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101039 - 12-Minute Talk

The Re: Building Families Program for First Responder Spouses: Evaluation of Synchronous and Asynchronous Delivery Formats

Main Presenting Author: Duffy, Hanna

Additional Authors: Schwartz, Kelly ; McElheran, Megan; Gregory, Jodi

Abstract: *The Re: Building Families (RBF) program is an evidence-informed 6-week psychoeducational and support program aimed at enhancing the mental health and well-being of spouses and partners connected to first responders (FRs; police, fire, paramedics). The RBF program is offered Canada-wide in two modalities. The synchronous virtual format includes weekly sessions of 8-10 partners/spouses facilitated by a licensed mental health provider. The asynchronous self-directed option allows users to progress through the same material at their own pace without facilitation or peer support. The program aims to educate and support FR partners/spouses to manage stress and daily hassles while reinforcing individual identity and values. Hypothesized outcomes suggest that participating in the RB program, regardless of modality, will impact self-reported functioning related to stress, mental health, and family dynamics. Additionally, it is hypothesized that the synchronous modality offers unique advantages, resulting in meaningful inter-group differences in self-reported psychosocial and physiological functioning of FR partners/spouses. This presentation will evaluate and compare both RBF program modalities, focusing on the program's effectiveness and presenting implications for future psychoeducation and support programming for FR families.*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101019 - 12-Minute Talk

The Re: Building Families Program for First Responder Spouses: Exploring Pre, Post, and Three-month Follow-up Differences Between Spouse and First Responder

Main Presenting Author: Schwartz, Kelly

Additional Authors: Duffy, Hanna ; McElheran, Megan

Abstract: *First responders (FR), including police, fire, and paramedics, face an increased risk of mental disorders due to their frequent exposure to potentially traumatic events (i.e., operational stressors; Carleton et al., 2018). The impact of these stressors extends to FR families, with spouses often bearing the brunt of supporting the FR member and the family (Casas and Benuto, 2021). The Re: Building Families program is a 6-week facilitated online psychoeducation and support program for spouses/partners of FR exploring family culture, communication, support, and identity. 68 pairs ($N = 136$) of FR members and their spouses/partners completed pre, post, and 3-month follow-up questionnaires measuring self-reported mental health (i.e., depression, anxiety, stress), relationship qualities (i.e., communication), and dyadic adjustment (i.e., cohesion, satisfaction). Pairwise latent growth curve analysis indicates that pre-program and 3-month follow-up data were not significantly different between spouse and FR member; FR and spouse relationship satisfaction and cohesion, anxiety, and stress indicators, however, were significantly different ($p < .01$) at post-program data collection. Discussion will focus on how intervention programs for first responder spouses and*

partners contributes to overall improvement in personal functioning, but programming may contribute to measurable discordant individual and relational functioning depending on the timing of self-report data collection. Implications for future psychoeducation and support programming will be presented.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101015 - 12-Minute Talk

The Role of Autonomy and Threats to Autonomy in Perceiving Benefits and Effectiveness of Social Prescribing for Older Adults

Main Presenting Author: Yu, Cindy

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Social prescribing is a holistic approach to health, that involves healthcare providers referring clients to a link worker who works with them to identify non-medical, community-based supports and services for their social needs, such as loneliness. However, research suggests apprehension amongst older adults, a key priority group; they think that social prescribing will help others more than it would help themselves. METHODS: Using mixed-methods, in collaboration with the Canadian Institute for Social Prescribing, we aimed to understand the underlying reasons why. The study includes a quantitative survey and qualitative focus groups with older adults from intersectional lived experiences and diverse backgrounds. RESULTS: Threats to autonomy detract from perceived benefits, and the impact of the threat depended on the barriers older adults face (e.g. chronic health conditions, disability, mental health). CONCLUSIONS: Protecting and supporting autonomy in all phases of participation, including initial introduction to the idea, appointments with healthcare providers, and social prescribing activity participation, is key to maximizing the benefit to the client. IMPACT: Lessons from this research provide key insights for healthcare and community providers on introducing novel interventions like social prescribing to older adults, emphasizing the vital role of preserving their autonomy.*

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 99609 - 12-Minute Talk

The role of Social Connectedness in the relationship between Racial Trauma and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among Black Indigenous, People of Colour (BIPOC) First Responders in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Varadarajan, Anjana

Additional Authors: Al-Khaz'Aly, Hawra ; Jin, Ling

Abstract: *Background: First responders are at risk for PTSD due to frontline trauma exposure. Additionally, Black, Indigenous, People of Colour (BIPOC) first responders experience historical/ongoing racial discrimination, contributing to racial trauma and potentially exacerbates their PTSD symptoms. Research has shown that social connectedness (SC) buffers negative impact of racial trauma on PTSD. This research aims to understand whether the link between racial trauma and PTSD is moderated by the interaction effect of SC to Canadian society and ethnic community in BIPOC first responders. Methods: BIPOC first responders (N = 369) completed self-report measures. Results: Results of a moderated moderation analysis (PROCESS Model 3) showed a significant three-way interaction effect of SC to Canadian society X ethnic community X racial trauma in predicting PTSD ($B = 0.003$, $SE = 0.02$, $t = 2.01$, $p < .001$; $R^2 = 44.67\%$). Conclusion: Higher SC to both*

Canadian society and ethnic community helped alleviate PTSD symptoms among BIPOC first responders who experience racial trauma. On the other hand, low SC to Canadian society and ethnic community exacerbated the adverse impact of racial trauma on PTSD. Impact: Trauma-informed treatment should consider racial trauma and incorporate culturally congruent approach to facilitate social connections to both mainstream society and ethnic community.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100676 - 12-Minute Talk

Towards a Canadian Health Psychology Network: Preliminary Analyses from a National Survey of Faculty across Canada

Main Presenting Author: Ross, Kharah M

Additional Authors: Trask, Cheryl ; Gosselin Boucher, Vincent; Burns, Rachel; Campbell, Tavis; Rash, Joshua; Rouleau, PhD, Codie; Presseau, PhD, Justin; Garland, PhD, Sheila N.

Abstract: Canadian Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine (HPBM) is fragmented with no strong network, limiting opportunities for development and advocacy. This study explored the need for a cohesive HPBM network among Canadian faculty. Survey invitations were sent to faculty identified in a HPBM environmental scan and Canadian psychology departments. Inclusion criteria were Canadian university affiliation and research program that includes psychology and health.

Participants were asked about professional background, professional network preferences, and perceived need for a Canadian HPBM network. Participants ($n=25$) to date were mostly associate/full professors (83%), clinicians (61%), and English speakers (84%). Cost ($N=16$), training ($N=10$), networking ($N=9$), and organization reputation ($N=8$) were key factors in deciding to join a professional network. Most (64%) reported networking mostly through professional organizations. While most reported being a member of CPA (72%), only half ($N=9$) were HPBM Section members. Half (55%) indicated a need for a Canadian HPBM organization, with 80% endorsing a HPBM organization with ties to existing organizations. Preliminary findings indicate opportunities for expanding Canadian HPBM networks. Future research will examine how to best engage and retain HPBM students during and after their training.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99857 - 12-Minute Talk

Understanding the Lived Experience of Hope Following First Pregnancy Miscarriage

Main Presenting Author: Hobbs, Chelsea

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? Eight 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: 101240 - 12-Minute Talk

Unravelling the "Healthy Immigrant Effect": A Study of Iranian Immigrants in Canada and their mental health

Main Presenting Author: Jasemi, Ali

Additional Authors: Gottardo, Alexandra ; Wood, Eileen; Sider, Steve

Abstract: Studies have consistently reported a "healthy immigrant effect" among new immigrants in Canada, attributing better mental health outcomes to the duration of their stay in the new country (Ng, 2015; Khan et al., 2018; Fung et al., 2021). The current study explored the "healthy immigrant effect" among Iranian immigrants, focusing on factors such as acculturation, socioeconomic status, and English proficiency. Participants were 75 adult Iranian migrants who had settled in Canada within the last twenty years. A significant association was found between the immigrants acculturation strategy and the number of mental health issues experienced $F(2, 58) = 2.76, p = .039$. An integrative acculturative approach was linked to lower rates of mental health concerns. A significant difference in openness to discuss mental health concerns was found for acculturation strategies $F(2, 61) = 3.65, p = 0.032$. Time in Canada did not predict of mental health issues $X^2(1, N=75) = .0009$, but did predict openness to discuss mental health concerns $R^2 = .48, F(9, 44) = 1.48, p = .028$. The current study challenges the simplistic interpretation of the "healthy immigrant effect." Rather than being determined by the duration of stay, factors such as acculturation strategy and openness to discuss mental health contribute significantly to this nuanced understanding of mental health concerns in immigrants.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101529 - 12-Minute Talk

What is Key? Determining the Core Components of a Suicide Stigma Reduction Program for Postsecondary Students

Main Presenting Author: Lindsay, Brittany

Additional Author: Szeto , Andrew

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Suicide is a growing concern in postsecondary (PS) communities, but stigma is a main barrier to help-seeking for those who need it most. Stigma reduction is critical to fostering a supportive campus environment, but currently, no evidence-based suicide stigma reduction program exists. METHODS: Using a mixed-method design, the overall

research project is the creation and evaluation of a suicide stigma reduction programs for PS students. As a first step, a self-directed program was developed in collaboration with an advisory group of lived experts. Next, an experimental study (Study 1) will determine the core components of this program by manipulating program components (i.e., remove key aspects for certain conditions) and comparing to a control condition. Focus groups (Study 2) will then be conducted to collect further information from students. **RESULTS:** Recruitment is almost complete for Study 1, with Study 2 set to begin early 2024. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results will help determine what specific components are necessary for achieving stigma reduction outcomes (e.g., myth busting, skills, lived experience) and how to ensure the program is most effective for students. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Beyond stigma reduction, this first-of-a-kind program aims to reduce the stigma towards suicide, increase help-seeking behaviours, and create a more caring campus communities.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 101514 - 12-Minute Talk

Why Are Women More Depressed? Testing the sex difference in depression with a controlled stressor

Main Presenting Author: Aucoin, Courtney D

Additional Authors: Altman, Maxwell S; Andrews, Paul W

Abstract: Decades of data have shown that self-identified women are 2 to 3 times more likely than self-identified men to be depressed worldwide. Any effort to determine whether this difference is due to differential susceptibility to depression or differential exposure to depressogenic stressors would require the ability to control exposure to a stressor. To date, my lab has conducted three studies showing that we can trigger depressive symptoms in university students using a social exclusion paradigm. Our paradigm allows us to have experimental control over the depressive stressor, ensuring that all participants are exposed to the same stressor. This has allowed us to test whether women are truly more susceptible to depression compared to men. Based upon two years of data, the majority of depressive symptoms that we measured (including depressed mood, anhedonia, feelings of guilt, rumination, and difficulty concentrating) did not show a significant sex difference when controlling for baseline differences. The one exception is that women developed lower self-esteem, yet we do not yet know if this is a real sex difference in the experience of the symptom or a reporting difference. We are currently completing our third year of data collection and predict that our results will be maintained. Meanwhile, we will be employing further analysis of expressive writing samples to determine the true difference, or source of difference, in the low self-esteem symptom.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101545 - 12-Minute Talk

Why how we got here matters: A Qualitative study of the impact of referral experience to Early Intervention Services on perceptions of care and engagement in treatment

Main Presenting Author: Senger, Brannon

Additional Authors: Tibbo, Phil ; Pencer, Alissa; Crocker, Candice; MacDonald, Quinn; Hughes, Jean

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Most young adults experiencing psychosis enter early intervention services for psychosis (EIS) via inpatient services and emergency departments. Referral in this manner is often highly distressing for service users and is suggested to impact their trust and confidence in treatment as well as their engagement in subsequent treatment at EIS. However, limited research has empirically examined the impact of young adults' referral and help-seeking experiences on their subsequent views towards EIS and engagement to services.* **METHODS:** This qualitative study involved semi-structured interviews with 12 young adults (mean age = 24.83) within 3-12 months following acceptance to an EIS. Interviews conducted using an interpretative phenomenological analysis approach, aimed to explore young adults' help-seeking and referral to EIS as well as the impact of these experiences on their subsequent perception of, and engagement with EIS. Data were analyzed using the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis approach. **RESULTS:** 3 superordinate themes emerged from participants accounts of their experiences: *(1) Navigating the Maze of Healthcare (2) Dignity and (3) Impact of Events*. Participants with referral pathways involving urgent care services, particularly through involuntary hospitalization, described more adversity during their referral pathway and were more likely to endorse help-seeking experiences as contributing to negative views towards EIS and diminished engagement in treatment. **CONCLUSIONS:** The impact of early negative experiences with healthcare on views towards EIS and engagement is evident in participants' accounts. Participants perspectives were further contextualized by their illness insight, degree of recovery, and social support throughout experiences. Emergent themes highlight the need for psychiatric services to emphasize service users' dignity and for EIS to provide opportunities for patients to process past negative healthcare experiences to strengthen engagement.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101061 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Improving school-based psychological services for Black youth

Main Presenting Author: Iwenofu, Linda

Abstract: *Alarmingly, recent data reveals an upward trend in documented suicide rates among Black youth, prompting urgent calls for action to better understand, prevent and mitigate the diverse factors impacting their psychological wellbeing, such as inadequate access to mental health support. The reality is that for Black youth in Canada, the pathway for mental health care is disproportionately through the criminal justice system and emergency care, due in large part to structural anti-Black racism. School-based psychological services offer the potential for equitable student access to prevention and early intervention, but there is a major shortage of school psychologists across Canada. Critical analysis and discussion of the impact of this shortage on Black youth combined with the opportunity to collectively generate possibilities for addressing this systemic issue (e.g., facilitating the pipeline of qualified, anti-racist school-based professionals), with key stakeholders (e.g., graduate students, practitioners, scholars), will be instrumental in identifying both actionable solutions and potential barriers to implementation. Through a variety of brainstorming techniques (e.g., mind-mapping), participants will co-construct ideas for improving psychological services for Black young people in schools amidst rising mental health concerns in this population.*

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101618 - Conversation Session

Infusing wellness in higher education: Broadening conceptualizations and breaking silos in education and psychology

Main Presenting Author: Kassan, Anusha

Co-Presenting Author: Russell-Mayhew, Shelly

Abstract: Educational settings are popular sites in which to promote and research wellness and wellbeing. However, such concepts are typically positioned and investigated from Western, individualistic vantage points. Some research, centred on Comprehensive School Health in Bachelor of Education (BEd) programs and K-12 settings, has explored the importance of wellness and wellbeing among multiple collaborators (e.g., students, teachers, pre-service teachers, administrators, etc.). Within the field of counselling psychology, the focus is narrower. Despite bodies of literature on concepts such as self-care and secondary and vicarious trauma, the emphasis on wellness and wellbeing among emerging and established psychologists is limited. This roundtable discussion will address predominant conceptualizations of wellness and wellbeing in psychology along with the ways in which this concept is addressed (or not) within psychology training. Facilitators will draw parallels between the ways in which these concepts have been attended to in the field of education and make suggestions for improving uptake and application in psychology. Attendees will have the opportunity to share their own wellness journeys and make recommendations for improving the focus on wellbeing in counselling psychology training programs.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100250 - Conversation Session

Self-Stigma in clinical settings: A conversation around formulating, recognizing, and addressing self-stigma with clients

Main Presenting Author: Amestoy, Maya Elisabeth

Co-Presenting Authors: D'Arcey, Jessica; Uliaszek, Amanda A

Abstract: Self-stigma, which is the internalization of stigmatizing attitudes that others hold about a group one belongs to, is a common experience among individuals with mental health conditions. Moreover, the experience of self-stigma can be compounded by diverse identity contexts. Research has shown that internalized stigma is associated with negative cognitions about the self, defeatist beliefs, low self-esteem, and impacts help-seeking and beliefs about recovery. The therapeutic context is one important environment in which self-stigma can be targeted and addressed in individuals with mental health conditions. Accordingly, it is important for trainees and clinicians to have the skills necessary to recognize, formulate, and address potential internalized stigma as it presents with clients. The goals of this conversation session include inviting a dialogue regarding 1) formulation: factors that may impact beliefs about mental health and internalized stigma; 2) recognition: verbal and non-verbal presentations of internalized stigma in clients and increasing awareness in therapeutic contexts; 3) addressing: approaches to discussing and treating internalized stigma with clients. To address these goals, attendees will be divided into three groups with each conversation facilitator followed by a general discussion summarizing the key points for each goal.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101200 - Conversation Session

The biopsychosocial model of the coping process: An exercise of evaluating, building upon, and applying theory to understanding and helping people cope

Main Presenting Author: Nabbijohn, A. Natisha

Additional Author: McMurtry, C. Meghan

Abstract: Coping is using mental/physical actions to manage the impact of stressors. Coping has been studied across the lifespan in relation to various stressors, such as trauma, work, mental health, chronic illness, and pain. However, results on the effectiveness of coping strategies are inconsistent and coping remains complex and difficult to measure. For example, based on our work in pediatric chronic pain, questionnaires stemming from theories categorizing coping are most used but are not exhaustive and do not capture situational variability. Also, clinicians lack guidance on using questionnaires in treatment and youth report lacking strategies that work for them. Process-oriented theories (i.e., transactional, motivational) exist and frame coping through an individualized lens but independently capture only parts of the coping process and are seldom used in some disciplines (e.g., chronic pain). As a solution, we propose and bring attention to an integrated framework: The Biopsychosocial Model of the Coping Process. Participants will be invited to share barriers in coping assessment within their own research/clinical area (e.g., adult/pediatric pain, trauma, etc.). Applications of the proposed model within different contexts will be brainstormed. Handouts will be used to encourage reflections and note-taking for future applications.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99849 - Conversation Session

The Role of Digital Health Strategies in the Treatment of Complex Mental Health Conditions and Addictions: A Conversation Session

Main Presenting Author: D'Arcey, Jessica N

Co-Presenting Authors: Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah; Zedan, Saleena

Additional Authors: McIntyre, Cheyenne ; Kidd, Sean

Abstract: Digital mental health strategies are rapidly growing in research and clinical practice, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Simultaneously, there is a growing debate over the role technology could and should play and in which populations. Digital mental health interventions for individuals with complex or serious mental illnesses (SMI) have received less attention than other conditions due to historical concerns regarding access to devices and cellular plans, the complexity of the illness, and digital literacy. Two case examples of this are opioid use disorder (OUD) and schizophrenia (SZ) and our work with the App4Independence (A4i). In both populations, there is a dearth of available effective technologies, which sparked the creation of A4i. A4i is a personalized patient-facing smartphone app paired with a clinician-facing online portal that allows for information regarding wellness tracking to be relayed to the care team. The goal of this conversation is to use A4i as a case study to engage the audience in a discussion regarding 1) existing technology and research in SMI, 2) examine potential implementation barriers or required adaptations for use in these populations, and 3) generate discussion on the optimal role of technology in SMI care/psychotherapy. The discussion will be interactive and use digital voting platforms to engage the audience.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101106 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Prevention and Promotion Initiatives for Postsecondary Students: Exploring Support Beyond Academics

Moderator(s): Lindsay , Brittany

Panelists: McConnell, Ceilidh; Boyce, Melissa; Williamson, Jennifer

Abstract: *Entering university is a challenging time, and supporting students beyond their academics has been an emerging key topic of conversation in many spaces. Psychological factors, including mental health and wellbeing, is one vital discussion in this area. Grounding the conversation in both prevention and promotion frameworks, which are both key in supporting students in their academic journeys, this panel has gathered academics with various expertise and perspectives to discuss the importance of prevention and promotion initiatives in the academic setting. From the University of Calgary, Brittany Lindsay will moderate the panel, joined by Ceilidh McConnell, Dr. Melissa Boyce, and Jennifer Williamson. Collectively, the panelists have extensive experience in the creation, implementation, expansion, and evaluation of various programs and initiatives aimed at supporting postsecondary students. From specific topics on mental illness and suicide stigma reduction (Lindsay), sexual violence prevention (McConnell), neurodivergency and inclusivity (Williamson), to more holistic mental health promotion initiatives and culture shifts on campus (Boyce), the panelists will engage in a lively discussion on their various roles at UCalgary, the challenges that they have faced in this hands-on work, and how all these different areas can work together to improve the student experience.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100113 - Panel Discussion

Psychedelic-Assisted Psychotherapy. Issues of Consideration for Practicing Psychologists

Additional Authors: Beaulac, Julie ; Williams, Monnica

Abstract: *PSYCHEDELIC-ASSISTED THERAPIES ARE POISED TO BECOME A NEW PARADIGM IN MENTAL HEALTH CARE. AS INTEREST AND ACCESS TO PSYCHEDELIC-ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY GROWS, MORE CLIENTS WILL LIKELY BE ASKING FOR HELP UNDERSTANDING THE NON-ORDINARY STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS THAT ACCOMPANY PSYCHEDELIC USE. NON-ORDINARY STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS ARE NOT LIMITED TO PSYCHEDELICS BUT TAKE PLACE IN NUMEROUS CONTEXTS SUCH AS MEDITATION, BREATHWORK, AND SUDDEN MYSTICAL EXPERIENCES. CLINICIANS WILL, THEREFORE, NEED TO LEARN HOW TO NAVIGATE MANY EVOLVING CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CLIENT SELECTION, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SAFETY, AND PROFESSIONAL/GOVERNMENT-LEVEL REGULATIONS. GIVEN THE COMPLEX CLINICAL AND LEGAL LANDSCAPE OF PSYCHEDELIC-ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY, THIS PANEL WILL EXPLORE ETHICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CANADA. THIS SESSION CAN BENEFIT THE PSYCHOLOGIST WHO IS PLANNING TO PROVIDE*

PSYCHEDELIC-ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WANT TO PROVIDE INFORMED, COMPETENT AND ETHICAL SUPPORT TO CLIENTS SEEKING TO UNDERSTAND NON-ORDINARY STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS. PARTICIPANTS OFFERING DIVERSE CLINICAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES ON SUPPORTING PATIENTS IN ACCESSING LEGAL ACCESS TO PSYCHEDELIC THERAPY WILL PARTICIPATE.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99942 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"Not losing weight is often seen as a sign the patient is not serious about getting better": Weight Bias in Medical Health Professionals Providing Care to Individuals with Spinal Cord Injuries

Main Presenting Author: Balsom, Ashley A

Additional Authors: Rossi, Meghan A; LeBlanc, Jasmine; Savoie, JoAnne

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: People with spinal cord injuries (SCI) experience disruptions in daily life and mobility. In rehabilitation, higher weight predicts fewer gains in self-care and mobility goals. This may be influenced by healthcare professionals' attitudes toward weight in SCI patient care.*

METHODS: An online survey was administered to healthcare professionals ($n = 82$) across Canada who work with individuals with SCI, assessing demographic variables and weight bias using the Fat Attitudes Assessment Toolkit (FAAT). RESULTS: Profession-based FAAT score differences were observed. Dietitians scored significantly higher in activism orientation compared to physicians ($p = .01$, $SD = .41$), nurses ($p = .04$, $SD = .41$), and occupational therapists ($p < .01$, $SD = .42$). Psychologists also reported a greater activism orientation than occupational therapists ($p = .04$, $SD = .40$). Physicians exhibited lower size acceptance ($p < .01$, $SE = .27$) and greater belief in individual responsibility in weight (p

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100486 - Printed Poster

A Longitudinal Exploration of Stress and Family Adaptation on Child Coping During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Parker, Victoria

Additional Authors: Johnson, Dylan ; Browne, Dillon ; Wade, Mark

Abstract: *Background: Consistent with evidence of maladaptive outcomes following collective stress, COVID-19 has been linked to reduced family wellbeing. Yet few longitudinal studies have explored the impact of COVID-19 on child coping over time. The current study aims to examine contributions of caregiver-reported family stress and adaptation on longitudinal trajectories of child coping across six waves in children 5–18 years. Methods: In a multinational longitudinal sample of 1,098 children, growth mixture modeling will be used to estimate trajectories of child coping from May 2020 to October 2022. Validated scales of COVID-19 disruption and family adaptation will be added to the model as independent predictors of trajectory parameters, controlling for child age and sex. Results:*

We predict at least four distinct trajectory subgroups that will be partially distinguished by stress and adaptation. We hypothesize that lower stress and more adaptation will predict subgroup membership with higher initial status (intercept) and greater change over time (slope) in child coping. Conclusion: This study will highlight how distinct groups of children have coped with the pandemic over time and factors underlying those coping differences. Impact: Results will inform improved services for children and families still struggling with the consequences of the pandemic and help plan for future disasters.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100862 - Printed Poster

A Qualitative Analysis of the 2023 Global Psychedelic Survey Responses

Main Presenting Author: Robinson, Jill M

Abstract: Recent years have seen a proliferation of research and funding directed at exploring the potential that psychedelic substances may hold promise in the treatment of mental health disorders. In the few research trials that have been conducted, most have examined psychedelic use from a quantitative research lens. Qualitative analyses are gaining increasing popularity in the field of social and health sciences and present an opportunity to examine narratives, attitudes, and beliefs held by psychedelic users. This type of research is especially important when exploring topics that are in their infancy or are inherently difficult to capture with quantitative methods, such as “ego dissolution” or greater spiritual connection. This study utilizes data from the 2023 Global Psychedelic Survey in which participants ($n=1529$) answered quantitative and qualitative questions about their psychedelic use. Qualitative responses will be analyzed using thematic analysis. Common themes and narratives among psychedelic users globally will be presented. The qualitative data analysis that will examine themes in the Global Psychedelic Survey will provide a footing from which to understand and interpret larger quantitative datasets that are emerging in a so-called “psychedelic renaissance”. It is imperative to develop user-driven theoretical underpinnings of psychedelic use considering that the use of these compounds may differ substantially from the use of other commonplace substances. Further, the fundamental experience of psychedelic use may be underpinned by unique motives for use.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100768 - Printed Poster

A Systematic Review of the Relationship between Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder and Vision Disorders

Main Presenting Author: Bhangu, Amreen

Additional Author: Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma

Abstract: Vision problems have been associated with Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD); however, these two conditions require a more comprehensive understanding. With this purpose, a systematic search was conducted to assess the prevalence of vision disorders in individuals with ADHD using three databases: MedLine, PsychInfo, and PubMed. The search yielded a diverse range of studies; however, there were only a total of 19 articles that were considered fit for the study after utilizing the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Some of the vision disorders highlighted in this review include myopia (near-sightedness), hyperopia (far-sightedness), strabismus (eye

misalignment), and amblyopia (lazy eye). The findings from this review revealed that previous research found associations between visual abnormalities and ADHD. The findings also revealed the differences in ADHD symptoms before and after individuals had surgery to correct their vision disorders. The presence of heterogeneous findings across different studies echoes the multifaceted nature of the relationship between ADHD and vision problems. This emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, involving both ophthalmologists and mental health professionals, to comprehensively address the needs of individuals dealing with the complex interplay between ADHD and vision disorders.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100778 - Printed Poster

A Test of the Alternative Model of Personality Disorders for Borderline Personality Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Le, Jenny

Additional Author: Dyce, Jamie

Abstract: *IN THE DSM-5 SECTION II, BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER (BPD) IS A DIAGNOSIS DEFINED BY UNSTABLE RELATIONSHIPS, SELF-IMAGE, MOOD, IMPULSIVITY, AND HIGHER RISK FOR SUICIDE. THE ALTERNATIVE MODEL OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS (AMPD) PRESENTED IN SECTION III OF THE DSM-5 CONCEPTUALIZES BPD AS ISSUES WITH IDENTITY, SELF-DIRECTION, EMPATHY, AND/OR INTIMACY, ALONG WITH SPECIFIC MALADAPTIVE TRAITS IN THE DOMAIN OF NEGATIVE AFFECTIVITY, AND ALSO ANTAGONISM AND/OR DISINHIBITION. CONSIDERING THE SPARSITY OF RESEARCH ON THE AMPD, IT IS IMPORTANT TO TEST THE AMPD FOR ITS POTENTIAL CLINICAL AND RESEARCH UTILITY. 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 276 PARTICIPANTS (MALE: 235). THE AGE RANGE WAS 20-64 YEARS, MAGE = 38.44 YEARS, AND SD = 10.57 YEARS. I HYPOTHESIZE THAT MANY OF THE PREDICTIONS IN SECTION III OF THE DSM-5 FOR PERSONALITY DISORDERS WILL BE SUPPORTED. HOWEVER, IT IS ALSO PREDICTED THAT OTHER PID-5 DIMENSIONS MIGHT ALSO PREDICT BORDERLINE PD GIVEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS SAMPLE. DATA ANALYSES ARE ONGOING AND WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE CONFERENCE. UNDERSTANDING HOW THE AMPD CAN BE USED TO ASSESS BPD SYMPTOMS MAY INFORM CLINICAL TREATMENT PLANNING.*

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99313 - Printed Poster

Adaptive Mentoring Networks: Building Primary Care Capacity for the Management of Chronic Pain, Substance Use and Mental Health Across Diverse Regions

Main Presenting Author: Lalande, Stéphanie

Co-Presenting Author: Darnley, Marielle

Additional Authors: Rash, PhD, RPsych, Joshua A.; Davidson , Sara ; Flusk, David; Daudt, Helena; Radhakrishnan, Arun

Abstract: Adaptive Mentorship Networks (AMNs), a Canadian educational initiative, seeks to improve providers' knowledge, confidence, behaviours, and well-being through accessible mentoring communities to enhance primary care capacity for individuals with chronic pain (CP), mental health (MH), and substance use (SU) challenges. A mixed-methods approach gathered information on providers needs, objectives, and clinical expectations within AMNs. A self-report survey was completed by 126 volunteer mentees from British Columbia (BC) and all Atlantic (ATL) provinces, which represented a response rate of 75%. Survey data demonstrated a diverse group of healthcare professionals from different career stages (early: 50%; mid: 33%; late: 17%) and practice locations (urban: 67%; rural: 33%). Areas of greatest clinical need varied between regions [BC: SU (64%); ATL: CP (70%)]. Insufficient knowledge about preventive interventions and difficulty accessing training were reported across all clinical areas in BC (38%-54%) and ATL (38%-68%). The main learning objectives reported were (1) the use of validated resources for assessment monitoring (BC: 67%; ATL: 82%), and (2) the identification of treatment options for multi-modal management planning (BC: 78%; ATL: 76%). Increases in knowledge (BC: 82%; ATL: 86%), confidence (BC: 80%; ATL: 68%), and behaviours (BC: 64%; ATL: 72%) were expected clinical outcomes. AMNs are attracting providers from various career stages and practice regions, with identified knowledge barriers, and a desire for enhanced clinical capacity in the management of people experiencing CP, MH, and SU.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101184 - Printed Poster

Addressing Barriers and Enhancing Social Skills in Adolescents with ADHD: Insights and Modifications to the PEERS Program

Main Presenting Author: Bath, Alexandra C

Additional Authors: Miller, Courtney ; Climie, Emma A; Neprily, Kirsten; Jelinkova, Kristina; Charabin, Emma

Abstract: The Program for the Education and Enrichment of Relational Skills (PEERS) program is designed to support the social skills of neurodiverse youth and their parents. Three PEERS intervention groups were conducted to improve the social skills and experiences of youth with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Youth and parents participated in a 14-week intervention and completed pre-, post-, and follow-up surveys to measure social skills outcomes. Despite PEERS' positive impact, patterns of barriers to success have arisen (i.e., program attendance, homework completion, parent-child relationships, transportation, and parent/child mental health). Though PEERS was created to suit a neurodiverse population, modifications tailored to the ADHD population are recommended (i.e., condensed programming or explicit guidance for at-home practiced learning). Addressing the barriers to success and potential modifications of the PEERS program may contribute to the development of greater support offered to families to improve accessibility and increase knowledge dissemination for meaningful interventions for youth with ADHD. Moreover, the creation of specific programming that better targets ADHD-specific social skill challenges may bolster positive outcomes for youth with ADHD. The strengths, weaknesses and implications for practitioners, families, and youth will be discussed.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100895 - Printed Poster

Adolescent Technology and Social Media Use and the Impact of Parental Monitoring Strategies

Main Presenting Author: Hutchinson, Lynda

Additional Authors: Rzezniczek, Amy R; Ellis, Wendy; Dumas, Tara

Abstract: In the 21st century, technology and social media use (TSMU) has become ubiquitous in adolescent development. This research investigated relationships between (a) TMSU and adolescent well-being and (b) parental monitoring strategies and adolescents' TSMU. A total of 92 parent-adolescent dyads (adolescents' $M_{Age} = 13.15$ yrs.) completed electronic surveys about their TSMU habits, attitudes, and parental monitoring strategies of TSMU. Qualitative data were gathered from a community movie night where parents ($N = 11$, $M_{age} = 47$ yrs., $SD = 5.27$ yrs.) and adolescents ($N = 4$, $M_{age} = 13.4$ yrs., $SD = .89$ yrs.) responded to open-ended questions about TSMU. Frequency analysis indicated that 31.2% of adolescents spent 2-3 hours per day online, engaging with social media and gaming. Adolescents whose parents reported more restrictive mediation of TSMU spent more time online, suggesting teens may react to restrictive mediation by increasing their TSMU ($F(2, 86) = 2.41$, $p = .96$, $R^2 = .56$, $B = -.33$, $\beta = -.25$, $p = .04$). Thematic analysis identified eight themes: a lack of effortful regulation, the positive role of technology in communication, awareness of negative influences on well-being, and drawbacks of excessive TSMU. Findings highlight the prevalence of TSMU in both adolescents' and parents' lives and the need to understand ways to engage adolescents in conversations about TSMU.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100149 - Printed Poster

Adverse Childhood Experiences, Parenting Stress and Parenting Self-Efficacy in Postpartum Mothers

Main Presenting Author: Loran, Kaitlin L

Additional Authors: McHardy, Robert J; Mackinnon, Anna L; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne; Afifi, Tracie O; Roos, Leslie E

Abstract: Adverse childhood experiences (ACES) are prevalent, and links to later life adversity are well established. ACES predict adverse physical and mental health outcomes that persist into parenthood. ACES influence parenting stress and parenting self-efficacy, but these associations have yet to be examined in postpartum mothers. Additionally, factors such as couples' satisfaction may act as a protective factor in this association. The present research thus seeks to address these questions. As part of a larger study, 80 female caregivers ($M_{age} = 31.61$, $SD_{age} = 4.70$) experiencing symptoms of depression and/or anxiety with 6-18-month-old children self-reported ACES, parenting stress, parenting self-efficacy, and couples' satisfaction. Interestingly, preliminary correlations did not identify links between ACES and parenting stress [$r(78) = .30$, $p = .79$] or parenting self-efficacy [$r(78) = .12$, $p = .30$]. Further planned analyses will use linear regression to ensure covariates (e.g., anxiety and depression) are controlled and to examine how couples' satisfaction may moderate these links. The first 1000 days of a child's life are critical for both the child and their

mother as this is a period of rapid development and adjustment. Better understanding these complex associations may help researchers better understand potentially relevant protective factors in this important critical period.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100693 - Printed Poster

An Evaluation of Hypervigilance, Checking, and Avoidance Behaviours in Generalized Anxiety Disorder During the Perinatal Period

Main Presenting Author: Georgescu, Alyssa

Additional Authors: Inness, Briar ; Green, Sheryl

Abstract: *Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a leading mental health concern during the perinatal period. There is growing interest in clarifying the role of behaviours in GAD, with recent evidence to suggest that hypervigilance (Hv), checking (Ch), and avoidance (Av) behaviours may be particularly relevant. However, the contribution of these behaviours to GAD during the perinatal period has not been studied. This study will evaluate: 1) what proportion of those with and without GAD endorse Hv, Ch and Av; 2) if those with GAD are more likely to endorse Hv, Ch and Av than those without GAD; and 3) if Hv, Ch and Av predict GAD diagnostic status. Participants will complete a diagnostic interview to assess current diagnoses and engagement in Hv, Ch and Av, as well as the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire-IV (GAD-Q-IV). Preliminary data from an anticipated 40 perinatal participants with and without GAD will be presented. Proportions of those with and without GAD endorsing Hv, Ch and Av will be calculated. Odds ratios will determine if those with GAD are more likely to endorse Hv, Ch and Av than those without GAD. Logistic regressions will determine if Hv, Ch and Av predict GAD diagnostic status beyond existing features of the disorder (as measured by the GAD-Q-IV). Results from the study may inform future iterations of GAD diagnostic criteria and clinical management of GAD.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99354 - Printed Poster

Analysis of youth photography on COVID-19 vaccine confidence: A youth-led photovoice project

Main Presenting Author: McKee, Shelby

Co-Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Photovoice is a participatory action visual research methodology that engages community members to create knowledge through real-world lived experience and expertise using photography. This poster presents an analysis of participant discourses about the photographs submitted in a youth-led photovoice study of youth COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and confidence.*

METHOD. A sample of 27 Canadian youth aged 14-24 participated in a series of photography workshops and focus groups. Thematic analysis of their photo discourse was conducted. RESULTS. Participants analysis of their photography demonstrated a collective experience while representing similar topics, including deviation from the norm, feelings of uncertainty, and loneliness. The similarity in visual ways of representing their vaccine perspective visually, was also seen, highlighting the use of nature and darker images. DISCUSSION. Hearing the voices of vulnerable populations is

essential to building effective public health campaigns. To increase COVID-19 vaccination, young peoples voices must be heard. Our results suggest a similar collective experience among youth. Their views of the COVID-19 vaccine, as expressed using photography, may resonate with many young people and may inform strategies to help increase COVID-19 vaccine confidence.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99184 - Printed Poster

*Anti-mattering, Loneliness, and Anxiety During the COVID-19 Pandemic:
Hopelessness, Hope, and Social Self-Compassion as Potential Mediators of
Feelings of Not Mattering*

Main Presenting Author: Rose, Alison L

Additional Authors: Flett, Gordon L; Goldberg, Joel O; Nepon, Taryn; McComb, Sarah E

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Feelings of not mattering to others can be potentially destructive in light of levels of loneliness and state anxiety, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Scarce research exists on the associations between these constructs, particularly among students already more vulnerable to amplified mental health challenges. METHODS: University students ($N=282$) completed self-report measures in June 2020, a time characterized by nearly exclusive remote learning. RESULTS: Anti-mattering was associated robustly with loneliness ($r=.77$, $p_$*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101025 - Printed Poster

*Anxiety sensitivity explains the negative association between physical exercise
and health anxiety in older women*

Main Presenting Author: Nah, Kyoungsil

Additional Author: Olthuis, Janine Vlaar

Abstract: *Research shows that health anxiety (HA) significantly affects older adults health and quality of life. Although physical exercise is associated with lower HA, research on the topic in older adults is limited, and the mechanism explaining the association remains unknown. Identifying factors that might protect against HA in older adults is essential to informing potential prevention/early intervention for HA. This study examined the association between exercise and HA, and the mediating role of anxiety sensitivity (AS) – the fear of arousal-related physiological sensations – in this association, among older women. Participants ($N = 166$) aged 65+ women without health issues preventing exercise were recruited via Facebook ads. They completed an online self-report questionnaire including measures of HA, physical exercise, and AS. The SPSS PROCESS macro was used to examine the association between exercise and HA and the role of AS as a mediator. Results showed a negative association between exercise and HA, and a positive association between AS and HA. AS mediated the effect of exercise on HA, indicating exercise influenced HA via its association with AS. The results highlight the potential importance of using exercise among older adults to reduce HA via its impact on AS.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99333 - Printed Poster

Associations between Cannabis Use, Psychiatric Diagnosis, and Insomnia Severity in Cancer Survivors

Main Presenting Author: White, Emily A

Co-Presenting Author: Garland, Sheila N

Additional Authors: Lee, Rachel M; Harris, Nick; Donnan, Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: One in four cancer survivors use cannabis as a sleep aid. This study investigated the moderating role of cannabis use on the association between psychiatric disorder and insomnia severity. METHODS: Canadian cancer survivors ($N=1464$) completed an online survey that included questions about psychiatric diagnoses, cannabis use, and the Insomnia Severity Index. Independent samples t-tests and a moderation analysis were performed. RESULTS: Insomnia severity was significantly higher in participants with one or more psychiatric diagnosis ($M=10.46$, $SD=5.84$) compared to those with none ($M=7.21$, $SD=5.25$), $t=-10.43$, $p=.006$, $d=.594$. Of those with a psychiatric diagnosis ($N=473$), 34% ($N=161$) reported currently using cannabis for sleep. Current cannabis use was a significant moderator in the relationship between psychiatric diagnosis and insomnia severity ($F(3, 1353)=60.76$, $p=$*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100479 - Printed Poster

Attachment Anxiety is Associated with Electronic Device Use in Bed

Main Presenting Author: McWilliams, Lachlan

Co-Presenting Author: Castillo, Dyana

Abstract: *RATIONALE: Emerging research suggests that nighttime Electronic Device Use (EDU) could negatively affect sleep quality. However, characteristics of users remains unknown. Attachment insecurity (i.e., anxiety and/or avoidance in close relationships) is one such characteristic that could predict nighttime EDU since it has been linked to coping behaviours that may be maladaptive. Further, attachment insecurity has been linked to poor sleep quality. METHODS: A sample of 309 participants were recruited to complete an online survey consisting of measures of attachment and relationships, sleep-related behaviours, and sleep quality. A multiple regression analysis was conducted to identify whether attachment anxiety and avoidance were robust predictors of EDU in bed after considering the predictive role of age, health status, depression, and bedsharing with partners, as partners often influence behaviours. CONCLUSION: Results revealed that age, depression, and health status each predicted frequency of electronic device use in bed. Attachment anxiety, but not attachment avoidance, was positively predictive of pre-sleep technology use, even after considering confounding variables. IMPACT: Considering the roles of attachment anxiety and EDU can be useful for improving clinical interventions and research initiatives on sleep disturbance.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101149 - Printed Poster

Attempting to validate a group psychotherapy session taxonomy: A conceptual replication and extension

Main Presenting Author: Panagos, Isabella

Additional Author: Bedi, Robinder P

Abstract: Minimal research efforts have been directed towards the development of an empirically derived classification system that may be used to describe and evaluate the progression of group psychotherapy sessions. Using members' perceptions of the group climate, the current study aimed to replicate the five-category typology system derived by Li et al. (2021). In the present study, a sample of 60 participants with a history of problematic alcohol use across eight different cohorts attended six structured psychotherapy group sessions relating to either identity transitions or career development. Perceptions of the group climate were assessed along the three dimensions of engagement, avoidance, and conflict using the Group Climate Questionnaire. A k -Means cluster analysis was performed for five clusters on the three dimensions of the group climate subscales. Findings did not support the typology in the original study, indicating that one classification system may not be suitable to apply to all offerings of group psychotherapy sessions. Owing to results lacking replication, an agglomerative hierarchical cluster analysis using Ward's algorithm was performed, revealing six types of group sessions. Findings provide researchers and clinicians with a typology that may be used to characterize structured psychotherapy group sessions for those who are in recovery from problematic alcohol use.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99712 - Printed Poster

Barriers and facilitators to ADHD care via telehealth: A qualitative analysis of community partner meetings

Main Presenting Author: Ly, Dimitri

Additional Authors: Coley, Katherine ; Lui, Joyce H. L.; Papa, Kaylie; Taubin, Daria; Chronis-Tuscano, Andrea

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Nearly a quarter of children with ADHD receive no treatment, and the healthcare gap widens in underserved areas. Although telehealth holds promise to make ADHD care more accessible, identifying facilitators and barriers to telehealth is crucial to ensure equitable implementation. **METHODS:** This study is part of a 5-year clinical trial to assess 2 ADHD treatment strategies in pediatric primary care involving behavioral parent training via telehealth. 2-3 times a year, meetings ($n=9$) were held with parents, pediatricians, primary care staff, and psychologists to explore implementation factors. Meetings were recorded and transcribed. A thematic analysis is in progress. **RESULTS:** Preliminarily, parents reported facilitators linked to empowerment (e.g., perceived agency) and barriers linked to digital discomfort (e.g., too many notifications). Clinicians reported facilitators linked to increased privacy (e.g., no waiting room) and barriers linked to changing workflows (e.g., lost contact information). **CONCLUSIONS:** Parents and clinicians frame the same factors differently, highlighting the need to involve both types of community partners in implementation. **IMPACT:** Findings can offer suggestions to address some barriers to telehealth before they become systemic. Facilitators can be used to increase care-seeking in people with ADHD.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100143 - Printed Poster

Barriers Preventing Social Participation: Findings from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging

Main Presenting Author: Gopinath, Georgia

Additional Authors: Sommer, Jordana L.; Mackenzie, Corey S.; Koven, Lesley; Reynolds, Kristin A.

Abstract: Canada's aging society underscores the need for strategies to promote healthy aging. There are striking benefits associated with regular social participation in middle-aged and older adults: increased satisfaction with life and better psychological and physical health. Our group sought to understand the barriers to social participation faced by middle-aged and older adults. Participants in the baseline phase of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (2011–2015, n=51,338, ages 45-85) completed surveys assessing socio-demographics and social participation. Participants who wanted to engage in more social activities (n=22,561, 43.1%) were asked about 13 barriers to social participation. The most common barriers were being too busy (22.1%), personal/family responsibility (7.4%), and health condition/limitation (6.6%). Multivariable logistic regressions examined the association of socio-demographics with each barrier. Female sex was the most consistent predictor of increased odds of facing each barrier (7/13 barriers), followed by lower income (

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100868 - Printed Poster

Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration During Social Media Use and Mental Health Among University Students

Main Presenting Author: Gmiro, Yulia

Additional Authors: Gunnell, Katie ; Fisher, Levi; Goldfield, Gary

Abstract: Research on the psychological implications of social media use (SMU) is inconclusive due to methodological inconsistencies (e.g., observational designs, definitions and measures of SMU). Using a randomized control trial, we aim to address these limitations by shifting the focus from SMU quantity (i.e., hours of SMU) to the quality of experience (i.e., basic psychological need experiences during SMU). In this study, 200 university students (recruitment ongoing; currently n = 75 complete) are completing pre- and post-test surveys and sending device-based SMU screenshots for four weeks. After pre-test, participants are randomly assigned to (a) experimental (i.e., limiting SMU to 60 min/day) or (b) control (i.e., use of social media as usual) group. We hypothesize that psychological needs will moderate the link between SMU quantity and mental health such that the experimental group will have more favourable mental health at post-test, especially if they experienced pre-test psychological need frustration on SMU, and less favourable mental health at post-test, especially if they experienced pre-test psychological need satisfaction on SMU. A two-instance repeated measures moderation analysis will be used to test the hypothesis. Results of this study will contribute new insight on the interaction between quantity and quality of SMU and how it impacts mental health in young adults.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100055 - Printed Poster

Beliefs about losing control and control mismatch: Effects on OCD symptoms

Main Presenting Author: Kamal, Bianca

Additional Authors: Sandstrom, Andrea ; Radomsky, Adam S

Abstract: Individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) misinterpret the significance of their intrusive thoughts, which is thought to be due to maladaptive beliefs. While most research on OCD tends to revolve around a few well-established belief domains, there may be additional belief domains that also affect symptoms of OCD. The current study assesses whether beliefs about losing control can influence OCD symptoms through a mismatch between sense of control and desire for control. It was hypothesized that beliefs about losing control would be associated with OCD symptoms through the control mismatch. A sample of 256 undergraduate students were recruited from Concordia University. Participants completed a questionnaire battery, and results were analysed through a mediation analysis. Preliminary results suggested that beliefs about losing control significantly predicted OCD symptoms directly (effect = 1.49, SE = .10, p > 0.001), but not indirectly (effect = .03, SE = .03, 95% CI = -0.03 to 0.09) through the control mismatch. Final results after data cleaning will be presented and discussed in terms of methodological, theoretical, and clinical implications for understanding and treating OCD.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99718 - Printed Poster

Beyond the Skin: Women's Lived Experiences with Hidradenitis Suppurativa

Main Presenting Author: Tapp, Kenzie M

Co-Presenting Author: Kobrosli, Jasmine

Additional Author: Soucie, Kendall

Abstract: Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) is a chronic, recurrent inflammatory skin disease, categorized by inflamed regions in follicular areas located in the body. Global prevalence rates are estimated to be between 1% to 4%, with a female to male ratio of 3.3:1. Due to the increased incidence rate of HS in women, coupled with the societal and medical expectations surrounding women's bodies, various comorbidities associated with HS (i.e., physical, psychological, and socio-cultural) are more prevalent for women with HS. The purpose of this qualitative study is to broaden the HS literature by moving away from a deficit-based approach and instead amplifying a more integrative, strength-based understanding of HS, especially through the often-overlooked lens of women with HS. We have captured, through semi-structured interviews, how 25 women with HS reflect on and make sense of their experiences living with HS, as well as how they have overcome oppressive systems and advocated for better care and support. Reflexive thematic analysis techniques (Braun and Clarke, 2019), situated within a feminist social constructionist lens, will be employed to explore these accounts. The importance of amplifying the patient experience is necessary to raise awareness and education of HS, and to improve the well-being and overall quality of life of this unique population through more active and advantageous strategies.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99236 - Printed Poster

Body Image Dynamics During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Examining the Relationship with Eating Disorder Severity in Sexual and Gender Minorities

Main Presenting Author: Sadowski, Monica

Additional Authors: Bianchini, Genevieve M; Bodell, Lindsay P

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has had widespread influences on body image and eating disorder (ED) symptoms for many individuals (Schneider et al., 2023). Sexual and gender minorities were particularly impacted, as these groups have a higher prevalence of body image concerns and disordered eating behaviours compared to heterosexual and cisgender individuals (Parker and Harriger, 2020). Moreover, body image concerns and pandemic-related stressors have been associated with increases in ED severity in this population (Tabler et al., 2021; Morrison et al., 2020); however, limited research has considered how self-perceived changes in body image over the pandemic may have influenced ED symptoms in sexual and gender minorities. In the current study, participants ($N=144$) completed an online survey in Fall 2022 that included measures of perceived body image changes, pandemic-related stressors, and ED severity. Two regression analyses were conducted to examine associations between body image changes on ED severity while controlling for pandemic-related stressors. Body image perceptions accounted for 53% of additional variance in ED severity in gender minorities ($n=41$, $p < .001$) and 44% additional variance in ED severity in sexual minorities ($n=103$, $p < .001$) above pandemic-related stressors. Results underscore the unique impact of body image changes on ED symptoms in sexual and gender minorities.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100642 - 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 Author: Soucie, Kendall

Abstract: Compared to other adult age groups, emerging adults (EA; i.e., individuals ages 18–29 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. Both quantitative and qualitative survey data was collected from Canadian university students ($n=122$; $M_{age}=20.46$; 67.5% female) 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 that 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: 100024 - Printed Poster

Building Bigger Connections: Mentee Perspectives From The COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Bachar, Joseph T

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in concerns around youth mental health. Literature has attributed this in part to youth isolation from peers and support buffers. Youth mentorship programs can act as an important support buffer for youth during these times. Mentorship programs have shown consistent results regarding their efficacy in improving mental health outcomes, social skills, and school habits. However, there is a current lack of literature that examines teen experiences in these programs. This research aims to highlight teen mentorship experiences in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. METHODS: Participants included 10 Big Brother, Big Sister mentees (50% boys, 50% girls) ages 12 – 17 ($M = 14.4$, $SD = 1.65$). Semi-structured interviews were conducted from January – June 2023. Questions focused on their mentorship experience during the COVID-19 pandemic and its related difficulties. RESULTS: Interviews will be analyzed using a thematic analysis framework. Analysis is currently at the stage of data familiarization. Results will be presented based on the emergent themes synthesized from the data. CONTRIBUTIONS: This research will highlight important teen perspectives regarding mentorship, and its role during times of difficulty. These insights will also underscore the value of mentorship programs for adolescent development.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100762 - Printed Poster

Callous-Unemotional Traits, Treatment Engagement, and Treatment Outcomes for Adolescents with ADHD

Main Presenting Author: Eisenberg, Kayla

Additional Authors: Sibley, Margaret H.; Coxe, Stefany J.; Derefinko, J. Karen; Lui, Joyce H.L.

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: ADHD is associated with academic, behavioural, and social impairment. It is often comorbid with disruptive behaviour disorders (DBDs). Research has found that up to half of youths with ADHD have callous-unemotional (CU) traits, consisting of a lack of empathy and shallow emotions. CU traits are associated with lower treatment engagement, more severe symptoms, and worse treatment outcomes for youths with DBDs. CU traits may similarly predict lower treatment engagement and response for youths with ADHD, but research is lacking. This study examines associations between CU traits, treatment engagement, and treatment outcomes for youths with ADHD. METHOD: Data is from a randomized controlled trial examining the effectiveness of high-intensity versus low-intensity summer treatments for youths with ADHD. 72 youths ($M_{age} = 13.04$) were assessed at baseline and post treatment. Regression analyses will examine if baseline CU traits predict 1) post treatment ADHD symptoms accounting for baseline symptoms, and 2) treatment engagement. EXPECTED RESULTS: 1. High (vs. low) CU traits will be associated with less ADHD symptom reduction; 2. High (vs. low) CU traits will predict lower treatment engagement.*

IMPLICATIONS: This study will advance knowledge on for whom ADHD treatment may be more or less effective and inform efforts to tailor interventions and promote higher engagement.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100335 - Printed Poster

Career Competency Outcomes of a Hope-Action Theory Counselling Group for Individuals with a History of Problematic Substance Use: Preliminary Results from a Randomized Clinical Trial

Main Presenting Author: Maynes, Teresa D

Additional Authors: Bedi, Robinder P; Domene, Jose F; Ibarra-Alexanderson, G Luis; Amundson, Norman E; Niles, Spencer G

Abstract: Problematic substance use (PSU) often impacts work and career, but few career counselling interventions have been evaluated for their effectiveness in improving hope and additional accompanying competencies (e.g., self-reflection, goal setting, adapting, etc.) for this population. This study evaluates the effectiveness of an 8-week group counselling program based on Hope-Action Theory (HAT), a hope-based, action-oriented theory of career self-management, compared to a standard employment skills (SES) comparison group program. Participants located in British Columbia and Alberta with a history of problematic substance use who did not have severe current substance use symptoms were randomly assigned to the HAT group or the SES group. The primary outcome of interest was the Hope-Action Inventory (HAI), a 28-item inventory of hope-action career competencies administered one week before and one week after the conclusion of counselling groups. A series of mixed effects repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted to determine significant differences between HAI subscale scores from pre- to post-assessment. The analyses revealed a significant effect of the HAT program compared to the SES program on hope scores, $F(1,23) = 8.223$, $p < 0.001$. Findings from this study have important implications for the value of focusing on hope in future research and psychology practice on substance use and career development.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101308 - Printed Poster

Childhood Peer Relations in the Prediction of Adult Mattering

Main Presenting Author: Khanna Roy , Anjalika

Additional Authors: Brittain, Heather ; Krygsman, Amanda; Vaillancourt, Tracy

Abstract: Feeling like one “matters” to others is critical to psychosocial well-being and sense of self and identity. Individuals who feel that they do not matter report more depression, anxiety, and self-harm (e.g., Krygsman et al., 2021). Although peer difficulties in childhood and adolescence have been shown to challenge youth’s sense of mattering, the long-term effect of early peer experiences on mattering in adulthood have not been examined. Accordingly, we examined if early experiences of bullying and peer rejection were associated with perceptions of mattering in adulthood and if gender moderated these relations. Participants completed measures of bullying victimization and peer rejection in childhood and adolescence (at ages 10-11, 14-15, and 17-18), and their sense of mattering at ages 20-23, as part of the McMaster Teen Study. We predicted that having poor peer relations in

childhood and adolescence would be associated with feelings of low mattering in adulthood. Results indicated consistent significant associations between bullying victimization and peer rejection in childhood and adolescence, and mattering in adulthood. Specifically, youth who were bullied and socially rejected by their peers reported low mattering in their early twenties. Gender did not moderate these relations. This study further underscores the importance of early intervention for poor peer relations.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100736 - Printed Poster

Childhood Trauma and Matters of the Heart: An Analysis of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Couple Relationships in Adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Pereira, Anne

Co-Presenting Author: Greenman, Paul S.

Additional Authors: Renzi, Alessia ; di Trani, Michela ; Solano, Luigi

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Traumatic events experienced in childhood can greatly affect couple relationship functioning and satisfaction in adulthood and increase the chances of developing heart disease. METHODS: The aim of the present study was to compare the couple relationship functioning in adulthood of couples in good health to that of couples in which one partner had a diagnosis of heart disease, with the number of traumas experienced in childhood as a predictor. Two hundred ninety-seven opposite-sex couples ($N = 128$ with cardiac diagnosis, $N = 197$ controls) in two major urban centres in Canada and Italy participated. RESULTS: Healthy couples reported significantly higher numbers of traumatic experiences during childhood than did couples with a diagnosis of heart disease ($t(212) = -2.33, p = .02$). Among couples coping with heart disease, there were significantly higher rates of indicators of positive functioning (i.e., attunement ($t(295) = 2.79, p = .01$), and interdependence ($t(240) = 2.83, p = .01$) than there were among controls. CONCLUSIONS: These unexpected findings highlight the long-lasting impact of childhood trauma on relationships into adulthood; more frequent trauma during childhood predicted more problematic relationship functioning, regardless of health status. IMPACT: It is imperative to attend to the long-term effects of childhood trauma on relationships and health.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99905 - Printed Poster

Chronic inflammation and older adults' physical health over time: The moderating role of pessimism

Main Presenting Author: Borenstein-Laurie, James

Additional Author: Wrosch, Carsten

Abstract: *The expectations older adults have for their future (i.e., optimism) can impact their physical health over time. Research distinguishing positive and negative expectancies suggests stronger effects of pessimism than optimism for older adults' health. However, questions remain about the potential mechanisms underlying these associations, such as chronic inflammation. We also do not know how optimism and pessimism may differentially relate to older adults' health over time. We sampled 234*

older adults and conducted follow-ups 2 and 4 years later. Data collected included levels of optimism and pessimism, chronic inflammation (IL-6), chronic disease, and cold symptoms. In hierarchical linear models, we expected between-person differences in pessimism (but not optimism) to moderate the association between within-person changes in IL-6 and physical health outcomes. Results supported our hypothesis. Specifically, as IL-6 increased so too did the number of reported chronic illnesses and cold symptoms, but only among participants who reported high pessimism. There were no significant effects of optimism. This study helps us understand how pessimism could adversely impact older adults' physical health. More broadly, it contributes to our understanding of personality-biology interactions in physical health. These findings are important for developing health-protective interventions.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100310 - Printed Poster

Cognitive impairment associated with post-traumatic stress disorder symptom severity, duration, and dissociation among Canadian public safety personnel

Main Presenting Author: Sanger, Brahm D.

Additional Authors: Millman, Heather ; Andrews, Krysta; Harricharan, Sherain; Lanius, Ruth A; McKinnon, Margaret C

Abstract: *Background: The relationship between PTSD symptom severity and associated cognitive impairment has been inconsistent in prior studies, while dissociation and chronicity have been suggested as explanatory variables. These, however, have rarely been evaluated for cognitive effects. Methods: We examined association of PTSD symptom severity, duration, dissociation, subjective cognition, and cognitive test performance in 62 participants with PTSD. Effect of PTSD symptom severity, duration, and dissociation on cognitive outcomes was evaluated using linear regression. Results: PTSD and dissociative symptoms were correlated. There were no significant correlations between subjective cognition and test performance. PTSD and dissociative symptoms were predictive of worse subjective cognition, but not test performance. PTSD duration was not correlated with symptom or dissociation severity, and predictive of neither subjective nor objective measures of cognition. Conclusions: Dissociation may be a particularly important aspect of understanding and ameliorating cognitive impairment in PTSD. High PTSD duration across the sample may have limited detection of chronicity-related effects. Action/Impact: Future studies of cognition in PTSD should consider dissociation as a variable in analysis. PTSD duration may be a more salient variable to consider in patient samples with recently developed PTSD.*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100772 - Printed Poster

Constructing and Evaluating a Psychoeducation and Support Program for Spouses of First Responders

Main Presenting Author: Talebi, Sarah

Additional Authors: Duffy, Hanna ; Schwartz, Kelly

Abstract: The *_Re-Building Families_* (RBF) program is an evidence-informed 6-week psychoeducational and support program designed to enhance the well-being of first responder (FR; police, fire, and paramedic) spouses and families. The program offers community education to help manage operational stressors while reinforcing individual identity and values. The RBF program is delivered virtually to spouses of FRs across Canada. Program content includes pre-recorded psychoeducational content, workbook activities, and personal reflections. Data is collected at 3 time points (pre, post, and 3-month follow-up) on a range of self-reported psychosocial and family functioning measures from both the FR and the spouse. Multilevel modeling (MLM) examines the functioning of participants completing the program between January 2023 and March 2024 (estimated $N = 150$) across the 3 time points. It is expected that participation in the RBF program will positively impact the functioning of partners and FRs as it relates to self-reported stress levels, mental health and well-being, and family functioning. Currently, very few formalized interventions and programs exist for families of FRs. It is anticipated that the results of the study will contribute to changing the landscape of available mental health support for fire, police, and paramedic personnel across Canada.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101210 - Printed Poster

Coping as a Predictor of Problem Gambling: A Latent Profile Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Van Elswyk, Amy E

Additional Authors: Henning, Colin T; Summerfeldt, Laura J.; Parker, D.A James

Abstract: Extant research on the relationship between coping and problem gambling has tended to use variable-centered approaches with little attention paid to the unique interactions among coping strategies. An alternate approach would be to examine coping profiles rather than discrete coping variables. The present study sought to examine the associations of three latent coping profiles - Engaged, Moderate Avoidance-Focused, and Disengaged - with problem gambling behaviors (internet gambling, pathological gambling, problem gambling beliefs, etc.) in 5-year longitudinal data from a large community sample of Canadian adults ($N = 1145$). Latent profile transition analysis (LPTA) was used to identify the three latent coping profiles, and one-way ANOVAs were used to examine relationships between these latent coping profiles and problem gambling behaviors. Results showed disengaged coping to be associated with a) increased likelihood of lifetime pathological gambling in comparison to engaged and moderate avoidance-focused coping and b) fewer problem beliefs about gambling as compared to engaged coping. These findings may have important implications for the identification of individuals at risk for problem gambling and support the development of targeted interventions.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99830 - Printed Poster

Daily and momentary appearance focused self-concept predicts disordered eating behavior: A two-week experience sampling study.

Main Presenting Author: Enouy, Sarah

Additional Authors: Nicoletta, Juliana ; Mosco, Rose; Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: Appearance focused self-concept (AFS) is theorized to predict restrictive eating and binge eating in the short term, such as in daily life. Yet, no research has examined AFS exhibits temporal within-persons changes over the course of a day and whether increased AFS over the course of a day is associated with greater restrictive eating and binge eating for that day. We addressed these gaps in knowledge. Sixty-three female university students completed a measure of AFS six times a day (9am, 11am, 1pm, 3pm, 5pm, and 7pm) for 14 days. At the end of each day (9pm), they also completed measures of restrictive eating and binge eating for that day. There was a small-to-moderate linear increase in AFS from 9am to 3pm that plateaued from 3pm to 7pm based on data from 555 days. Higher (relative to lower) AFS on a given day at 9am was associated with greater restrictive eating and binge eating for that day. Also, a more (relative to less) rapid linear increase in AFS from 9am to 3pm was associated with more binge eating for that day. Findings are discussed with reference to prior longitudinal research examining AFS as a risk factor for disordered eating. Findings are also discussed in terms of how sociocultural factors (thin-ideal internalization and perceived pressure to look thin) may increase AFS on the long- and short-term.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100887 - Printed Poster

Decoding Dropout: Examining Correlates of Attrition in an Inpatient Treatment Centre for Addiction

Main Presenting Author: Snaychuk, Lindsey A

Co-Presenting Author: Ingram, Geoff A

Additional Authors: Sheppard, Sarah ; Basedow, Christina

Abstract: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are associated with significant consequences at an individual and societal level. There are numerous paths to recovery for individuals affected by SUDs, including inpatient treatment. Though inpatient treatment options tend to yield favorable outcomes overall, rates of attrition may be high. As such, it is important to determine the risk factors associated with dropout from treatment. The present study examined rates, types, and predictors of treatment non-completion amongst patients ($N = 590$) admitted to an inpatient treatment facility for addiction. Results suggested that 86% of patients completed treatment. The most common early discharge types included leaving against medical advice, therapeutic discharge, and non-compliance. Interestingly, there were no demographic predictors (age, gender, ethnicity, employment status) of dropout. Baseline clinical characteristics, including anxiety, posttraumatic stress, and depressive symptoms, were also similar amongst treatment completers and non-completers. However, patients who did not complete treatment had significantly higher baseline scores on substance cravings compared to those who did, suggesting that substance cravings may be a risk factor associated with attrition. Taken together, these findings highlight the nuances in mechanisms underlying non-completion of inpatient treatment for addiction.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100564 - Printed Poster

Development of the Power Over Pain Portal within the Stepped Care 2.0

Framework: Initial Acceptability and Usability Among People Living with Pain

Main Presenting Author: King, Alesha C

Additional Authors: Churchill, AnnMarie ; Cornish, Peter; Jaouich, Alexia; Poulin, Patricia; Rash, Joshua A

Abstract: *INTRODUCTION: The Power Over Pain Portal (POP) is a virtual platform which follows a Stepped Care 2.0 approach to provide people living with pain (PLWP) flexible access to resources that span a continuum of care, and are matched to needs, preferences and readiness. AIM: To evaluate the acceptability and usability of the POP Portal among PLWP. METHODS: Mixed-methods design. PLWP are recruited from The Ottawa Hospital Pain Clinic. Measures to assess acceptability, usability, and impact of the POP Portal include: 1) validated surveys completed 3-months after using POP; and 2) interviews with a sub-group of participants. Descriptive statistics generated for survey data, and interviews were synthesized using thematic analysis. RESULTS: Thirty-one patients completed surveys, and 9 completed an interview. POP was easy to use ($M = 4.06/5$, $SD = .93$), understand ($M = 4.06/5$, $SD = 1.00$), and had an acceptable time commitment ($M = 3.97/5$, $SD = 1.17$). Patients were somewhat satisfied with description of symptoms and quality of life ($M = 3.19/5$, $SD = 1.17$), and somewhat enjoyed using the Portal ($M = 3.26/5$, $SD = 1.17$). The POP Portal was deemed to meet users' expectations of usability ($M = 71.61/100$, $SD = 20.08$). Interviews triangulated with surveys: majority found using POP meaningful ($N = 5$), and valued diverse care options tailored to preferences and concerns ($N = 5$); however, the number of resources overwhelmed some users ($N = 4$). CONCLUSION: The POP Portal was widely accepted by PLWP; however, usability can be improved (e.g., organization of resources).*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99564 - Printed Poster

Differences among Rural and Urban Cancer Survivors' Use of Cannabis as a Sleep Aid

Main Presenting Author: House, Chloe

Additional Authors: Garland, Sheila ; Lee, Rachel M; Harris, Nicholas; Donnan, Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Canadians in rural areas experience barriers to accessing evidence-based sleep aids. One in four cancer survivors report using cannabis to sleep. It is unknown if rural or urban dwelling cancer survivors use cannabis at different rates. METHODS: Canadian cancer survivors (N=343) completed a self-report questionnaire about their use of cannabis for sleep and their insomnia severity. A series of t-tests and chi-square analyses examined differences between rural and urban participants. RESULTS: Of rural participants, 28.3% used cannabis as a sleep aid compared to 23.4% of urban participants. Rural and urban participants did not differ on insomnia severity, cancer stage or status, age, or gender; however, urban cancer survivors were more likely to have received hormone therapy (p)*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100859 - Printed Poster

Digital Media as a Sleep Aid Amongst University Students

Main Presenting Author: Soltendieck, Ryan

Additional Author: Gunnell, Katie

Abstract: Knowledge about the consequences of university students using digital media as a sleep aid is limited. This study examined whether university students who more frequently used digital media in bed as a sleep aid tended to report poorer subjective sleep quality. An additional aim was also to identify if this association depended on whether students were using more active (e.g., Instagram) or passive (e.g., Netflix) forms of digital media. University students ($N = 298$, $M_{age} = 20.0$, Female = 81.2%) completed the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index-Short Form (Famodu et al., 2018) and items about their in-bed technology use. After controlling for the type of usage (i.e., passive, active), it was identified that students who used digital media in bed as a sleep aid more frequently tended to report poorer sleep quality ($b = .22$, $p = .01$), although this association was no longer significant ($b = .20$, $p = .15$) after accounting for the interaction between using digital media as a sleep aid and the type of usage. The interaction between using digital media as a sleep aid and the type of usage on sleep quality was also non-significant ($b = .04$, $p = .82$). These findings suggest that university students using digital media in bed to help them fall asleep is not related to sleep quality, but more research is needed using more direct measures of digital media use (e.g., smartphone logs).

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99495 - Printed Poster

Direct and Moderated Relationships of Awareness of Depression Warning Signs, Dispositional Mindfulness, and Depressive Symptoms

Main Presenting Author: Danyluk, Alexa M

Additional Authors: Lockinger, Katelyn ; Beshai, Shadi

Abstract: The prevention and treatment of depressive symptoms is crucial. Dispositional mindfulness, or the capacity to be aware of and accept present-moment experiences, has consistently been linked negatively to depressive symptoms. However, depression awareness (the ability to recognize and respond to depression's early signs) and its links to depressive symptoms has yet to be explored. Further, its potential interaction with dispositional mindfulness, theorized to increase adaptive coping with negative internal states, warrants investigation. We examined the direct and indirect (moderation) relationships of depression awareness (bespoke 6-item scale), dispositional mindfulness (Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire), and depression symptoms (Patient Health Questionnaire) in a sample ($n = 412$; female % = 56.9%) of English-speaking participants online. Depression awareness was positively correlated with FFMQ total ($r = .45$, $p < .001$) and facet scores, except for non-judgement (r range = .07 – .44). Depression awareness was negatively correlated with depression symptoms ($r = -.27$, $p < .001$). Moderation analyses revealed no significant moderation of dispositional mindfulness nor its facets on depression awareness and symptoms. Nevertheless, cultivating depression awareness may offer protection against depressive symptoms. Future research should explore factors that amplify these effects.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101489 - Printed Poster

Does Treatment Acceptability and Adherence Predict the Outcome of Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy for Patients with Generalized Anxiety Disorder?

Main Presenting Author: Dugas, Michel J

Additional Authors: Sexton, Kathryn A; Radomsky, Adam S

Abstract: *Background:* Client perceptions of treatment acceptability and adherence have received little attention in the field of clinical psychology. This study aimed to assess the role of acceptability and adherence on the outcome of cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) for adults with generalized anxiety disorder. *Method:* 47 women and 9 men received 12 weekly therapy sessions in which they learned to use behavioural experiments to increase their tolerance for uncertainty. The severity of GAD, worry, depression, somatic anxiety, and intolerance of uncertainty were assessed at pre-, mid- and posttreatment. Client perceived treatment acceptability and adherence was assessed following the 3rd therapy session. *Results:* Using growth curve modeling and logistical regression analysis, we found that (1) higher levels of treatment acceptability and adherence predicted larger decreases in GAD severity and worry over the course of treatment, and (2) higher levels of treatment acceptability and adherence showed a trend along with lower levels of GAD severity as significant independent predictors of treatment completion. *Conclusions:* Client perceived treatment acceptability and adherence is a relevant factor in the uptake of evidence-based psychological treatments for GAD. *Impact:* Socializing patients to the rationale and demands of therapy can contribute to the efficacy of CBT for clinical anxiety.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100077 - Printed Poster

Effective psychoeducation programs for fall prevention among community dwelling older adults: What clinical outcomes are to be considered and monitored?

Main Presenting Author: Frenette, Joey

Additional Authors: Mazerolle, Marie-Pier ; Jbilou, Jalila

Abstract: In Canada, falls are the most common cause of injury among older adults. It is estimated that every year 33% of adults of 65 years and older will fall at least once. Falls are also associated to negative outcomes (ex : isolation, injuries). Several studies have identified « anxiety and fear of falling » as one of the main risk factors for falling. Literature has also found that psychoeducation is usually included in falls prevention programs and may play a role in reducing fear of falling. However, its potential role remains under explored. Thus, this scoping review aimed to determine the efficacy of psychoeducation for fall prevention among older adults (PFP-OA). In total, 854 peer-reviewed articles were identified in specialized databases. Two independent reviewers selected articles against inclusion/exclusion criteria, resulting in a pool of 18 articles. A PRISMA flow chart was built to report the selection process. Data extraction and information synthesis followed a process to describe and assess validity of outcome measures, long term clinical monitoring of patients and effectiveness of PFP-OA. This review shed light on strengths and limitations of outcome measures used to assess PFP-OA effectiveness. We discuss gaps in knowledge and propose recommendations for future research regarding outcome measures and long term follow up of PFP-OA as well as clinical implications.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 98638 - Printed Poster

Effectiveness of Integrated Neurocognitive Therapy (INT) in a Canadian Ambulatory Schizophrenia Care Setting

Main Presenting Author: Bains, Supriya

Co-Presenting Author: McNeely, Heather

Additional Authors: Khalesi, Zahra ; Farzaneh, Mitra; Waul, Lacey; Roy, Mihikaa; Schmidt, Louis A

Abstract: Persons with schizophrenia (PWS) experience barriers to recovery. Integrated Neurocognitive Therapy (INT) is a neuro- and social-cognition group developed in Switzerland shown to improve negative symptoms and functional outcomes in PWS treated in a day hospital setting (Mueller et al., 2017). The present study aims to replicate the benefits of INT in a Canadian ambulatory schizophrenia care setting and expand upon it by evaluating quality of life (QoL) outcomes. We will also explore whether rates of attendance are associated with outcomes and if a certain “dose” of INT is required to see benefits. To date, a sample size of 16 adults ($M = 47.2$, $SD = 11.8$; 5F and 11M) with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder has been recruited. INT sessions are held in person twice weekly for a total of 30 sessions of 60 to 90 minutes duration each. Participants complete assessments of symptomatology (PANSS), QoL (Q-LES-Q-18) and functional (WHODAS 2.0) outcomes at pre-post completion of INT. We anticipate that completion of INT will improve negative symptoms, functional and QoL outcomes. Attendance and completion rates may inform adaptions required for the implementation of INT in a Canadian setting to yield meaningful clinical and functional outcomes. Cognitive outcomes will be explored in future studies.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99736 - Printed Poster

Effectiveness study on Co-constructing Responsibility Approach: Intervention approach for men who are violent and abusive toward their partners and children

Main Presenting Author: Takano, Yoshi

Co-Presenting Authors: LaFrance, Lauren; Graves, Kaitlyn D

Additional Author: Mogodi, Lethabo

Abstract: This presentation discusses preliminary results from the study on the effectiveness of the Co-constructing Responsibility Approach (CCRA), a clinical intervention approach for working with men who are violent and abusive towards their partners and children (Takano, 2014, 2017, 2023, under review). The goal is to facilitate taking responsibility in men, intrapersonally within themselves, interpersonally with their family members who have been harmed, and with the community they live in through facing their shame. Facing shame is critical for offenders of domestic violence to change abusive behaviours (Hydén, Gadd, and Wade, 2016; Jenkins, 2009). Based on the Collaborative narrative inquiry method (Arvay, 2003), eight participants complete eight therapy sessions and three semi-structured interviews at the beginning, middle, and end of the eighth session to examine their change process in their sense of shame. The participants also complete pre- and post-tests using various measures (e.g., Spousal Assault Risk Assessment-V3) to assess their change progress to compare with their qualitative change. The results contribute to advancing the field of domestic violence offenders' intervention in two ways: providing men's lived experience with a sense of shame

and how they relate to such shame; and providing ways to work with men's sense of shame to transform it to take responsibility.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98610 - Printed Poster

Emerging Adult Perceptions of Higher-Risk Cannabis Consumption Behaviours

Main Presenting Author: McMahon, Isobel

Additional Authors: Harris-Lane, Laura M.; Donnan, Jennifer R.; Bishop, D. Lisa; Harris, Nick

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Emerging adults (EAs) have the highest cannabis use rates in Canada and are particularly vulnerable to cannabis-related harms. Certain behaviours (e.g., frequent use) carry greater risks. The current study examined EAs' perceptions of higher-risk cannabis use behaviours.

METHODS: EAs ($N = 653$) were presented with five vignettes depicting a character's cannabis use, each altering one aspect (frequency, polysubstance use, family history of mental illness, method of use, and potency). Following each vignette, participants rated overall risk, and impact on cognitive, physical, and mental health. **RESULTS:** EAs perceived: 1) frequent use as riskier than less frequent use; 2) cannabis and tobacco use as having greater risks, yet no difference between cannabis and alcohol or cannabis use alone; 3) cannabis use with a family history of psychosis or substance use disorder as riskier than no family history; 4) smoking and vaping as riskier than edibles; and 5) higher-potency THC as riskier than lower-potency CBD, yet no difference between the two higher-potency THC. **CONCLUSIONS:** EAs appreciate the risks of some cannabis use behaviours (e.g., frequency), but had difficulty identifying appropriate levels of harm of others (e.g., potency).

IMPACT: Effective education campaigns should be designed to improve the awareness of cannabis risks and encourage harm reduction strategies.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101387 - Printed Poster

Evaluating the associations of dispositional mindfulness with recognition of psychological disorders and one's willingness to seek help

Main Presenting Author: Gerbeza, Matea

Additional Authors: Salimuddin, Saba ; Beshai, Shadi; Kazeil, Jenna

Abstract: Psychological disorder symptoms impact a large portion of the Canadian population, and while effective treatments are available, few people seek them out. This can be partly attributed to low mental health literacy in the population: the lack of knowledge about where to seek help or poor recognition of psychological disorder symptoms when present. Closely related to MHL is dispositional mindfulness (DM), as it is founded in ones capacity to pay non-judgmental attention to present-moment internal and external experiences, and is typified by acceptance and non-reactivity toward inner experiences. This suggests that higher DM may facilitate the recognition of psychological symptoms and may be associated with higher MHL. The objective was to examine whether DM scores were meaningfully associated with psychological disorder symptom recognition (PDR-V) and mental help-seeking attitudes (MHSAS). A total of $n = 257$ participants ($M_{age} = 41.1$; 48.2% cis women) were recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk and completed measures of depression (PHQ-9), anxiety (GAD-7), self-efficacy (GSE-10), DM (FFMQ-24), and MHSAS (MHSAS-9). Participants

then read eight vignettes of fictitious patients (developed according to ICD-10 criteria) suffering from various psychological disorder symptoms. They were then asked whether it was a physical or psychological disorder, and what disorder was being represented. Their recognition of symptoms was then tallied. Correlation analyses revealed DM scores were positively associated with MHSAS ($r = 0.214$, $p < 0.001$), and PDR-V scores ($r = 0.208$, $p < 0.001$). Hierarchical regressions were run looking at DM as a predictor in recognition and MHSAS scores. The first two regressions had DM scores entered as the second step and predicted variance in symptom recognition of 1% and MHSAS scores of 4.2% over and above demographic variables. Accordingly, DM shows an association with certain MHL components. If an intervention is able to effectively cultivate mindfulness and/or mindfulness qualities, it may also enhance aspects of MHL, with the possibility of increasing treatment seeking.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98836 - Printed Poster

Evaluation of a System Navigator Position within CMHA Ottawa's Court Outreach Program

Main Presenting Author: Duerksen, Kari

Additional Authors: Machado, Daniel ; St. Pierre, Lisa; Mutschler, Christina; Aubry, Tim

Abstract: Court Outreach Programs across Canada offer mental health care, community support, and assistance to individuals with severe and persistent mental illness who are involved in the criminal justice system. Over time, the Court Outreach Program within CMHA Ottawa has seen an influx in referrals requiring innovation to meet service demands. In response to this, the program created a System Navigator position, centralizing duties for accepting referrals, completing intakes, and providing initial navigation through court system and community services. This evaluation focused on the operation of the System Navigator position from the perspectives of community partners and Court Outreach Workers. We conducted a focus group ($n=8$) with Court Outreach Workers and individual interviews ($n=7$) with community partners in the justice and health systems. Results invariably focused on benefits to clients (e.g., more seamless initial engagement for clients, less time in custody, improved rapport and comfort) and professionals (e.g., more balanced and manageable caseload for Court Outreach Workers, single point of contact for community partners). These findings have implications for how other court outreach programs may adapt to efficiently allocate limited resources, and provides a template for future researchers evaluating specific elements of programs to establish mechanisms of program success.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99335 - Printed Poster

Examination of concerns regarding perceived levels of sexual desire and experience with sexual function supplements in a large diverse sample

Main Presenting Author: Park, Julianna

Additional Authors: Levang, Samantha ; Zuckerman, Wendy; Terrell, Blythe; Coyle, Shannon; Pukall, Caroline

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Concerns about sexual desire or libido are pervasive, with distress related to level of libido being one of the most common reasons couples seek therapy. In response, a large sexual function supplement industry has emerged, generating tens of millions of dollars. Clinicians and researchers have raised concerns about variably quality and efficacy within the industry. This study examined participants' concerns regarding their levels of sexual desire in a large, diverse sample, as well as participants' experience with sexual function supplements.* **METHODS:** In a diverse sample of 1317 participants, concerns regarding perceived levels of libido and experience with sexual function supplements were examined using an online survey. **RESULTS:** More than half of participants indicated being worried about their level of sexual desire (57.1%, N = 752), with the most frequently endorsed reason for worry being that their libido seemed too low (47.5%, N = 357). The majority of participants indicated that they did not use supplements to increase their level of libido (90.9%, N = 1196). When supplements were used, the most frequently endorsed options were medication prescribed by a healthcare provider (30.8%, N = 37), cannabis, (28.3%, N = 34), and alcohol (N = 30, 25.0%). **CONCLUSIONS:** Although worry about level of libido was found to be common, the majority of participants did not report using supplements to increase libido. Education on diversity of levels of sexual desire, different types of sexual desire, and evidence-based strategies regarding sexual desire is needed.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100683 - Printed Poster

Examining coping behaviors in response to potentially morally injurious events (PMIE) in individuals with low and high severity of PTSD symptoms.

Main Presenting Author: Eftekharzadeh, Sara

Additional Authors: Shekarloo, Parsa ; Salehi, Paniz; Taghdisi, Dorrin; Alipour, Kimia; Hamzehloo, Maral

Abstract: *MORAL INJURY DESCRIBES A CONSTELLATION OF SYMPTOMS (E.G., MISTRUST, AND ANGER) THAT ENSUE FOLLOWING EVENTS AND VIOLATE ONE'S MORAL PRESUPPOSITIONS ABOUT THE WORLD. EXPERIENCING PMIES IS PREDICTIVE OF PTSD SYMPTOMS. HOWEVER, IT IS CURRENTLY UNCLEAR WHETHER CERTAIN COPING MECHANISMS MAY PROVE TO BE PROTECTIVE IN THIS CONTEXT, AND DECREASE THE RISK OF EXPERIENCING PTSD SYMPTOMOLOGY. IN THE CURRENT STUDY, 6 INDIVIDUALS, WHO EXPERIENCED PMIES, WERE INTERVIEWED AND THEIR COPING STRATEGIES WERE EXAMINED USING THEMATIC ANALYSIS. INTERVIEWEES WERE DIVIDED INTO HIGH AND LOW PTSD SYMPTOM GROUPS, BASED ON THEIR PCL-5 SCORES. INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW PTSD SYMPTOMS DEMONSTRATED CHARACTERISTICS THAT DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE HIGH PTSD SYMPTOMS GROUP. FOR INSTANCE, LOW-SCORE SUBJECTS SHOWED MUCH MORE ACCEPTANCE TOWARDS THEIR EXPERIENCES. THEY DISPLAYED CONTROLLED ANGER, WERE FOCUSED ON ACHIEVING THE RESOLUTION OF THEIR PMIES, AND DISREGARDED THEIR TRAUMA AS INSIGNIFICANT. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE PARTICIPANTS WITH HIGH SCORES HAD NOT COMPLETELY PROCESSED THEIR TRAUMA. THEY TENDED TO LEAN TOWARD TRAUMA DENIAL AND SELF-ISOLATION WITH THEIR PRIMARY MOTIVE BEING SEEKING REVENGE WHICH WAS DRIVEN BY STRONG ANGER AND HATE. NOTABLY, BOTH GROUPS SHARE THE NEED TO JOIN A COMMUNITY WITH SIMILAR EXPERIENCES AND REDISCOVER A SENSE OF BELONGING THAT WAS LOST TO THEM AFTER THEIR TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES. THIS STUDY HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIALLY ADAPTIVE COPING MECHANISMS AMONG THOSE DEALING WITH PMIES, WHILE ALSO*

EMPHASIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INVESTIGATING INDIVIDUALS WITH AND WITHOUT SYMPTOMS OF PTSD IN THIS CONTEXT.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101280 - Printed Poster

Examining Outcomes of the Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting Program Through Parent Interviews

Main Presenting Author: Vasquez Quinones, Janelle Nicole

Additional Authors: Broussard, Cathy ; Tierney, Crystal; Romano, Elisa

Abstract: Despite solid research on the detrimental child consequences associated with the use of physical and non-physical punishment, it remains a common parenting strategy. Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) is an 8-week, group-based program that was designed to shift parents' use of punishment toward more positive parenting. The current study examines PDEP outcomes by way of interviews with a sub-sample of Canadian parents who completed PDEP. Parents were asked about the ways in which they might have benefited from the four PDEP modules: Identifying long term goals; Providing warmth and structure; Understanding how children think and feel; and Problem solving. Data gathered from 2019-22 from 15 interviews including primarily married mothers with a child aged 2-6 years will be analyzed using a thematic approach along with the NVivo software. Preliminary work using a recently developed coding guide indicated themes around more effective strategies for parenting stress and emotion regulation, as well as a better understanding of child development. The results will contribute to the research literature on the various outcomes of the PDEP program in improving parental use of positive discipline and reducing child punishment.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100687 - Printed Poster

Examining the Efficacy of the Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) Program on the use of Punitive Practices

Main Presenting Author: Nyonkuru, Ghislaine

Co-Presenting Author: Romano, Elisa

Additional Authors: Saunders, Heather L; Romano, Elisa

Abstract: Despite research showing the detrimental effects of punitive parenting practices on child development and the parent-child relationship, such practices remain prevalent. Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting is a program that focuses on shifting parents' use of child punishment toward positive discipline. Using a quasi-experimental design, this study examines parents who completed PDEP (i.e., experimental group) and wait-list parents on their responses to three challenging parenting scenarios at times that correspond to pre-and post-PDEP for the parents who have completed the program. Data collection is ongoing, but it is anticipated that there will be 20 participants in the experimental group and 13 in the wait-list group. Responses will be coded according to punitive practices (physical and non-physical) and positive discipline (qualities to nurture in the child). An analysis of variance will determine any significant changes from pre- to post-PDEP between groups. Preliminary analyses indicate that responses to the scenarios for parents who

completed PDEP shifted in the expected way. Namely, there was less mention of punitive strategies and greater mention of positive disciplinary strategies. The results from this study will contribute to a better understanding of PDEP outcomes in reducing child punishment and increasing positive discipline.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100811 - Printed Poster

Examining the Psychometric Properties of the College Environment Campus Barriers and Personal Facilitators Questions in a Canadian Sample: A Replication Study

Main Presenting Author: Barnes, Anissa

Additional Authors: Kaugars, Astrida ; Kobrosli, Jasmine; Armstrong, Nicholas; Kichler, Jessica C

Abstract: The transition to the post-secondary education setting is often a difficult time for young adults (YA) with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Adjusting to this new routine and environment is often associated with negative physical and mental health outcomes. Having psychometrically sound measures to collect information on both the barriers and facilitators to a successful transition to the post-secondary education setting for YA with T1D will allow for a greater understanding of how to mitigate these negative outcomes. Quantitative data will be collected from a Canadian sample of 116 YA with T1D who attend/attended college/university. Participants will be recruited from national diabetes non-profit organizations (e.g., Diabetes Hope Foundation). We will examine the internal consistencies of the College Environment Campus Barriers Questions (CECBQ) and the College Environment Personal Facilitators Questions (CEPFQ) by calculating Cronbach's alphas for both questionnaires. Results will be compared to a recent study in the United States to examine if excellent internal consistencies will also be obtained when using the questionnaires with a different population of post-secondary students. Results will provide additional evidence that these are psychometrically sound measures for investigating barriers and facilitators in YA with T1D in post-secondary education settings across North America.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100856 - Printed Poster

Examining the relationship between pre-reactivation propranolol dosage and Reconsolidation Therapy PTSD symptom reduction

Main Presenting Author: Lin, Yang

Co-Presenting Author: Muller, Chloe

Additional Authors: Lonergan, Michelle ; Brunet, Alain; Saumier, Daniel; Dupont, Suzanne

Abstract: Reconsolidation therapy is a promising treatment for stress- and trauma-related disorders that would compensate for the limitations of current first-line treatments. This therapeutic approach involves the administration of propranolol to block memory reconsolidation processes, potentially leading to reducing the emotional salience of traumatic or stressful memories. While this treatment approach has been shown to significantly reduce stress symptoms in study participants, efficacy may be modulated by dose levels, which have been variably established according to participant weight.

The present secondary analysis study thus examined the impact of propranolol dosage on treatment efficacy. Data from four previous trials employing the six-session propranolol reconsolidation blockade protocol were included in the analyses. Participants were divided into two groups according to two dosage levels. The main analysis was a Linear Mixed Model comparing PTSD checklist (PCL) and Impact of Event Scale (IES) scores across two dose levels and multiple treatment sessions. While the results indicate that the lower dose group manifested greater symptom improvement overall, the presence of a confounding factor, notably the association of PTSD symptom level and weight in one of the samples examined, renders the analysis inconclusive. Future dosing studies are therefore needed to clarify the dose-response relationship in reconsolidation therapy.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101673 - Printed Poster

Examining the Self-Medication Hypothesis for adult ADHD in a large community sample of Canadians

Main Presenting Author: Henning, Colin T

Additional Authors: Dagg, Stephanie L. B.; Summerfeldt, Laura J; Parker, D. A. James

Abstract: Comorbidity between ADHD and substance use disorders continues to garner significant research attention, with the self-medication hypothesis being a leading model posited for understanding this relationship. The aim of the present study was to test the self-medication hypothesis using data from a large community sample of Canadians adults ($N \approx 1,372$). Participants (aged 18 - 65) completed the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale and measures of alcohol and cannabis use and dependence at several time points, as well as a measure of the hypothesized mediators: emotion- and avoidance-focused coping. Models were tested separately for global ADHD and for inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms. Results showed ADHD symptoms to be associated with alcohol and cannabis use and dependence. Emotion-focused coping mediated this relationship, for both use and dependence, for alcohol but not cannabis. Avoidance-focused coping was not a significant mediator. Taken together, these findings provide partial support for the self-medication hypothesis for adult ADHD, with important implications for future research and treatment programs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99862 - Printed Poster

Existential Authenticity, Religiosity, and Mental Health: Age Differences in an Increasingly Secular Society

Main Presenting Author: Williams, Bronwyn A

Additional Authors: Ysseldyk, Renate ; Banerjee, Albert; Vail, Kenneth; Tippins, Emily

Abstract: Over the last few decades researchers have demonstrated that the implementation of religious practice in clinical settings may be beneficial for those struggling with mental health. However, numerous surveys suggest steady generational declines in religiosity, with visible shifts from one cohort to the next (Idler, 2022). Using online surveys (with data collection currently in progress), our study will examine the potential relationships between religiosity (i.e., strength of intrinsic and extrinsic orientations) and mental health (i.e., anxiety, depression, and life satisfaction) among

university student ($N>381$) and older adult ($N>337$) samples. Moreover, the role of existential authenticity—that is, “whether people feel that they are being authentic with respect to their own self-concept” (Newman, 2019, p.11) will be investigated as a possible mediator in the relationships between differing religious orientations and mental health. This research will further our understanding of potential age differences in the relationships between religiosity and mental health in an increasingly secular society, propelling appropriate religious practice as a treatment tool in clinical settings.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101462 - Printed Poster

Exploring Betrayal Experiences and Their Impact in Social Activists with Moral Injury

Main Presenting Author: Taghdisi, Dorrin

Additional Authors: Salehi, Paniz ; Shekarloo, Parsa; Xanthios, Konstantinos; Ferrari, Michel; Alipour, Kimia

Abstract: BETRAYAL IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE SENSATION OF HARM DUE TO THE INTENTIONAL ACTIONS OR OMISSIONS OF A TRUSTED INDIVIDUAL. WHILE THIS DEFINITION CAPTURES THE ESSENCE OF INTERPERSONAL BETRAYAL, IT IS IMPORTANT TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL. INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL OCCURS WHEN TRUSTED ORGANIZATIONS INFILTRATE HARM UPON INDIVIDUALS WHO RELY ON THEM. IN THIS STUDY, A SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW WAS CONDUCTED ON 8 SOCIAL ACTIVISTS WITH MORAL INJURY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR ACTIVISM. MORAL INJURY IS CHARACTERIZED AS A STRONG EMOTIONAL RESPONSE WHEN MORAL VALUES ARE VIOLATED DUE TO A TRAUMATIC INCIDENT. THE PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR ENCOUNTERS WITH BETRAYAL WERE DOCUMENTED AND ANALYZED, AND VARIOUS THEMES WERE OBSERVED. EXTENSIVE RESEARCH SHOWS THAT BETRAYAL CAN MANIFEST ITSELF IN A RANGE OF EFFECTS INCLUDING SHOCK, ANGER, DISTRUST, ETC. ANALYSIS REVEALED THAT SEVERAL PARTICIPANTS WHO HAD FACED INTERPERSONAL BETRAYAL OFTEN GRAPPLED WITH FEELINGS OF DISTRUST, ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS, AND HESITATION AND FEAR IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS. THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL ON SEVERAL PARTICIPANTS DIFFERED AS HIGHER LEVELS OF ACCEPTANCE WERE OBSERVED. THE EFFECTS WERE SPECIFIC TO THE INSTITUTION ITSELF AND NOT FURTHER GENERALIZED TO ALL PEOPLE. A SUBSET OF PARTICIPANTS EXPERIENCED A COMBINATION OF BETRAYAL TYPES WITH DIFFERENT EFFECTS. THIS RESEARCH SHOWS THAT IDENTIFYING THE SPECIFIC SOURCE OF BETRAYAL CAN ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF ITS IMPACTS. CONSEQUENTLY, WE CAN TAILOR COPING STRATEGIES TO THE UNIQUE NATURE OF BETRAYAL.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100359 - Printed Poster

Exploring Childhood Adversity, Aggression, and Self-Regulation: A Mediation Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Robert-Tahiri, Youness

Additional Authors: Yavuz-Müren, Melis ; Speidel, Ruthie; Malti, Tina

Abstract: Childhood adversity leads to negative health outcomes, especially within low socioeconomic families. However, research involving this population is lacking; therefore, an exploratory study was conducted assessing the relationship between childhood adversity, aggression, and self-regulation. A questionnaire was administered to caregivers of children aged 6–18 months which used: the Beck Depression Inventory to assess adversity; the Child Behavior Checklist to assess aggression; and the Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire to assess self-regulation. A mediation analysis then found that self-regulation partially mediated the association between childhood adversity and aggression, $b = 0.08$, $SE = 0.03$, 95% CI [0.03, 0.14], $\beta = .12$ —helping explain about one-third of their association. This identification of self-regulation as a protective factor for vulnerable children has important implications. Specifically, the development of interventions, especially arts-based ones, that promote self-regulation within schools in low socioeconomic neighbourhoods should be prioritized. However, being an exploratory study that relied on caregiver response items, more robust studies that include behavioural observations should first be conducted. Nonetheless, these findings shed light on an underserved population, which can create momentum for interventions that promote children's well-being.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100586 - Printed Poster

Exploring Parental Engagement in Children's Mental Health Treatment: A Comprehensive Investigation Beyond Attendance

Main Presenting Author: Frankiewicz, Katie

Additional Authors: Reaume, Chelsea ; Thomassin, Kristel

Abstract: Parental psychotherapy engagement is a pivotal component of many interventions targeted at improving children's mental health. Existing studies often use attendance as the sole indicator of engagement. While important, attendance alone inadequately captures the multifaceted nature of engagement. This is especially pertinent in group psychotherapy, where other indicators (e.g., participation) may be more salient predictors. This pilot study aims to examine attendance, homework completion, and observational coding as measures in addition to motivation and distress as predictors of parental engagement within a parent-focused treatment for child mental health. 14 parents of children aged 7-15 experiencing anxiety, depression, or behaviour problems participated in a 6-week Emotion Focused Family Therapy group (data collection ongoing). Data on parental motivation, psychological distress, attendance, and homework completion were collected. Observational coding of parental engagement is ongoing. Preliminary results indicate that parental motivation, but not psychological distress, is associated with attendance, $r = .78$, $p = .013$. Motivation and distress were not associated with homework completion. Findings will advance understanding of parent engagement in childrens mental health treatment, providing insights into targets to improve treatment effectiveness for children and families.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101358 - Printed Poster

Exploring teens' knowledge of and experiences with menstrual pain and mindfulness to inform an app-based intervention

Main Presenting Author: Brilz, Alexandra R

Co-Presenting Author: Mackie, Cayley L

Additional Authors: Gagnon, Michelle M; Stinson, Jennifer N; Alberts, M Nicole ; Gordon, Jennifer; Risling, Tracie

Abstract: *Background: Menstrual pain (MP) treatments for teens are limited and lack accessibility. Digital health apps may improve access, but few menstrual health apps contain accurate pain-related content and address teens' needs. Mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) via a phone app may increase MP treatment access; however, it is unknown whether teens would be interested in such an app and what features they desire. A needs assessment (NA) was conducted to identify features teens would like to see in a MBI app for MP. Methods: Data was collected from Canadian teens aged 13-17 through surveys ($n=111$) and focus groups ($n=16$). Analyses consisted of descriptive statistics for the survey data and thematic content analysis for the focus group discussions. Results: Teens viewed a MBI app as being moderately helpful for MP and emphasized the need for diverse mindfulness activity types (e.g., active and relaxed) and modalities (e.g., text, video, audio) as well as for the app to address challenges teens face beyond MP (i.e., managing emotions and social situations). Conclusions: This study reflects the importance of conducting a NA prior to app development as key user content and design preferences may have been otherwise neglected. Impact: This is the first study to identify features teens desire in a MBI app for MP and provides a framework for future MP app development tailored to teens.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100703 - Printed Poster

Exploring the pre-reactivation propranolol therapy on trauma-related sleep disturbances : a randomized controlled trial

Main Presenting Author: Ellithi, Samah

Co-Presenting Author: Muller, Chloe

Additional Authors: Brunet, Alain ; Lin, Yang; Arsenault, Christine; Saumier, Daniel

Abstract: *Sleep disturbances are considered an important issue in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), considering their crucial role in maintaining the disorder and poor functioning. This study extends prior work on Reconsolidation Treatment using the beta-blocker propranolol for treating PTSD by exploring the effects of the treatment on sleep quality, based on data obtained from a previously published treatment study. The treatment procedure used involved administering either a placebo or propranolol 90 minutes to PTSD diagnosed participants prior to weekly trauma memory reactivation sessions. A one-week post-intervention assessment was also conducted. Sleep quality (i.e. difficulty falling and staying asleep) and nightmares were assessed using the PTSD checklist (PCL-S) and the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale measures of sleep quality and nightmares. While the placebo group returned to baseline scores at the 1-week follow-up, the propranolol group showed improvements in sleep-disturbance symptoms throughout the treatment intervention period. In conclusion, this study underscores the potential of Reconsolidation Therapy in managing sleep disturbances in PTSD.*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100760 - Printed Poster

Factors Associated to Engagement with a Digital Lifestyle Program Designed to Promote Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Schifano, Alexandra

Additional Authors: Da Costa, Deborah ; Grover, Steven; Berberian, Violette; Soussan, Emil; Kato, Yuka

Abstract: Digital interventions addressing the heightened need for mental health support have increased in accessibility. Sustained engagement remains a challenge and little is known about the individual factors associated with engagement to online programs. This study examined individual factors associated with engagement to a digital program targeting mental health. 405 faculty and staff from McGill University joined an 8-week Mood Booster Challenge comprised of exercise and weekly psychoeducational strategies to improve mental health. A total of 398 participants (mean age=45.1, SD =11.34) completed standardized self-reported measures of perceived stress, loneliness and fatigue at study entry. A composite score of step counts and points for interactions with various website features was generated to assess engagement. Those scoring in the 75th percentile were classified as highly engaged. A multivariate logistic regression determined factors associated with engagement. Compared to women, men were 2.3 times more likely to be high engagers. Those who were older and scored lower on fatigue at study entry were more likely to be highly engaged. Depressed mood, loneliness and stress did not emerge as independent determinants of high engagers. Determining factors associated to higher engagement to digital mental health programs can lead to better tailored programs to maximize engagement.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100427 - Printed Poster

Family-Based Treatment for Adolescent Eating Disorders: A Meta-Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Benedictson, Jada R

Additional Authors: Hogan, Emily ; Penner-Goeke, Lara; Theule, Jen

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) are complex illnesses that typically onset during adolescence and are associated with severe consequences. Family-based treatment (FBT) is regarded as the leading treatment option for adolescents with AN and BN; however, there is confusion within the literature as to what constitutes FBT. As a result, the present meta-analysis aims to examine the efficacy of FBT for adolescents with AN and BN. METHODS: Inclusion criteria required that studies followed the manualized 3-phase FBT model. Numerous databases were included in the literature search. Coding of eligible studies is ongoing and will be completed by the end of November 2023. Data analysis will include calculating the overall effect size of FBT on treatment outcomes (i.e., reduced disorder eating behaviours and/or weight restoration), and performing meta-regressions on potential moderators (i.e., diagnosis type, number of family members involved, and treatment length) which will be completed in February 2023. IMPLICATIONS: AN and BN have a high disease burden. They affect the individual, cost the health care system, and impact the entire family system. Given that FBT may ameliorate each of these components, it is essential to further examine its efficacy to inform its use for clinicians, researchers, and families.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99421 - Printed Poster

Fatigue Screening for People Living with Multiple Sclerosis: A Quality Improvement Initiative

Main Presenting Author: Islam, Tamanna

Additional Authors: Pumphrey, Jordan D; Bowman , Marjorie ; Berard, A Jason ; Walker, Lisa A. S.

Abstract: Fatigue significantly impacts over 90% of people with multiple sclerosis (MS). Our team launched a quality improvement initiative at a local MS clinic. A formal fatigue questionnaire was implemented, aiming to screen at least 75% of clinic patients. The Modified Fatigue Impact Scale (MFIS), a self-report questionnaire evaluating physical, cognitive, and psychosocial fatigue was incorporated into the patient electronic health record portal, prompting patients for pre-appointment completion. Data from 3 physicians notes across 10 clinic days pre- and post-MFIS implementation revealed no formal fatigue screenings before implementation, yet fatigue was mentioned in 29.11% of the patient visit notes. After implementation, 22.46% of patients completed the MFIS, with 45.24% reaching the cut-off for fatigue. Some patients discussed fatigue during visits without completing the MFIS. Fatigue itself may hinder questionnaire completion. While the initiative has improved screening, completion rates remained lower. Challenges faced by patients in technology access or usability could contribute. Providing paper questionnaires at in-person appointment check-in could increase completion rates; but would pose challenges for virtual visits and add additional burden to clinicians given associated data entry demands. Future steps involve refining screening procedures and introducing fatigue interventions.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100208 - Printed Poster

Fears of Compassion and Predicted Treatment Attitudes Related to Social Anxiety

Main Presenting Author: Burnham, Cortney

Additional Authors: Kunzli, Abbey ; Kocovski, Nancy

Abstract: Those with social anxiety disorder tend to report low treatment seeking rates possibly due in part to fears of receiving compassion from others. The primary aim of this study was to examine the relationship between fear of compassion and attitudes regarding seeking treatment for social anxiety. Following baseline measures assessing fears of compassion, participants (N =299 students) were randomly assigned to either a reading describing CBT infused with content to challenge fears of compassion (n =152) or a control reading that only described CBT for social anxiety (n =147). It was predicted that social anxiety would be associated with fears of compassion and that challenging the fear of compassion would result in less negative treatment attitudes compared to the control. Social anxiety was moderately correlated with fear of self-compassion (r =.48, p _

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100590 - Printed Poster

Financial Fairness and Responsibility: An experimental longitudinal study

Main Presenting Author: Peres, Kimberly A

Additional Author: Peetz, Johanna

Abstract: Unfairness and irresponsibility are important themes in couples' financial conflicts. This experimental study aims to investigate the role of financial fairness and responsibility in financial conflict in romantic relationships using a short recall task to mitigate the underlying concerns of these detrimental themes. Participants ($N = 226$) first reported on their financial disagreements with their partner and rated a number of relationship attributes, including relationship satisfaction. Two days later, they were randomly assigned to recall either fair or responsible financial behaviour from their partner and rate the same relationship attributes again. Both recall tasks were successful at improving a variety of relationship cognitions. Interestingly, participants that struggled with irresponsibility as a theme in their relationship conflicts benefitted more from the fairness recall task than from the responsibility recall task. This finding demonstrates contrasting effects: it might be difficult to recall examples of responsible behaviour for an irresponsible partner but recalling other positive financial acts might still cause one to feel better about their relationship. Implications for relationship therapists as well as financial counsellors will be discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99730 - Printed Poster

Healing Through Relationships: Evaluating an Attachment-Based Parenting Intervention Within an Early Intervention/Prevention Program for At-Risk Mothers and Children

Main Presenting Author: Lee, Gloria Jooyoung

Co-Presenting Author: Motz, Mary

Additional Authors: Andrews, Naomi ; Firasta, Lamia; Pepler, J Debra

Abstract: Due to COVID-19, social isolation and limited access to social supports have exacerbated maternal mental health problems and associated issues affecting the mother-infant bond. As such, interventions focused on mental health and relationships are needed to help mothers and infants/young children recover from the pandemic's effects. In this study, we evaluated the impacts of the attachment-based Circle of Security–Parenting (COS-P) intervention, within the broader framework of a comprehensive early intervention/prevention program for at-risk mothers and children (age 0-6 years). Risk in this population includes substance use, interpersonal violence, and child welfare involvement. Using a mixed-methods approach, we quantitatively measured parenting stress, parenting satisfaction/efficacy, and parenting and child-rearing attitudes from 15 mothers applying a pre-post design, and qualitatively assessed the effects of COS-P via two focus groups with 6 mothers. Analyses are ongoing; preliminary thematic analysis highlights how the COS-P intervention enhances mental health outcomes for vulnerable mothers and their children and promotes their secure attachment. This study will also enhance our understanding of how the COS-P intervention, in the context of a comprehensive early intervention program, can decrease social isolation and enhance accessibility to health and social services.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100157 - Printed Poster

Health and Wellness for Metis youth involved with Metis Family Services: Exploring Cultural Connection through Metis Beadwork using Photovoice

Main Presenting Author: Inkster, Cheryl

Abstract: Engaging in Indigenous cultural activities has been found to impact one's cultural identity and mental health. To address the gap in the studies on Métis wellbeing, health, and cultural connection for Métis youth, a participatory research project was initiated. This community-based study utilized photovoice methodology to explore the meaning of culture for Métis youth, including those in care. This study specifically explored the experiences of Indigenous youth and Knowledge Holders engaging in Métis culture through beadwork. Participants (N=10) involved with Métis Family Services of Surrey, British Columbia, were invited to take photos of their experiences of connecting to culture through beadwork. Talking circles and semi-structured interviews were conducted for participants to share stories about their selected images. Thematic analysis was used to identify patterns and themes illustrated by the photos, talking circles, and interview content. Findings include participants' experience of cultural connection from participating in beadwork as well as how they make meaning of their experiences in relation to their identity. Twelve themes were identified and include the following: (a) cultural identity and connection to culture, (b) connecting to family, (c) sharing and giving back, (d) the role of an "auntie", (e) fostering pride and confidence, (f) embracing slowing down and patience, (g) learning from mistakes, (h) enjoyable experience, (i) cultivating relaxation and calmness, (j) mental health and well-being, (k) breath regulation, and (l) well-being fostered through connection with nature. This study contributes to the literature exploring Métis youths' meaning-making process and engagement with the cultural activities of beadwork as well as highlights the need for the government to provide further funding to foster culturally meaningful connection for Métis youth, including those in care.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101643 - Printed Poster

Housing Insecurity and Homelessness: Considering Implications of Climate Change for Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Aliyev, Emil

Abstract: In our chapter, we explore the connection between climate change, housing insecurity, homelessness, and mental health and addiction issues, emphasizing their interrelatedness. We highlight the diverse mental health consequences of climate change, particularly for vulnerable populations. A climate justice framework is adopted, emphasizing the involvement of marginalized communities in decision-making processes and addressing existing climate injustices. To mitigate the mental health impacts on homeless populations, strategies such as resilient housing, access to essential resources and services, trauma-informed care, peer support, and tailored disaster resilience education are recommended in this chapter. Policies addressing funding, equity, green spaces, and the specific needs of Indigenous populations and children and youth are also suggested. By prioritizing inclusive strategies and policies that meet the needs of affected communities, the climate justice approach offers valuable insights into tackling the mental health implications of climate change and promoting resilience among vulnerable populations.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 99525 - Printed Poster

How are emotion regulation strategies and emotion dysregulation related? A cross-cultural comparison of ER strategies among Canadian & Spanish emerging adults

Main Presenting Author: Drakes, Dalainey H.

Additional Authors: Velert-Jiménez , Saray ; Ouimet, Allison J.

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Emerging adulthood (age 18–29) is often associated with emotion regulation difficulties. Emotion regulation strategies (ER) and emotion dysregulation (ED) are related; however, culture may influence how young adults respond to their emotions. METHOD: Emerging adults from Canada ($n = 610$) and Spain ($n = 469$) completed an online survey including sociodemographic information, The Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale in English and Spanish, respectively. We explored relations between age, gender, country, and ED and ER. RESULTS: Canadian men reported greater suppression ($p = .001$) than Canadian women, and Canadian women reported greater ED (goals, impulse, global scale) ($p = .001 – .006$) than Canadian men. Spanish men reported greater suppression ($p =$*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100303 - Printed Poster

How Cannabis Users Evaluate Risks, Monitor their Use, and Plan to Get Home Safely: Identifying Cannabis User Groups Based on their Self-Regulation of Cannabis-Use

Main Presenting Author: Geddes, Otis

Additional Authors: Contreras, Alejandra ; Li, Jie; Sukhawathanakul, Paweena ; macDonald, Madeleine ; Maillet, Myles

Abstract: *Background. Preventing Cannabis-impaired driving involves understanding how users assess risk, monitor their use, and plan to get home safely. While extant research has shown substantial heterogeneity in patterns of cannabis use among different user groups, far less research has examined self-regulation among users. Methods. A BC sub-sample of regular cannabis users from the International Cannabis Policy study ($N=1,133$; 65% female; age $M=44.12$ years; $SD=13.54$) completed a 2022 online survey. Risk perception, impairment monitoring and planning ability were assessed. Results. Latent profile analysis identified cannabis user groups based on level of risk perception, monitoring, and plan to avoid DUI. A three-profile solution had the best fit ($LL=-3811.45$; $BIC=7714.32$; $entropy=.83$). Majority (49%) showed moderate self-regulation with average levels of risk perception, monitoring, and planning. A ‘highly self-regulated’ group (39%) had greatest risk perception, monitoring, and planning. A ‘low self-regulated’ group (13%) had lowest risk perception, less confidence in monitoring, and lower DUI planning. Conclusions. Differences in risk perception, monitoring, and planning are associated with self-regulatory abilities. Impact. Understanding diverse self-regulation patterns among cannabis users can help identify and mitigate risky behaviors, including DUI.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100784 - Printed Poster

How Neuroticism and Disgust Influence Health Anxiety through Anxiety Sensitivity: A Conditional Process Model

Main Presenting Author: Styba-Nelson, Kevin A. E.

Additional Authors: Byam, Layton J; Penney, Alexander M.

Abstract: Health anxiety (HA) is the persistent worry about one's health or persistent concerns that one might become seriously ill. Previously, HA has been associated with neuroticism, anxiety sensitivity, and disgust. The present study sought to examine if disgust moderates the relationships between neuroticism, anxiety sensitivity, and HA. An undergraduate sample ($N = 552$) completed online self-report questionnaires of neuroticism and HA. Participants also completed measures of disgust, which contained propensity and sensitivity subscales, as well as anxiety sensitivity, which contained physical, cognitive, and social subscales. Hayes' (2023) PROCESS macro was used to conduct a conditional process analysis. We found that neuroticism had an indirect effect on HA through both anxiety sensitivity physical and anxiety sensitivity cognitive. Further, for participants with greater disgust sensitivity, there was a larger indirect effect of neuroticism on HA through anxiety sensitivity physical. Overall, these findings support that neuroticism, anxiety sensitivity, and disgust sensitivity are significant factors that contribute to HA. The findings also suggest that therapeutic techniques like interoceptive exposure to internal sensations may be effective strategies to treat HA, as they would be able to target the anxiety and disgust sensitivities that underlie HA.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100309 - Printed Poster

How Will I Feel? Concerns Among Those Who Pursue Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing and the Synergistic Role of Neuroticism and Self-Concept Clarity

Main Presenting Author: Morstead, Talia

Additional Authors: Paulhus, Delroy L; DeLongis, Anita

Abstract: Direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic test results can elicit a range of responses. Uncertainty about how one will feel in response to test results is a frequent concern among those who pursue testing. To investigate individual differences in this phenomenon, we examined the independent and synergistic effects of neuroticism and self-concept clarity (SCC) on such concerns. Data were from a community sample of individuals who were in pursuit of DTC genetic testing. Using logistic regression, we found that among individuals with high levels of neuroticism, SCC served as a protective factor, associated with a decreased likelihood of being concerned about uncertainty in their emotional response to test results. Those with low levels of SCC tended to experience such concerns only if they also exhibited high levels of neuroticism. The findings support the role of SCC in the DTC genetic testing process and provide evidence of how the construct interfaces with the broad-spectrum psychosocial risk factor of neuroticism to predict domain-specific concerns. As DTC genetic testing becomes increasingly widespread, nuanced examination of the concerns of consumers will be critical to manage potential psychosocial repercussions of testing before they emerge, and to better understand the inter-individual variability in processes underpinning test-taking decisions.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99522 - Printed Poster

I bend so I don't break: A preliminary study on age-related variations in yoga motivation and mental health

Main Presenting Author: Jorgenson, Cecilia

Additional Authors: Menard, Lisa ; Lyster, Ryan; Collins, Mia; Newsome, Hannah; Adamson, Elise

Abstract: Research shows that the specific types of motivation people have for physical activity differ according to age. Motivation is an important factor for mental health within physical activity, and yet, limited research has explored the relationship between age, motivation type, and mental health. The objective of this study is to assess the relationship between these factors within yoga, which itself has been shown to benefit mental health. Initial data was obtained through questionnaires administered to participants across three yoga studios in Ottawa, Ontario. Preliminary results are in line with anticipated relational findings between motivation types and mental health, demonstrating associations between stress management exercise motivations and anxiety. Consistent with previous research, initial results demonstrate that age is positively associated with motivation to exercise for health reasons, such as underlying health pressure. These results support the body of work that motivations people bring to physical activity are important for mental health and elucidate how exercise motivations vary across age, extending these finding to the increasingly popular and demographically widely adopted practice of yoga.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101636 - Printed Poster

I Can't Be Mad At You: The Relationship Between Social Anxiety, Anger Suppression, and Friendship Quality

Main Presenting Author: Hallett, Claire

Additional Author: Watson, Jeanne C.

Abstract: Individuals with social anxiety are more likely to experience poor friendship quality, although it remains unclear why this association exists. Given the importance of high-quality friendships to wellbeing, it is important to identify factors that affect friendship quality for those with socioemotional difficulties like social anxiety. The present study investigated anger suppression as a mechanism by which social anxiety influences friendship quality. We hypothesized that anger suppression would account for the relationship between social anxiety and friendship quality and that self-criticism would moderate this relationship. 115 participants completed self-report measures of social anxiety, depression, anger suppression, self-criticism, and friendship quality. Consistent with our hypotheses, higher social anxiety was associated with greater anger suppression after controlling for depression. Self-criticism moderated this relationship. In addition, greater anger suppression was associated with poorer friendship quality. However, contrary to our hypotheses, social anxiety was not significantly associated with friendship quality after controlling for depression. Despite these unexpected results, this study provides insight into the social and emotional functioning of individuals with social anxiety, highlighting targets for intervention and areas for future research.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99367 - Printed Poster

*Identifying Factors that are Associated with a Late Diagnosis of Autism;
Understanding the Role of Co-occurring Conditions, Access to High-level Care
and Medication*

Main Presenting Author: Gill, Bhavana K

Abstract: Awareness pertaining to the etiology and symptomology of autism spectrum disorder has increased over the last decade; however, many youths continue to receive a diagnosis at an older age. This study aimed to identify factors that are associated with a late diagnosis of autism, particularly understanding the role of co-occurring conditions, access to high-level care and medication use. The sample included 98 children (80 males and 18 females), who underwent assessment for autism at 6 years of age or older. Forty-nine children who received an autism diagnosis were retrospectively age and sex-matched to children who did not receive a diagnosis ($n = 49$). The medical files of youth were obtained to retrieve information regarding demographics, diagnostic history, medication dispensing history, and information relating to health care visits. Preliminary results indicated children who are diagnosed with autism did not significantly differ in the number of co-occurring conditions, hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and medication use when compared to children who did not receive a diagnosis. Further analyses will examine sex differences between groups for poster presentation. Research into the factors that contribute to a late diagnosis of autism is crucial to providing adequate clinical care for this vulnerable population.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101448 - Printed Poster

*Imagine It Goes Horribly: Effects of Self-compassion and Reappraisal on Shame
and Post-event Processing Among Socially Anxious Individuals*

Main Presenting Author: Davis, Adira S.

Additional Authors: Burnham , Cortney ; Kocovski , Nancy L.

Abstract: Those with social anxiety report high levels of shame and post-event processing. Self-compassionate writing and reappraisal writing have both been shown to reduce social stress compared to a control condition. However, the effects on shame and post-event processing have not yet been compared. Participants ($N = 150$ students with high social anxiety, $n = 115$ thus far; results are expected by January 2024) are asked to recall a past speech where they felt judged and are then randomly assigned to one of three writing conditions: self-compassion, reappraisal or control. Next, they are asked to imagine giving a speech where things go wrong, and they complete state measures of post-event processing and shame. We anticipate that those in the self-compassion and reappraisal conditions will report lower post-event processing and shame compared to the control condition. Further, we hypothesize that shame will mediate the relationship between condition and post-event processing such that self-compassionate writing will lead to lower shame which will be associated with less post-event processing. These results may build support for the benefits of viewing social stressors self-compassionately.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100691 - Printed Poster

Impact of a cognitively-enhanced Behavioural Parent Training program for parents and teachers of children with ADHD

Main Presenting Author: Murray, Nicole

Additional Authors: Rinaldi, Christina ; Jiang, Yuanyuan

Abstract: ADHD is a common neurodevelopmental disorder that is known to jeopardize children's social, emotional, and academic wellness. Behavioural Parent Training (BPT), where parents are taught strategies for managing children's ADHD symptoms and behaviour, is an evidence-based intervention for childhood ADHD. However, BPT programs focus primarily on behaviour and do not address the way parents are thinking about their children, in spite of the influence parent cognitions have on parenting approach and behaviour. In this research we will investigate outcomes of a BPT program that targets parents' and teachers' cognitions, specifically their self-efficacy and attributions, as well as their behaviour. The program is expected to positively impact reported child ADHD symptoms and functioning, and change in cognitions is hypothesized to contribute uniquely to the improvement. Data collection involved a pilot sample of 14 parents and teachers (one parent group and two teacher groups) of children with ADHD. Data will be examined using a repeated measures MANCOVA and linear regression, to assess trends in the data and effect sizes. We will investigate pre- and post-treatment changes in symptoms and functioning, and the independent effects of changing cognitions. Implications of these treatment outcomes for future research and practice will be highlighted.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101409 - Printed Poster

Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on the Social Functioning of People living with a Psychotic Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Abou Chabake, Sara

Additional Authors: Daigneault, Isabelle ; Giguère, Charles-Edouard; Lecomte, Tania

Abstract: BACKGROUND. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs; e.g., sexual and physical abuse) are significant risk factors for developing psychosis and persistent psychotic disorders. Limited research has explored the influence of ACEs on the social functioning of individuals with psychotic disorders throughout the course of their illness. AIMS. This prospective cohort study aims to determine whether the social functioning of people with psychotic disorders varied over a two-year period, depending on the presence or absence of ACEs. METHODS. Between 2012 and 2020, data were gathered from the databank "Banque Signature" of the Institut Universitaire en Santé Mentale de Montréal for individuals hospitalized for psychotic symptoms ($N=970$). The data collection utilized the self-reported World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule questionnaire with four measurement times. RESULTS. Preliminary findings from the mixed-effects model reveal a lower global functioning for the psychotic disorder group with ACEs compared to the psychotic disorder group with no ACEs ($F(1, 640) = 18.08, p < .001$). This disparity persists across all four measurement times as the interaction between time and group is not significant ($p = .92$). IMPACT.

These results will be discussed in light of psychosis treatment and potential trauma-informed adaptations.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100027 - Printed Poster

Impact of institutional betrayal and institutional courage on mental health in people with chronic disease

Main Presenting Author: De Roo, Briana T

Additional Authors: Winters, Emily ; Gallant, Natasha

Abstract: PEOPLE LIVING WITH A CHRONIC DISEASE ARE AT AN INCREASED RISK OF DEVELOPING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS. INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL IS AN INSTITUTIONS FAILURE TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO HARM EXPERIENCED BY THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE. INSTITUTIONAL COURAGE MAY MITIGATE SOME OF THESE HARMS. THIS STUDY AIMS TO UNDERSTAND HOW INTERACTIONS IN HEALTHCARE (E.G., INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL) IMPACTS PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN THE CHRONIC DISEASE POPULATION. A SURVEY WAS ADMINISTERED TO PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT A CHRONIC DISEASE ASKING ABOUT DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS, AS WELL AS HEALTHCARE EXPERIENCES. WITH THIS DATA, ONE-WAY ANOVAS AND LINEAR REGRESSIONS WERE CONDUCTED. WE FOUND THAT PEOPLE LIVING WITH CHRONIC DISEASE ($N= 91$) REPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER LEVELS OF DEPRESSION ($P= .014$), TRAUMA ($P= .008$), AND INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL ($P < .001$) THAN PEOPLE WITHOUT CHRONIC DISEASE ($N= 361$). ADDITIONALLY, INSTITUTIONAL BETRAYAL SIGNIFICANTLY PREDICTED DEPRESSION ($P < .001$), ANXIETY ($P < .001$), AND TRAUMA ($P < .001$). THESE RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THE IMPACT THAT HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS, EXPERIENCES, AND PROVIDERS PLAY IN MENTAL WELL-BEING AMONG PEOPLE WITH A CHRONIC DISEASE. FINDINGS FROM THIS STUDY SHOULD INFORM POLICY MAKERS AND PROCEDURES REGARDING THE WAYS THAT HEALTHCARE INTERACTS WITH PATIENTS. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED FOR BETTER SYSTEMS IN RESPONDING TO PATIENT HARM AS WELL.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98645 - Printed Poster

Incremental validity of personal intelligence predicting relationship satisfaction

Main Presenting Author: van Rens, Samantha M

Additional Authors: Henning, Colin T; Crane, A. Geoffrey; Parker, D. A. James

Abstract: The Multidimensional Inventory of Personal Intelligence (MIPI) was designed to measure three related dimensions of personal intelligence (PI): emotional intelligence (EI), social intelligence (SI), and motivational intelligence (MI). The original MIPI and the shortened version (the MIPI-Short) have psychometric properties and a theoretical structure that improve on several shortcomings of existing trait EI measures. Trait EI is often criticized for being too redundant with the Five-Factor model of personality. To address this, the present study sought to demonstrate the incremental validity of the MIPI-Short by 1) determining if the 3 MIPI dimensions (EI, SI and MI) are predictive of

relationship satisfaction (a known correlate of Trait EI), and 2) controlling for the “Big Five” factors of personality. Participants ($N \approx 1,200$) were adults sampled from across various areas in Canada and the United States. The MIPI-Short demonstrated good incremental validity, with the MIPI dimensions accounting for a significant amount of variability in relationship satisfaction above that predicted by the Five Factor Model. Results are also presented separately for men and women, as well as for younger and older adults.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99497 - Printed Poster

Information Needs of Young Persons with Psychosis and Support Persons

Main Presenting Author: Reynolds, Kristin

Additional Authors: Murphy, Colleen ; Hardman, Madison; Mota, Natalie

Abstract: First episode psychosis has significant impacts on both young persons with psychosis and their support persons. The aim of this research was to evaluate the information needs of both groups. A total of 57 service users and 43 support persons were recruited from an early psychosis clinic ($N = 100$). Data were collected through an online mixed-methods survey. Participants were asked to identify information preferences in terms of content, source, format, and amount. Linear regressions examined whether longer treatment predicted lower information needs. Participants also identified specific information needs and preferences through two open-ended questions, which were analyzed using Reflexive Thematic Analysis. Both groups had a broad range of information preferences. Longer involvement in the treatment service significantly predicted greater willingness to seek information about psychosis from a pre-determined list of sources. Participants identified additional information needs related to the themes: _Ps_y_chosis: Diagnosis and Recovery, Treatment, and Healthy Functioning; _and preferred to learn content through _Reliable Sources, Individual Appointments, Group Programming, and Peer Support_. Findings provide a better understanding of information needs and preferences of each group, and has important implications for both psychoeducation and treatment planning.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101422 - Printed Poster

Interventions to support the mental health and development of substance-exposed infants and young children

Main Presenting Author: Firasta, Lamia

Additional Authors: Barriault, Sophie ; O'Reilly, Hannah; Motz, Mary; Pepler, Debra J ; Racine, Nicole

Abstract: Maternal substance use significantly impacts the child welfare system, correlating with child abuse, neglect, and adverse developmental outcomes. This study conducts a systematic review of integrated interventions for substance-exposed infants and children, focusing on developmental, behavioral, and emotional outcomes. Adhering to PRISMA guidelines, a thorough literature search, incorporating keywords and subject headings across seven databases up to 2023, produced 14297 non-duplicate records. Of these, 97 were assessed for full-text eligibility, resulting in the inclusion of 8 studies, supplemented by 3 identified manually and extracted by two researchers. Comprehensive

Meta-Analysis (CMA) and the R data analysis package will be employed for analysis, utilizing weighted effect sizes and a random-effects model. Moderators, including study quality, child and maternal age, ethnicity, treatment length, socioeconomic status, and geographic location, will be considered. Literature emphasizes the need for integrated interventions for substance-exposed children. The outcomes of this study will provide policymakers and funding agencies with insights into the effectiveness of integrated interventions, contributing to enhanced support for infants and young children.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100128 - Printed Poster

Intolerance of Uncertainty and Coping Motives for Drinking: Examining the Mediating Role of Perceived Stress

Main Presenting Author: Nahas, Johnny

Additional Author: O'Connor, Roisin

Abstract: Alcohol use peaks in early adulthood, often coinciding with university attendance—a period linked with high alcohol use. During this period, using alcohol to cope with negative emotions (coping motives or CM) is associated with alcohol-related problems. Evidence suggests that those who are high in intolerance of uncertainty (IU) are at a greater risk of CM, and that stress perception may explain part of this association. The goal of the current study was to examine the mediating role of perceived stress (PS) in the association between IU and CM across time in university students. In our study, (baseline_N = 379) first-year undergraduates completed 4 online questionnaires at 1-month intervals. Using Confirmatory Factor Analyses and Latent Curve Models with Structured Residuals, we found a positive correlation between IU, PS, and CM at the trait level, consistent with our hypotheses. However, at the state level, there were no cross-lagged effects between these constructs except for IU negatively predicting PS, contradicting our initial hypotheses. Our results suggest that while IU, PS, and CM are related to each other at a trait level, their association is more nuanced at the state level. This indicates a distinction in the dynamics of these constructs between and within individuals. The present findings have treatment implications for maladaptive alcohol use in young adults.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100561 - Printed Poster

Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations for Use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Main Presenting Author: Arbeau, Kelly

Additional Author: Sherwood, Jillian

Abstract: What factors characterise motivation for using complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)? We developed and tested a 23-item measure of CAM motivation ($\alpha = .90$ for the internal motives subscale; $\alpha = .87$ for the external motives subscale) and examined predictors of these motives in a sample of $n = 422$ adults with a recent history of CAM use (55.7% male, 41% female, 3.3% nonbinary or other). Sensitivity to bodily signals, extraversion, and openness predicted

internal motives ($R^2 = .41$, $F(3, 340) = 77.51$, $p < .01$), whereas these same factors along with self-efficacy, conscientiousness, and agreeableness predicted external motives ($R^2 = .35$, $F(6, 309) = 27.13$, $p < .01$). Current health status was not associated with either internal or external motivation for CAM use. Internal ($r = .406$; p

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99897 - Printed Poster

Investigating how the nine symptoms of borderline personality disorder relate to cognitive eating disorder symptoms in women with eating disorders

Main Presenting Author: Pung, Elizabeth

Additional Authors: Miller, Alexia E; Biçaker, Ege; Trolio, Vittoria; Racine, Sarah E

Abstract: The high comorbidity between borderline personality disorder (BPD) and eating disorders (EDs) involves a complex clinical picture, including more general distress and psychopathology as well as worse treatment outcomes. BPD is defined by nine symptoms that may relate differently to ED symptoms. This study aims to examine the relationship between the frequency of endorsement of the nine symptoms of BPD and the endorsement of four cognitive ED symptoms (i.e., dissatisfaction with shape, dissatisfaction with weight, preoccupation with weight/shape, and preoccupation with food/eating) in daily life over 14 days. Two hundred women with an ED, including 60 (30%) with comorbid BPD, completed a series of clinical interviews followed by an ecological momentary assessment period during which they responded to questions asking whether they had each experienced BPD and ED symptoms five times a day for 14 days. We hypothesize that more frequent endorsement of identity disturbance, emptiness, abandonment avoidance, and affective instability, in particular, will be associated with the four cognitive ED symptoms over the 14 days. Data are collected, and planned analyses involve linear regression and moderation. Findings may help clinicians identify which BPD symptoms to prioritize when addressing the cognitive aspect of EDs in patients with ED-BPD comorbidity.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100472 - Printed Poster

Investigating Sleep, Sociodemographic Factors, and Sleep-related Healthcare in Canadians Using Wearable Sleep Trackers

Main Presenting Author: Dion, Karianne

Additional Authors: Kendzerska, Tetyana ; Lee, Elliott; Pennestri, Marie-Hélène ; Gallson, Dave; Robillard, Rébecca

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Wearable sleep trackers have become a common feature of modern society, yet little is known about their real-life implications especially for sleep. METHODS: An online survey on sleep and mental health was distributed in September 2021 to a representative sample of Canadians. The survey included custom-made questions on wearable use as well as validated questionnaires assessing sleep patterns and insomnia symptoms. RESULTS: A total of 1,200 individuals aged between 16 to 88 years old (53% women) completed the survey. Among respondents, 19% (n=231) reported having used a wearable device to monitor sleep with 45% of users indicating

positive effects on sleep and stress, and 4% reporting negative impacts. Sociodemographic predictors of wearable use included younger age, higher income, superior healthcare coverage, belonging to a racial minority group, and having a diagnosed sleep disorder. Compared to non-users, users reported longer time to fall asleep, shorter sleep duration, increased insomnia severity, and greater engagement in sleep-related healthcare. CONCLUSION: Approximately 1 in 5 Canadians acknowledged having used sleep wearables. Although most perceived wearables as beneficial to sleep, users also reported greater sleep difficulties. IMPACT: This study provides valuable insights into the prevalence and nuanced implications of sleep wearables use in a Canadian context.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101400 - Printed Poster

Investigating the Impact of Social Connectedness on Suicide Ideation in Community-Residing Older Adults

Main Presenting Author: Yeschin, Michelle A

Additional Authors: Flett, Gordon L; Heisel, Marnin J

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Older adults have high rates of suicide, necessitating investigation of risk and resiliency processes. The present study sought to evaluate the reliability and validity of the Social Connectedness Scale-Revised (SCS-R; Lee et al., 2001) with respect to older adult mental health and well-being outcomes. METHODS: Secondary analyses of 2-year follow-up data from a longitudinal study of community-residing older adults ($n=112$), investigating internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha, inter-item correlations, and corrected item-total correlations) and validity of the SCS-R by way of associations with measures of psychological and interpersonal factors. RESULTS: The SCS-R demonstrated strong psychometric properties (alpha = .92, mean inter-item correlation = .47, mean corrected item-total correlation $r=.76$). 2). Multivariate regression findings demonstrated significant associations between daily hassles and depression on suicide ideation; social connectedness explained significant added variance in suicide ideation. CONCLUSIONS: Researchers are encouraged to use the SCS-R when assessing social connectedness among older adults. IMPACT: These findings suggest value in pursuing clinical and public health interventions focusing on interpersonal connection to combat the high risk of suicide in older adults.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101477 - Printed Poster

Is mental contamination about fear of contamination or immorality? A test of specificity

Main Presenting Author: Fajzel, Hannah

Additional Authors: Krause, Sandra ; Radomsky, Adam S.; Ouellet-Courtois, Catherine

Abstract: Contamination symptoms are prevalent in obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Contact contamination is triggered by contact with perceived harmful contaminants, while mental contamination (MC) is triggered by immoral mental events. This study aims to investigate whether MC increases sensitivity to moral contaminants, specifically, or to both types of contaminants equally. Participants ($n=145$) listened to a vignette, received information about a physical or moral

'contaminant' associated with one of the people in the story, and then completed a behavioural approach task to measure avoidance, along with measures of MC and distress. We ran two models to examine the moderating role of MC in the relationship between contaminant type and distress, and contaminant type and avoidance. Preliminary results suggest that contaminant type ($\beta = .21$, $p = .01$) and MC ($\beta = .33$, $p < .001$) significantly predict distress. However, only contaminant type appears to significantly predict avoidance ($\beta = .21$, $p = .05$). MC does not appear to moderate the relationship between contaminant type and distress [$F(1, 141) = 2.45$, $\Delta R^2 = .01$, $\beta = 2.86$, $p = .12$] or avoidance [$F(1, 141) = .45$, $\Delta R^2 = .003$, $\beta = .01$, $p = .50$]. These findings should be interpreted cautiously as the analyses are currently underpowered. However, they suggest that contaminant type and MC are relevant in understanding contamination fears.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99721 - Printed Poster

Is Self-Distancing Adaptive for Recovery from Cannabis Use Disorder?

Main Presenting Author: Ortis, Amy C

Additional Authors: Wohl, Michael J.A.; Kross, Ethan

Abstract: Self-distancing has been shown to buffer against the harmful outcomes of ruminating on negative events. Research has shown self-distancing can promote adaptive self-reflection, delay of gratification, goal pursuit and rational thinking, as well as making meaning out of negative experiences. However, no studies to date have examined self-distancing as a tool to facilitate the process of recovery among those with cannabis use disorder (CUD). The purpose of this study is to examine whether self-distancing can facilitate recovery from CUD. This study will include 300 individuals with CUD that are currently in recovery. We will examine the associations between self-distancing from the past addicted self and intention to stay in recovery as well as ambivalence about recovery. It is hypothesized that self-distancing will enhance intention to stay in recovery and reduce ambivalence about recovery. It is also hypothesized that compared to those who view the person they were when using cannabis problematically from a self-immersed perspective, those who view these memories from a self-distanced perspective will report less ambivalence about recovery and more intention to stay in recovery. This work has implications for improving the process of recovery and preventing relapse among people with CUD.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101327 - Printed Poster

Les changements motivationnels durant une psychothérapie comportementale pour le trouble d'anxiété généralisée : une analyse basée sur la théorie de l'autodétermination.

Main Presenting Author: Fortin-Delisle, Isabelle

Additional Author: Dugas, Michel J.

Abstract: Les facteurs motivationnels représentent des éléments psychothérapeutiques fondamentaux (Ryan et Deci, 2017). Cette étude s'insère dans un essai randomisé évaluant l'efficacité thérapeutique du nouveau traitement pour le trouble d'anxiété généralisée (TAG; Dugas et al.,

2022). **OBJECTIF.** Cette recherche vise à explorer les changements motivationnels durant une nouvelle psychothérapie centrée sur les expériences comportementales pour le TAG. **MÉTHODE.** L'Échelle de la Motivation à la Psychothérapie et le Questionnaire sur les Comportements Interpersonnels visent à examiner respectivement le type de motivation (autonome et contrôlé) et la satisfaction des besoins psychologiques de base (autonomie, compétence et affiliation). Les réponses à ces deux questionnaires des 48 patients recevant la psychothérapie de 12 séances hebdomadaires ont été recueillies après la troisième et la neuvième séance. **RÉSULTATS.** Cinq tests t appariés ont permis de comparer les scores de chacune des sous-échelles aux deux temps de mesure. Les analyses (avec corrections de Bonferroni) indiquent que la motivation ainsi que la satisfaction de l'autonomie et de l'affiliation sont demeurées stables dans le temps. La satisfaction du besoin de compétence a, quant à elle, significativement augmentée ($t(47) = -2.95$, $p < .05$).

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99458 - Printed Poster

LGBTQ+ Students' Perceptions of University Campuses

Main Presenting Author: Ladouceur, Natasha

Additional Authors: Moore, Harmony ; Shinbine, Danielle; O'Neill, Melanie

Abstract: MINORITY STRESS THEORY POSITS THAT LGBTQ+ INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCE EXACERBATED RATES OF STIGMATIZATION, WHICH SERVES AS A RISK FACTOR FOR NEGATIVE MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES (HENDRICKS and TESTA, 2012; MEYER, 2003). RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THIS COMMUNITY OFTEN EXPERIENCES DISCRIMINATION IN ACADEMIC SPACES AND THAT ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS FAIL TO SUPPORT THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTHCARE OF LGBTQ+ STUDENTS (HOOD ET AL., 2018; KULIK ET AL., 2017). DESPITE THIS, RESEARCH ON CANADIAN LGBTQ+ UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S PERCEPTION OF THEIR CAMPUSES IS SCARCE. THE PRESENT STUDY INVESTIGATED THE PERCEPTIONS OF LGBTQ+ UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACROSS CANADA WITH A SAMPLE OF 210 PARTICIPANTS ($N = 210$) USING THE LGBTQ+ STUDENT EXPERIENCE SURVEY (ROSE, 2015). OUT OF THE 56 PARTICIPANTS THAT WERE AWARE OF LGBTQ+ GROUPS ON CAMPUS, ONLY 22 (10.5%) PARTICIPANTS WERE ACTUALLY INVOLVED IN THE GROUP(S). RESULTS ALSO FOUND THAT 61 (56.5%) STUDENTS REPORTED DIFFICULTY IN MEETING LIKE-MINDED PEOPLE. MOREOVER, IT WAS FOUND THAT 80 (73.4%) PARTICIPANTS WISHED FOR MORE INCLUSIVE SPACES AND 80 (74.7%) WISHED FOR THOSE SAFE SPACES TO BE STAFFED. FINDINGS FROM THE PRESENT STUDY MAY INFORM ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND CARE PROVIDERS ON UNIQUE CONSIDERATIONS TO MAKE WITH LGBTQ+ STUDENTS TO IMPROVE WELL-BEING, SAFETY, AND INCLUSION.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101499 - Printed Poster

Life Satisfaction, Depression, and Anxiety: Examining the Role of Stress, Social Support, and Problem-Focused Coping

Main Presenting Author: McLaughlin, Daniel W

Co-Presenting Author: Both, Lilly E.

Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to examine the role of stress, problem-focused coping, and social support from family and friends, in relation to three measures of subjective well-being: life satisfaction, anxiety, and depression. A total of 143 students from undergraduate psychology courses participated in this study. They were directed to Qualtrics, an online survey platform, where they completed questionnaires. The results indicated that there were no gender differences in this study, nor did age correlate with any of the variables. Life satisfaction was correlated with lower scores on stress and higher scores on problem-focused coping and support from family and friends. Depression and anxiety were both correlated with higher scores on stress and lower scores on family and friend support. Regression analyses revealed that life satisfaction was predicted by lower scores on stress and higher scores on family support. Anxiety was predicted solely by higher scores on stress, and depression was predicted by higher scores on stress and lower scores on family support. Moreover, family support was found to moderate the relation between stress and depression. These results are discussed in terms of the impact stress has on life satisfaction, depression, and anxiety in undergraduate students.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98725 - Printed Poster

Major Depressive Disorder: Life Stress and Liability to Recurrence

Main Presenting Author: Brehaut, Eliana

Additional Authors: Rowe, Jessica R.; Mueller, Daniel; Milev, V. Roumen ; Harkness, Kate

Abstract: *Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) affects over 280 million individuals and is a major contributor to the global burden of disease. Half will experience recurrent depression; however, these individuals cannot be reliably detected at first episode onset. This study uses Latent Profile Analysis to examine risk for recurrent depression across genetic, neurobiological, clinical, personality, and childhood maltreatment factors. It leverages a sample of ~300 depressed individuals from the Canadian Biomarker Network for Depression. All underwent magnetic resonance imaging. Genetic risk is assessed using Multilocus Genetic Profile Scores. Clinical variables are assessed using structured diagnostic interviews. Childhood maltreatment is assessed using a gold-standard contextual life event interview. Personality is assessed using the NEO-PI. Preliminary findings indicate the presence of 'high-risk' and 'low-risk' profiles. High-risk profiles are associated with high childhood maltreatment, greater years of morbidity, higher symptom severity, and smaller neural volumes. Considering the global burdens of MDD, early detection of recurrence-prone individuals is a high priority. This study lays the groundwork for forecasting at initial onset who is prone to multiple recurrences. Results will inform the dissemination of tailored treatment and maintenance resources to those who need them most.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99681 - Printed Poster

Maternal Depression and Relational Attitudes towards their Infant: The Role of Parenting Sense of Competence

Main Presenting Author: Le, Milan

Additional Authors: Kempe, Samantha ; Barriault , Sophie; Racine, Nicole

Abstract: *POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION POSES A CHALLENGE FOR MOTHERS TO PERCEIVE A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR INFANTS, POTENTIALLY HINDERING CONFIDENCE IN CAREGIVING ABILITIES. RESEARCH SHOWS THAT PARENTAL ATTITUDES ARE PRECURSORS TO PARENTING BEHAVIORS, HOWEVER, DEPRESSED MOTHERS MAY HAVE DISRUPTED ATTITUDES TOWARDS PARENTING AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR CHILD. DESPITE PRELIMINARY FINDINGS, IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER PARENTAL SENSE OF COMPETENCE PLAYS A ROLE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND RELATIONAL ATTITUDES. THIS STUDY DRAWS FROM A SAMPLE OF 100 CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-3 TAKING PART IN A RANDOMIZED WAITLIST CONTROL TRIAL OF THE MAKE THE CONNECTION® ONLINE PARENTING PROGRAM. DATA IS DERIVED FROM THE PRE-QUESTIONNAIRE. CORRELATION ANALYSES WILL BE USED TO ASSESS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEPRESSION, SENSE OF COMPETENCE, AND RELATIONAL ATTITUDES. MEDIATION ANALYSIS WILL BE PERFORMED TO IDENTIFY WHETHER PARENTAL SENSE OF COMPETENCE ACTS AS A MEDIATOR. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THERE IS A BIDIRECTIONAL CORRELATION BETWEEN VARIABLES, AND THAT SENSE OF COMPETENCE MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND RELATIONAL ATTITUDES. FINDINGS WILL ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CAREGIVERS' SENSE OF COMFORT AND CAPABILITY IN CARRYING OUT PARENTING RESPONSIBILITIES, HELPING INFORM INTERVENTIONS FOR THOSE EXPERIENCING MENTAL HEALTH DIFFICULTIES.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100020 - Printed Poster

Mental Health Professionals' Views and Competency Responding to Suicidality in FASD Populations

Main Presenting Author: Wuest, Viktoria

Additional Author: Pei, Jacqueline

Abstract: *Suicide is a leading cause of death for individuals with FASD, with many experiencing higher rates of suicidality compared to the general population. Mental health professionals (MHPs) are likely working with clients with FASD who are suicidal given the high prevalence of suicide risk. Despite this, it is unclear whether MHPs feel competent to manage suicide risk in this highly unserved population. The present study is being conducted over the next two years to explore MHP's professional competency to manage suicidality in clients with FASD. MHPs across Canada will complete a survey to determine their professional competency to manage suicidality in clients with FASD and report the current practices they employ to respond to suicidality in this population. The survey link will be provided to attendees at the conference. Analyses will explore links between MHPs' competency and their knowledge and attitudes about FASD, as this may impact their competency. Results will reveal the current state of practice and provide a greater understanding of the current professional competencies of MHPs working with clients with FASD experiencing suicidality. This study will inform future best practice guidelines and areas for training supports required to equip professionals with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively respond to the elevated suicide risk in FASD populations.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100731 - Printed Poster

Metacognition: Connecting Dreams and Rumination

Main Presenting Author: Thind, Anmol

Additional Authors: Aucoin, Courtney ; Altman, Maxwell; Andrews, Paul

Abstract: Metacognition is an individual's positive or negative appraisal of their thoughts. The metacognitive beliefs an individual holds towards their rumination play a role in the severity of their depression. We propose that those who hold positive beliefs towards their rumination are more likely to engage in analytical rumination to determine the causes and solutions to their problems, reducing depression severity. In addition, we predict that those with positive metacognitive beliefs towards their dreams are more likely to reflect on their dreams and use them as a tool for self-reflection.
Participants filled out an online survey which collected data depression severity, analytical rumination, metacognitive beliefs, and beliefs towards dreams. Results indicated that positive metacognitive beliefs predicted engagement in analytical rumination, and lower depression severity. Therefore, engaging in analytical rumination may be useful in addressing complex problems for depressed individuals. Regarding dreams, there was no significant relationship between dream significance or guidance and varying metacognitive beliefs, however negative beliefs predicted dream apprehension, and positive metacognitive beliefs predict dream continuity. The latter provides framework for future research on dreams as a tool for self-reflection.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101028 - Printed Poster

Mixed-Methods Analysis of Post-Traumatic Growth in Emerging Adults with Chronic Medical Illnesses

Main Presenting Author: Gyemi, Alana

Additional Authors: Kobrosli, Jasmine ; Kichler, Jessica

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Health-related adversity cultivates post-traumatic growth (PTG), yet the factors that facilitate PTG are understudied. METHODS: A convergent mixed-methods design assessed biopsychosocial factors as potential influencers of PTG, including pain symptoms, perceived social support coping, pain self-efficacy, pain acceptance, and resilience. Emerging adults with chronic medical illnesses completed online self-report questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. AIM: To integrate quantitative and qualitative data regarding potential PTG factors to build a more holistic understanding of PTG development. RESULTS: Convergent findings suggested that social support and adaptive coping strategies facilitated PTG. Also, more pain self-efficacy and symptom management was related to better mental health, optimism, and generativity. Divergent findings from the interview data suggested that acceptance was helpful in PTG development. Participants also discussed disadvantages of social support (i.e., feeling like a burden, invalidation, lack of understanding and privacy, reduced autonomy). CONCLUSION/IMPACT: The data provides insight for future PTG interventions among emerging adults with chronic illness. Future research needs to evaluate the interaction among all the identified predictor variables, especially within the varying severity levels of chronic pain symptoms.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100912 - Printed Poster

Moving Towards Recovery: Evaluating Efficacy of Treatment Through Feelings Towards Self and Mood

Main Presenting Author: Tung, Simrat

Additional Author: Oakman, Jonathan

Abstract: Traditionally efficacy of treatment has been operationalized as a reduction in use, however, this narrow focus fails to capture the complexity and multidimensionality of addiction (i.e., the often-experienced reality of relapse). “Recovery” may better represent the dynamic nature of healing with addiction, as it is an all-encompassing term used to refer to the stage following active addiction during which an individual manages their substance use, which subsequently fuels their ability to work towards their personal health, social, and overall well-being goals. As such, efficacy of treatment may be evaluated through predictors progress including changes in feelings towards self and mood. This study assesses the efficacy of a gender-responsive evidence-based treatment program utilized at a men’s residential treatment facility. Participants are monitored throughout their long-term treatment, completing self-report questionnaires pertaining to self-compassion and mood at the beginning and end of treatment, and self-esteem throughout treatment. A total of 78 individuals participated in the study and 35 completed all measures. Treatment efficacy would be demonstrated through improvements in self-compassion and mood over treatment, and improvements in self-esteem throughout evaluated using the latent growth model. Results would allow for a nuanced understanding of successful care.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101565 - Printed Poster

Multiple Psychiatric Diagnoses and Return-to-Work Following Posttraumatic Stress Injury Rehabilitation

Main Presenting Author: Krebs , Brandon Kyle

Additional Authors: Gross, Doug P.; Dick, Bruce D.; Yamamoto, S. Shelby

Abstract: POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS INJURY (PTSI) IS A TERM USED TO DESCRIBE A RANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARISE FOLLOWING EXPOSURE TO A PSYCHOLOGICALLY TRAUMATIC EVENT. THE IMPACT OF BEING DIAGNOSED WITH MULTIPLE PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS ON THE RETURN-TO-WORK (RTW) OUTCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH PTSI HAS NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY RESEARCHED. THE CURRENT STUDY EXAMINED WHETHER THE PRESENCE OF TWO OR MORE PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS CO-OCCURRING IS PREDICTIVE OF RTW OUTCOMES IN WORKERS WITH PTSI. A POPULATION-BASED COHORT DESIGN WAS CONDUCTED USING ARCHIVAL DATA FROM INJURED WORKERS ADMITTED TO A PTSI REHABILITATION PROGRAM. DIFFERENCES IN RTW OUTCOMES AND DEMOGRAPHIC, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND CLINICAL VARIABLES WERE COMPARED BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS WITH SINGLE AND MULTIPLE PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES. VARIABLES WERE ENTERED INTO A MULTIVARIABLE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL PREDICTING RTW. THE FINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL INDICATED WORKERS HAD HIGHER ODDS OF RTW IF THEY HAD A SINGLE PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, NON-ELEVATED SCORES ON A MEASURE OF TRAUMATIC STRESS, AND REPORTED HIGHER SELF-PERCEIVED READINESS TO RTW. BEING DIAGNOSED WITH

MULTIPLE PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS APPEARS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH MORE NEGATIVE RTW OUTCOMES FOLLOWING PTSI REHABILITATION. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY COULD BE USED TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT OF PTSI REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH MULTIPLE PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99539 - Printed Poster

Navigating Resilience: The Influence of Physical Activity on Internalizing Symptoms Following Early Life Adversity

Main Presenting Author: Allan, Zachary

Additional Authors: Grocott , Bronwen ; Jopling, Ellen ; LeMoult, Joelle

Abstract: Exposure to early life adversity (ELA) increases risk for mental and physical health conditions, underlining the need to identify protective factors following early adversity. Although some evidence suggests that physical activity modulates the same mechanistic pathways that increase risk following ELA, the extent to which exercise buffers the link between ELA and internalizing symptoms remains largely untested. The present study will determine whether physical activity levels moderate the association between ELA and adult internalizing symptoms. Although data collection is ongoing, thus far, 32 undergraduates (Age $M = 20.78$ [$SD = 3.39$]; 84.38% women) have reported the number of early adversities experienced, anxiety and depressive symptoms, and physical activity levels. Hierarchical linear regressions will test whether physical activity levels moderate the association between a greater number of adverse experiences and increased anxiety and/or depressive symptoms. Findings will improve understanding of how physical activity mitigates the impact of ELA on mental health, informing targeted intervention for individuals exposed to such adversities.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101552 - Printed Poster

Navigating the Transition to Fatherhood: Exploring the Impact of Work-Family Conflict and Diminished Social Support on Anxiety Symptoms During Partner's Pregnancy

Main Presenting Author: Hawes, Terence

Additional Authors: DeCosta , Deborah ; Burcar , Andrew ; Korner, Annett ; Vaillancourt, Monica

Abstract: Fatherhood, like any major life transition, is a period of social upheaval marked by enduring change which can potentially cause heightened anxiety in new fathers. Given the adverse health effects linked to elevated anxiety levels, understanding the factors that moderate anxiety during the transition to fatherhood is crucial to mitigate negative health impacts on new fathers and their families. The present study examined work-family conflict and diminished social support associated with elevated levels of anxiety symptoms in employed fathers during their transition to fatherhood. A total of 157 expectant fathers (mean age=35, SD=4.6) completed online self-report standardized questionnaires assessing sociodemographic variables, work-related factors, perceived social support and anxiety. A multivariate linear regression determined correlates of elevated anxiety. The multivariate analysis indicated that higher scores on work-family conflict, lower perceived social

support and greater financial stress were independently associated with higher levels of anxiety among working men whose partner was pregnant. Determining factors associated with higher anxiety in expecting fathers can lead to better tailored programs to maximize individual and familial well-being during a major life course transition.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101474 - Printed Poster

Need satisfaction and frustration: An examination of associations between sexual wellbeing and the satisfaction and frustration of basic psychological needs in relational and sexual experiences

Main Presenting Author: McClung, Erin

Additional Authors: Rosen, Natalie ; Muise, Amy; Kannathas, Shainuka ; Corsini-Munt, Serena

Abstract: Partnered sexual activity provides individuals with the opportunity to fulfill relationship needs, such as feeling close to one's partner. According to self-determination theory, satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness contribute to greater relationship wellbeing, whereas need frustration contributes to relationship illbeing. The current study extends these ideas to a sexual context. We hypothesized that sex-specific need satisfaction would be associated with higher sexual wellbeing and lower sexual distress. We expected opposite associations for sex-specific need frustration. Partnered individuals ($N = 201$) completed measures of sexual and relational need satisfaction/frustration, sexual desire, sexual satisfaction, and sexual distress.

Multivariate regression analysis considering both sexual and relational needs indicated that sex-specific need satisfaction was associated with higher sexual desire and satisfaction, and lower sexual distress. Sex-specific need frustration was associated with higher sexual distress and lower sexual satisfaction. Beyond the relational context, satisfaction of basic psychological needs in sexual experiences may represent target correlates for higher sexual wellbeing. Implications highlight the importance of distinguishing between psychological need satisfaction (and frustration) across different relational contexts.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99667 - Printed Poster

Nicotine Replacement Therapy Delivered by an Electronic Medical Device: Thematic Analysis of Smokers' Discourse Regarding Their Treatment Duration Needs.

Main Presenting Author: Ward, Nigel

Co-Presenting Author: Luce, Christelle

Additional Authors: Hanigan, Eric ; Körner, Annett

Abstract: NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPIES (NRT) ARE CHANGING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART MEDICAL DEVICES CAPABLE OF DELIVERING PERSONALISED PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENTS. TRADITIONAL NRTS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE FOR ALMOST 40 YEARS, YET NO STUDY HAS EXAMINED SMOKERS DESIRES FOR THE DURATION OF THESE TREATMENTS, ESPECIALLY IN REFERENCE TO EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.

THIS RESEARCH AIMS TO ADDRESS THIS GAP BY INVESTIGATING SMOKERS EXPECTATIONS OF IDEAL AND ACCEPTABLE DURATION OF NRTS DELIVERED VIA ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DEVICES AND EXPLORING THE RATIONALES BEHIND THESE EXPECTATIONS. STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN MONTREAL WITH 27 SMOKERS WHO REPORTED BEING WILLING TO QUIT SMOKING. A VISUAL EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY DEVICE WAS PRESENTED TO THEM, AND OPEN- AND CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ABOUT THE DURATIONS OF TREATMENT THEY DEEMED IDEAL AND ACCEPTABLE AND WHY. THE ANALYSIS OF RECORDED VERBATIM RESPONSES SHOWS INTERINDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY IN PERCEIVED DURATION NEEDS. IN TOTAL, 18 SUBTHEMES, GROUPED INTO FIVE THEMES, ARE DISTINCTLY MENTIONED TO EXPLAIN IDEAL DURATIONS AND MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM DURATIONS DEEMED ACCEPTABLE. REASONS INCLUDE DIFFICULTY TO CHANGE, TREATMENT CREDIBILITY, MOTIVATION TO QUIT, EFFECTIVENESS, AND HEALTH RISKS. THIS STUDY CALLS FOR CONSIDERATION OF SMOKERS NEEDS FOR NRT TREATMENT COURSE AND ENCOURAGES FURTHER RESEARCH ON THIS TOPIC.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99246 - Printed Poster

Parent cognitions between 2021 to 2023 during and after COVID-19 and their associations with parent-child relationships and well-being

Main Presenting Author: Jiang, Yuanyuan

Additional Authors: Rogers, Maria ; Climie, Emma; Mah, Janet

Abstract: COVID-19 has led to increased stressors among families, including the shift to remote learning and work. More research is needed on parents' cognitions during and after the pandemic. This study examined parenting sense of competence, parents' sense of responsibility in being involved with their children's schooling, and parents' attributions of responsibility toward themselves and their children regarding problems in their child's learning. Parents completed online questionnaires in Spring 2021, Spring 2022, Fall 2022, and Spring 2023. Paired samples t -tests showed both improvements and declines over time in these cognitions, $p < .001$. Of note, parenting self-efficacy decreased between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022, increased in Fall 2022, and decreased again in Spring 2023, matching Spring 2022 levels and continuing to be lower than Spring 2021. While parent sense of responsibility over schooling returned to 2021 levels, parenting self-efficacy did not. Potential reasons for these changes will be presented. Within timepoints, higher parenting self-efficacy, greater parent sense of responsibility over schooling, and less negative child and parent attributions were generally associated with better child well-being, parent life satisfaction, and parent-child relationships, $p < .05$. Clinical implications include the importance of rebuilding parenting self-efficacy post-COVID-19.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101404 - Printed Poster

Parents' self-stigma, child strengths, and child self-esteem in children with ADHD

Main Presenting Author: Bath, Alexandra C

Additional Authors: Jelinkova, Kristina ; Miller, Courtney; Charabin, Emma; Climie, Emma A

Abstract: Parents of children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) often experience self-stigma related to their child's diagnosis, influencing child outcomes. How the specific aspects of self-stigma impact children's perceived strengths, parents perceived child strengths and child self-esteem is unknown. This study examined associations between subscales of parent self-stigma, parent and child-reported strengths, and self-esteem in 8–13-year-olds diagnosed with ADHD ($n=64$). Pearson correlations found increased parent self-blame was associated with decreased parent-reported child intrapersonal strengths ($r = -.46$, $p < .001$), school functioning ($r = -.33$, $p = .008$), and child-reported self-esteem ($r = -.35$, $p = .005$), school functioning ($r = -.25$, $p = .043$), interpersonal ($r = -.31$, $p = .013$), intrapersonal ($r = -.30$, $p = .018$), and affective ($r = -.30$, $p = .018$) strengths. Similarly, parent self-shame was related to poorer parent-rated child school functioning ($r = -.30$, $p = .017$), interpersonal ($r = -.29$, $p = .018$), and affective strengths ($r = -.29$, $p = .021$). Bad parent self-beliefs were associated with worsened parent-reported child interpersonal strengths ($r = -.27$, $p = .031$). Findings suggest that reduced parent self-stigma may bolster children's self-esteem and strengths, improving overall well-being and functioning. Implications for families and parents will be discussed.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100920 - Printed Poster

Perceived norms about coping-motivated drinking mediating the relationship between social anxiety and alcohol use and related problems

Main Presenting Author: Newman, Jessica

Additional Authors: Kim, Andrew ; Hodgins, David; Dawson, Samantha; Shead, Will; Keough, Matthew T

Abstract: Social anxiety has been shown to be a risk factor for heavy drinking and related problems among emerging adults. However, the mechanisms underlying these effects remain poorly understood. The goal of the present research was to examine perceived norms for coping-related drinking as a mediator of social anxiety-alcohol misuse associations. Participants were emerging adults ages 18 to 25 recruited from six universities across Canada. An online survey examined perceived drinking norms using a novel measure, social anxiety levels, and alcohol use. Preliminary mediation analyses showed that individuals with social anxiety have greater perceptions of their close friends drinking to cope, which leads to more alcohol-related problems. This mediation effect was not seen among perceptions of parents or distal peers, highlighting a specificity for close friends increasing risky alcohol behaviours. Such research could contribute to improving the efficacy of personalized normative feedback interventions for changing risky alcohol use and related behaviours.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 99391 - Printed Poster

Perceived Sense of Control is a Moderator in the Relationship Between Moral Injury and Negative Emotions in Victims of Traumatic Experiences.

Main Presenting Author: Alipour, Kimia

Co-Presenting Authors: Salehi, Paniz; Taghdisi, Dorrin

Additional Authors: Hamzehloo, Maral ; Shekarloo, Parsa; taerghodsi, Negar; Safara, Setare; Eftekharzadeh, Sara

Abstract: Moral injury is defined as events that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations of an individual (Litz et al., 2009). I argue that an individuals perceived sense of control moderates the severity of the moral injury they experience. Previous studies have shown that perceived sense of control serves as a significant factor in the relationship between stressful life events such as death of loved one and depression (Chou and Chi, 2001). We propose two hypotheses. The first is that this sense of control would be a moderator in the relationship between PMIE (potentially morally injurious event) and severity of negative emotions experienced by individuals who have gone through a traumatic experience. The second hypothesis is that individuals who experience a sudden PMIE are more likely to have a lower sense of control in comparison to those who experience gradual PMIE due to the unpredictability of the event. To investigate this theory 9 individuals who have gone through a PMIE were interviewed. The participants emotions and coping strategies were analyzed through thematic analysis to evaluate the severity of their moral injury in relation to their sense of control. The results confirm that those who narrate their story with high sense of control experienced less negative emotions such as anger, grief, hopelessness, generalized hatred than those who narrate with low sense of control. Our second hypothesis was also confirmed as those who experienced an unexpected PMIE were more likely to narrate their story with a lower sense of control than those who experienced an expected PMIE. As indicated by previous literature all 9 participants experienced ruptures in their social bonds after the moral injury. In conclusion sense of control is critical in ones severity of negative emotion after a traumatic experience and unexpected PMIE is more likely to reduce perceive sense of control than excepted PMIE.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99944 - Printed Poster

Perceived Stress, Social Support, and Self-efficacy on Life Satisfaction of International Students in Canada During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Su, Susan Chang

Additional Author: Flett, Gordon L.

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic, marked by its rapid global spread and high rates of morbidity and mortality, as well as sustained social isolation, has generated unprecedented negative impacts on both physical and mental health challenges. International students, in particular, have faced a variety of stressors, including social disconnection with their family and friends, limited network living in a new country, financial pressures, separation from their families, safety concerns, and academic pressures from online learning in Canada under COVID-19 and increased their l. This cross-sessional study, conducted in the summer 2022, uniquely examined the effects of perceived stress, social support, and self-efficacy on the life satisfaction of 186 international students (84 women, 98 men) online. This study aimed to explore the relationships between perceived stress, self-efficacy, social support and life satisfaction on international students in Canada amidst the COVID-19 outbreak. Correlational analyses revealed significantly positive correlations between self-efficacy and social support, as well as between self-efficacy and life satisfaction. Additionally, self-efficacy exhibited a negative correlation with perceived stress. Social support was found to mediate the effect of both self-efficacy, and perceived stress on life satisfaction. The results underscore the protective roles of self-efficacy and social support, as well as the adverse impact of perceived stress, on the life satisfaction of international students studying in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is essential to have

some programs and workshops to increase their self-efficacy, and social support to reduce their stress for the international students in Canada under COVID-19.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99989 - Printed Poster

Perceived Threat from Negative Emotions in Women with and without Eating Disorders

Main Presenting Author: Paterson, Julia

Additional Authors: Bicaker, Ege ; Miller, Alexia; Trolio, Vittoria ; Racine, Sarah

Abstract: *Eating disorder behaviors are thought to serve the function of avoiding difficult emotions. Emotional avoidance is prevalent among women with eating disorders (Corstorphine et al., 2007; Svaldi et al., 2012) and can worsen symptoms (Donahue et al., 2023; Lampard et al., 2011). However, it is unclear whether specific emotions are particularly threatening among individuals with eating disorders. Research suggests that trait anger and anger suppression are more common in individuals with eating disorders compared to healthy controls, suggesting that anger might be particularly difficult to tolerate for women with eating disorders (Waller et al., 2003). Using the Perceived Threat from Emotions Questionnaire (PTEQ), we compared perceived threat from anger, sadness, guilt, and fear among women with eating disorders ($n = 197$) and healthy control women ($n = 53$). We hypothesize that women with eating disorders will report greater perceived threat from all negative emotions than healthy controls, with the difference being greatest for anger. We further hypothesize that women with eating disorders will report anger to be more threatening than other negative emotions. Data analysis is underway, and results are pending. Findings could inform interventions that target acceptance and tolerance of specific negative emotions for patients with eating disorders.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99967 - Printed Poster

Perceptions of Cannabis Consumption During Pregnancy and Lactation: A Patient-Informed Survey

Main Presenting Author: McMahon, Isobel

Additional Authors: Donnan, Jennifer R.; Lee, Tiffany; Codner, Robyn; Harris, Nick

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Cannabis use during pregnancy and lactation in Canada is becoming increasingly prevalent and may be associated with impairments for the developing child.*

METHODS: Using an experimental vignette design, Canadians aged 19 to 55 were recruited through a survey panel and randomly assigned two vignettes that presented one of five use factors (perinatal stage, frequency, composition, reason, and method of consumption). Participants rated perceived risk to the child's physical, cognitive, and emotional development, and impact on the birthing parent's health. Data were characterized using descriptive statistics and analyzed through a series of ANOVAs and ANCOVAs. RESULTS: Participants ($N = 821$) included parents and prospective parents who were primarily well educated and employed full-time. Participants viewed the risk of cannabis use in pregnancy and lactation to be high and riskier than the control, with no differences in perceived risk

across frequency, composition, reason, or method of consumption. CONCLUSIONS: Participants in our sample were highly risk-averse and their perceptions were not influenced by any use factors. IMPACT: Perinatal cannabis use is more common among individuals with lower socioeconomic status and education levels. We plan to replicate this study with a community sample recruited through social media and community organizations.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101345 - Printed Poster

Perfectionism and appearance concerns in girls and women: Do educational interventions mitigate the harmful effects of fat talk exposure?

Main Presenting Author: Henry, Emily R

Additional Author: Arpin-Cribbie, Chantal

Abstract: Fat talk involves disparaging conversations about appearance and reinforces the “perfect” thin ideal for girls and women which may be more difficult for those higher in perfectionism. As a result, the current study sought to examine if perfectionism facets in girls and women predict a higher frequency of fat talk with friends, and whether perfectionism influences the degree to which novel educational interventions mitigate the effects of fat talk exposure. An online international sample of girls and women ($N = 120$) between 13 and 24 years were assigned to 1 of 4 educational intervention conditions that either focused on only fat talk, body functionality, both fat talk and body functionality, or they received no intervention. The educational interventions involved challenging fat talk and appreciating body functionality. General linear models were used to examine the hypotheses. It was found that girls and women higher in perfectionism at times did not receive the same benefits from the fat talk interventions as those lower. Moreover, girls and women higher in perfectionism were more likely to report engaging in fat talk with friends and have worse experiences after exposure. The novel educational interventions have the potential to be developed into easily disseminated interventions for girls and women where maximum benefits could be gained by considering perfectionism.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99861 - Printed Poster

Personality Disorders, Coping Flexibility and Psychological Flexibility

Main Presenting Author: Watson, David C

Abstract: Personality disorders are the exaggeration of normal personality traits that are inflexible and maladaptive. Coping flexibility refers to individual differences in the use of different coping strategies and the ability to use this variability in coping responses in a manner that is adaptive to changes in life circumstances. Psychological flexibility is the individual ability to alter internal experiences by responding flexibly to negative thoughts, emotions and events and thereby increase well-being and adaptive functioning. While there is literature on personality disorders and coping, there is very little research on how these disorders are related to coping flexibility or psychological flexibility. It was predicted that with undergraduate students, there will be a negative association between personality disorder and coping flexibility and psychological flexibility. The overall results confirmed these predictions. Specifically, multiple coping strategy use was negatively related to most of the personality disorder scales. Coping rigidity was correlated with dependent, schizoid, and paranoid personality disorder. Coping versatility and situational coping were not related to any of the

personality disorders. These results add to the understanding of the relationship between personality disorders and coping and may provide insight into methods to increase coping flexibility.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100076 - Printed Poster

Physical and Moral Disgust for Unhealthy Foods are Associated with Eating Disorder Psychopathology

Main Presenting Author: Mistry, Niyati

Additional Authors: Elliott, Corinna M; Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The role of disgust towards food that is perceived to be unhealthy in the etiology and maintenance of disordered eating has been neglected and understudied. The reason is that most prior research has focused on the role of disgust towards the self in disordered eating. METHOD: To fill this gap, we developed, tested, and found empirical support for three types of disgust involving food that is perceived to be unhealthy: 1) disgust towards the physical properties of unhealthy food (i.e., smell, taste, texture, sight), moral disgust towards people who consume unhealthy food, and moral disgust towards unhealthy food because it harms one's health. RESULTS: The three types of disgust were observed in an undergraduate student sample ($n = 352$) and adult community sample ($n = 549$) who were currently following a healthy eating diet plan and/or believe they are leading a healthy eating lifestyle. The factor structure in Studies 1 and 2 were examined using exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM). The three types of disgust were moderately associated with disordered eating in terms of orthorexia nervosa symptoms, body image concerns, pathogen and sexual disgust. Two types of disgust were moderately correlated with disgust towards the self. IMPACT: The findings extend theory and research on the role of disgust towards unhealthy food in the etiology of disordered eating.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100622 - Printed Poster

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among Children and Adolescents in Lebanon in the Context of Armed Conflicts, Wars, and the Beirut Explosion: A Scoping Review (1975-2023)

Main Presenting Author: Abou Chabake, Sara

Additional Authors: Langevin, Rachel ; Besson, Eliane

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. For several decades, Lebanon has grappled with armed conflicts, wars, and explosions, subjecting children and adolescents to trauma and its consequential impacts. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in youth may have lasting emotional and behavioural consequences. Limited reviews have focused specifically on youth in a war-related context. This scoping review aims to examine the current state of knowledge on PTSD in children and adolescents in Lebanon (i.e., prevalence, impacts, explanatory variables, assessment, intervention). METHODS. Electronic databases (e.g., Pubmed, ScienceDirect, Taylor and Francis, CAIRN, Google Scholar) were used to identify studies adhering to our inclusion criteria. RESULTS. Twenty-one studies were included, revealing a prevalence of PTSD in youth in Lebanon ranging from 1.2% to 52%. Elevated levels of*

traumatic experiences were identified in southern Lebanon. The main factors associated with PTSD were the type of trauma, socio-economic status, family support, coping strategies, religiosity, past adversities, and self-efficacy beliefs. IMPACT. The review underscores a lack of culturally adapted assessment tools and interventions for PTSD, emphasizing the need for targeted studies. It also highlights the crucial role of first responders, parents, and educators in providing support to trauma-impacted Lebanese youth.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100002 - Printed Poster

Practitioner's Perspective on Virtual Therapy: Lessons Learned from the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Kumari, Sonika

Additional Authors: Zorik, Jenna ; Buckman, Mary; Dimitrova, Nicole; Desrocher, Mary

Abstract: While teletherapy has existed for years, the pandemic caused a rise in the utilization of virtual mental health services. This project aimed to understand practitioners perspectives on virtual therapy's efficacy during the COVID-19 pandemic. A qualitative survey was distributed to Canadian mental health practitioners (Mar-Jul 2023). Analysis included 73 surveys, with the majority (71.2%) of respondents being psychologists. Top three themes influencing decision making of in-person or virtual therapy appointment were COVID-19 protocols and precautions, high-risk/high-conflict situations, and clients' preferences. 45% of the practitioners considered virtual therapy is as effective as traditional in-person therapy. However, reservations about its efficacy were noted in specific cases, such as with younger children and high-risk clients. When asked the question of how the pandemic has changed their approach to providing therapy, the three main themes emerged, 1) continuing to offer a hybrid model of therapy post-pandemic, 2) increased willingness and confidence in providing virtual services, and 3) improved accessibility for both clients and practitioners. In conclusion, this study enhances our insight about virtual therapy. Future studies should explore patient viewpoints on accessibility and barriers of virtual vs. traditional therapy.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98921 - Printed Poster

Pre and Post-test Analysis Shows That Attending a Death Cafe Reduces Death Anxiety

Main Presenting Author: Szilagyi, Andrew R

Co-Presenting Author: LeBaron, Derek

Additional Authors: Morden, Marla ; Browne, Savannah

Abstract: Canada has been described as 'death denying'. Characteristics of death denying cultures include aversion when confronted with aspects of the death system and discomfort discussing death. This is problematic, as death anxiety is recognized as a transdiagnostic construct that underlies a host of psychopathologies. Awareness of death, and the resultant anxiety, impacts a range of cognitions and behaviours, as decades of research into terror management theory (TMT) attest. As such, interventions that decrease death anxiety may promote mental health and well-being more generally.

Death cafés, founded in London (2011), have been hosted around the globe, offering attendees safe places to openly discuss death over cake and beverages. This research investigates the viability of death cafés as a tool for alleviating the death anxiety related to mortality awareness. We used a paired t-test to compare pre and post death anxiety scores for those who had attended a Death Café and a control group who had not yet attended. We found a significant decrease in reported death anxiety among individuals who attended a Death Café, suggesting that Death cafés may be accessible tools for reducing the anxiety associated with mortality awareness. This research contributes to our understanding of death cafes, showing that end of life discussions in informal settings reduce stigma and decrease anxiety.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100313 - Printed Poster

Predicting Overt Symptoms in OCD: Examining the Utility of the Core Dimensions Model

Main Presenting Author: Till, Jordan

Additional Authors: Parker, James D. A. ; Summerfeldt, Laura J.

Abstract: High symptom diversity in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) confounds clinical and research progress. Harm avoidance (HA) and incompleteness (INC) are two dimensional constructs shown to underlie and motivate overt symptoms in OCD. They extend across non-clinical and clinical populations and can be examined at both symptom and trait levels using the Obsessive-Compulsive Core Dimension Questionnaire (OC-CDQ). This study explored whether trait HA and INC predict a) overall severity in OCD, and b) overt symptom expression. A multinational community sample of individuals with OCD (n= 109) were presented with measures of HA, INC, and current OCD symptoms. Multiple regression analyses showed HA and INC to be equivalently moderate predictors of overall symptom severity. However, they also uniquely contributed to different validated symptom domains (i.e., checking, symmetry). Our findings add to growing evidence that the core dimensions may help to explain and organize patterns in OCD symptom heterogeneity. To our knowledge, this is the first study to examine overall and unique associations of trait-level core dimensions using the OC-CDQ in a multinational community sample with lifetime OCD diagnoses. Implications of the predictive value of these core dimensions, and the potential clinical benefit from continued refinement of symptom models for OCD are discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99919 - Printed Poster

Predictors of Loneliness in Undergraduate Students

Main Presenting Author: Essex, Kaitlin F

Additional Author: Taylor, James

Abstract: INTRO: Feelings of loneliness are common in university students (76% of students in a recent survey at a Canadian university). To better understand this phenomenon, we sought to identify the major predictors of loneliness in a broad set of psychological and behavioural variables.

METHODS: Using an online survey, 140 Canadian undergraduate students completed scales for loneliness as well as state (depression, anxiety, stress, self-esteem), situational (social support, living

arrangements), personality (OCEAN, attachment), and behavioural variables (gaming, cell phone and social media use, coping style). **RESULTS:** A multiple linear regression predicted 58% of the variance in loneliness. Six predictors were statistically significantly related to loneliness: perceived social support from a significant other, from school friends, and from non-school friends ($p = .03$; $p = .002$; $p < .001$); anxious and avoidant attachment ($p = .01$; $p < .001$); and living with older family members ($p = .04$). **CONCLUSION/IMPACT:** Our findings suggest that perceived social support, attachment style, and living arrangements, are the biggest predictors of student loneliness. Personality and situational factors appear more predictive than state or behavioural factors. Institutional focus should be placed on increasing social support for students and knowledge of attachment theory in order to combat loneliness.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99366 - Printed Poster

Predictors of symptoms relapse in women with a history of an eating disorder: Self-evaluation based on body image and satisfaction with life

Main Presenting Author: Gruber, Talia B.

Additional Author: MacNeil, Brad A.

Abstract: **BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** Eating disorders have the second highest mortality rate of all mental health disorders (Chesney et al., 2014). Challenges with engaging patients in care are common. Not much is known about the types of treatments or levels of care adults with an eating disorder receive and whether treated adults' self-evaluation based on body image or life satisfaction are associated with relapse. The purpose of this study was to examine variables (e.g., self-evaluation based on body image, life satisfaction) associated with relapse in eating disorders. **METHODS:** 110 women ($M = 33$ years) with a history of an eating disorder completed an e-survey of demographics, symptoms relapse, types of treatment, level(s) of care, life satisfaction, and self-evaluation based on body image. **RESULTS:** 45.1% of women endorsed experiencing relapse and 61% endorsed prior treatment (e.g., 31.5% CBT-E, 4.9% psychiatric medication). 28% of women endorsed engagement in outpatient care and 11% in private therapy. The regression model was significant, $F(2,108) = 7.81$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .13$. Self-evaluation based on body image was a significant predictor of relapse ($\beta = .32$, $t = 3.68$, $p < .001$) and life satisfaction was not. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results highlight how perception of one's own body is associated with relapse in eating disorders. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Help inform treatment decision-making for providers.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98859 - Printed Poster

Psychological and Childhood Correlates of Sexting Victimization

Main Presenting Author: Painchaud, Mia

Co-Presenting Author: Babchishin, Kelly

Abstract: Sexting is a new normative sexual behaviour. As in any sexual behaviour, coercion can and does occur. Archival data from an anonymized community sample (18 - 30-year-olds; $N = 2,828$), previously collected for a study related to consensual and unsolicited sexting, was used for the current study. Approximately one in 5 participants reported being pressured (22%; 620/2828; $N_{men} = 125$, $N_{women} = 495$), threatened (5%; 144/2,828; $N_{men} = 19$, $N_{women} = 125$), or coerced (22%;

629/2,828; $N_{men} = 127$, $N_{women} = 502$) into sending a sext. In this poster, we will complete a series of area under the curve (AUC) analyses to identify childhood and psychological correlates of sexting victimization. The current findings will help inform educational materials and prevention efforts against sexting victimization.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100980 - Printed Poster

Psychological Flexibility, Need Satisfaction/Frustration, and Materialism

Main Presenting Author: Watson, David C

Additional Author: Howell, Andrew J

Abstract: Psychological flexibility is when an individual can change internal experiences by responding flexibly to emotions, thoughts, and life events and in so doing, increase well-being and adaptive functioning. The current studies build upon our recent work, which demonstrated that psychological flexibility/inflexibility significantly predict the endorsement of materialistic values (Watson and Howell, 2023), by examining whether a mechanism behind this relationship is psychological need satisfaction/frustration. We predicted that, among undergraduates, high flexibility/low inflexibility will be associated with high need satisfaction/low need frustration which, in turn, will be associated with low materialistic values. In Study 1, psychological flexibility/inflexibility predicted need satisfaction/frustration and scores on measures of materialism, with need satisfaction/frustration mediating the association between flexibility and materialism. In Study 2, currently in progress, we are testing whether psychological flexibility/inflexibility predicts intrinsic over extrinsic aspirations (as an alternative index of materialism) through need satisfaction/frustration. These studies have implications for interventions that may reduce materialism, such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and tactics based on Self-Determination Theory.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100091 - Printed Poster

Psychological therapies for people living with long COVID: A systematic review of the literature

Main Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D

Co-Presenting Authors: Nguyen, Anh T.P. ; Dada-Phillips, Wuraola

Abstract: Long COVID refers to a chronic condition experienced in the aftermath of a COVID-19 infection, marked by a constellation of long-term symptoms. Long COVID is associated with multiple repercussions for mental health and well-being. People with long COVID have expressed the wish for integrated care that includes mental health supports. **OBJECTIVE.** This systematic review synthesizes the research testing psychotherapies for long COVID. **METHOD.** A systematic database search was conducted of six bibliographic databases, supplemented by a Google Scholar keyword search. Identified records were uploaded into Covidence systematic review software and screened by two independent reviewers. Data were extracted into a spreadsheet and narratively reported. **RESULTS.** Some studies have examined psychotherapies for long COVID. Methodologies had included randomized-controlled trials and feasibility trials. The psychotherapeutic approaches, trial designs, and outcomes will be narratively synthesized and interpreted. **CONCLUSIONS.** Among the research under way to assess interventions to address the multi-faceted impacts of long COVID,

psychotherapies are under review. While promising outcomes have been identified, ongoing research is required to improve care recommendations for individuals with this new and challenging condition.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99160 - Printed Poster

Psychosocial factors associated with adolescent menstrual pain: A preliminary analysis

Main Presenting Author: Mackie, Cayley L

Co-Presenting Author: Brilz, Alexandra R

Additional Authors: Gagnon, Michelle M; Baerg, Krista; Erlandson, C Marta; Gordon, Jennifer; McQuillan, Sarah

Abstract: *Background: Menstrual pain (MP) affects over 90% of youth who menstruate. Psychosocial factors are known to affect pain experiences, yet their impact on MP has received little attention. We examined whether psychological (i.e., anxiety, depression, and pain catastrophizing (PC)) and social (i.e., family communication, social support, and parent MP attitudes) factors impact MP severity in early menstruation. Methods: We used preliminary post-menarche data ($n = 20$; 18 girl/woman, 2 gender diverse; $M_{age} = 12.00 (.80)$) from a longitudinal study following Canadian youth from pre- to post-menarche. Spearman's correlations were used to examine (1) if youth anxiety, depression, and PC were associated with youth MP severity ($n = 20$); (2) if family communication and social support were associated with youth MP severity ($n = 16$); and (3) if parent MP attitudes were associated with youth MP severity ($n = 19$). Results: A significant correlation was found between depression and MP severity ($r_s = .47$, $p = .001$).*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101086 - Printed Poster

PTSD and substance abuse as risk factors of adolescent girls sexual revictimization and sexual harassment: A prospective study

Main Presenting Author: Pognon, Queeny

Additional Authors: Théorêt, Valérie ; Hébert, Martine; Daigneault, Isabelle

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a well-recognized risk factor for later sexual violence, namely sexual revictimization. However, few studies have explored potential mechanisms such as post-traumatic symptoms (PTSD) and substance abuse that could explain the heightened risk of sexual revictimization, especially in teenage girls, who represent one of the most at-risk groups for sexual violence. This study aimed to investigate 1) the association between CSA and sexual revictimization, including sexual violence and sexual harassment, and 2) to determine if PTSD and substance abuse mediate the association between CSA and sexual revictimization among teenage girls. METHODS. A total of 3985 adolescent girls ($M = 15.39$; $SD = .96$) completed questionnaires that assessed experiences of sexual violence, other adverse events experienced in childhood, PTSD symptoms and substance abuse. RESULTS. Analyses revealed that CSA was linked to a higher risk of sexual revictimization. Findings also showed that adolescent girl victims of CSA reported higher levels of PTSD symptoms and substance abuse, which were, in turn, linked to a higher risk of sexual*

revictimization. **CONCLUSION.** Findings underscore the importance of addressing PTSD symptoms and substance abuse in intervention, as they appear to be important mechanisms underlying sexual revictimization.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100019 - Printed Poster

RAIN Delivered as a Step-by-Step Image Sequence via a Mobile Application: Feasibility Findings

Main Presenting Author: Siemers, Nellie

Additional Authors: Carrière, Kimberly ; Thapar, Serena; Knäuper, Bärbel

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** While recent apps aim to reduce emotional eating, many are not based on behavioural change theories and often rely on extensive psychoeducation, posing engagement challenges for users. Our mobile app addresses these issues by focussing on mindfulness/ACT exercises only and presenting them as simple step-by-step annotated image sequences. **OBJECTIVE:** The present feasibility data were drawn from a proof-of-concept study of our mobile app. The objective of the present study was to assess the feasibility of the mobile app prototype that used the RAIN mindfulness exercise in emotional eaters. **METHODS:** Participants ($N = 49$, $M_{age} = 30.7$, $N_{female} = 24$) were asked to rate several aspects of app acceptability and usefulness for reducing emotional eating and food craving intensity in addition to an open-text option to allow for specific feedback and general comments about the app. **RESULTS:** Content analysis was applied to analyze participants text-based responses of their open-ended feedback. Positive comments included that the app was easy to follow, easy to understand, simple to use and to apply. Negative comments included a need for reminders, and the need for more interactive features. **CONCLUSION:** The results suggest that using a mobile app that delivers mindfulness/ACT exercises as step-by-step annotated image sequences is feasible and acceptable to participants.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 98940 - Printed Poster

Reappraising Beliefs About Losing Control: A Novel Cognitive Intervention

Main Presenting Author: Fridgen, Cailyn P.E.A.

Additional Author: Radomsky, Adam S.

Abstract: The cognitive-behavioural model of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) posits that maladaptive beliefs drive serious misappraisals of intrusions, contributing to obsessions and compulsions. A novel belief domain, beliefs about losing control (BALC), has been shown to be causally related to OCD symptoms; however, therapeutically targeting these beliefs has yet to be evaluated. The current study will test the efficacy of a novel cognitive intervention that aims to reduce BALC by encouraging individuals to reappraise a previous situation in which they believe themselves to have lost control. Participants ($n = 19$ out of a projected 128) are asked to recount a time in which they lost control of their thoughts, emotions, behaviours, and/or bodily functions. In the experimental condition, participants receive the cognitive intervention wherein they are asked about the purposes and randomness behind their described actions. In the control condition, participants are asked details about their memory unrelated to losing control. Preliminary analyses suggest a reduction in

maladaptive BALC in the experimental condition (from $M = 5.97$ to $M = 4.54$) relative to the control condition (from $M = 6.81$ to $M = 6.95$). Final results will be reported at the convention. If successful, this study will provide an empirically supported cognitive intervention to target BALC in OCD and related disorders.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100325 - Printed Poster

Reappraising Beliefs About Losing Control: Effects on Selected Negative Self-Conscious Emotions

Main Presenting Author: Grouev, Sophie

Additional Authors: Fridgen, Cailyn P. E. A. ; Radomsky, Adam S.

Abstract: A novel belief domain, beliefs about losing control, has been empirically and psychometrically associated with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) symptomatology and is a compelling target for treatment. However, it has yet to be investigated whether reducing maladaptive beliefs about losing control can also diminish selected negative self-conscious emotions commonly reported by individuals with OCD. The present study is a secondary analysis of a larger study assessing reappraisals of losing control, and aims to determine if reduced feelings of guilt, shame and regret follow belief change. In a pre-post mixed design, 17 (out of a projected 128) undergraduate student participants recount an instance wherein they believe themselves to have lost control of their thoughts, emotions, behaviours, and/or bodily functions, as well as negative self-conscious emotions. Participants in the experimental condition undergo a brief cognitive intervention, whereas participants in the control condition complete a memory task. Preliminary analysis suggests that feelings of guilt, shame, and regret are reduced in the experimental condition compared to control. These findings will help elucidate the relationship between beliefs about losing control and negative self-conscious emotions, ultimately aiding in the development of cognitive interventions in the clinic.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 101314 - Printed Poster

Recent Life Stress as a Mediator of the Association Between Executive Function and Depressive Symptoms During Emerging Adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Patel, Ami

Additional Authors: Wright, Liam ; Wade, Mark

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Depression is highly prevalent among young adults, with symptoms often emerging during this period of development. According to stress generation theory, some individuals have characteristic vulnerabilities that make them more vulnerable to encountering stress, which consequently increases depressive symptoms. Executive function (EF) difficulties are a proposed transdiagnostic risk factor for psychopathology. Previous research suggests that difficulties with EF may generate later stress which contributes to the risk of depression. However, the mediational pathway of EF to depression through recent life stress remains understudied. METHODS: In a cross-sectional study of 209 post-secondary students ($M_{age} = 20.37$, 66.51% female) from two Canadian universities and the local community, recent life stress (STRAIN) will be tested as a mediator linking

EF (CANTAB) to depressive symptoms (K-10). Data analysis will be conducted in Mplus. RESULTS: We hypothesize that recent life stress will mediate the association between lower EF and higher depressive symptoms. CONCLUSION: This study will provide additional evidence on stress generation as a mechanism linking EF to depression risk in early adulthood. IMPACT: These results may speak to targeted interventions to address adverse outcomes associated with stress and EF in young adults.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100637 - Printed Poster

Recommendations regarding psychotherapeutic interventions for concurrent post-traumatic stress and substance abuse disorders

Main Presenting Author: Benzidane, Yasmine

Co-Presenting Author: Dupont, Suzanne

Abstract: POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD) CO-OCCUR FREQUENTLY. TREATING THIS COMORBIDITY CAN BE CHALLENGING. WHILE THERE ARE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PTSD, THERE CURRENTLY EXISTS NO TREATMENT GUIDELINES ON WHETHER PTSD SHOULD BE TREATED SEQUENTIALLY OR SIMULTANEOUSLY. IN THESE REVIEWS, WE ANALYZE EVIDENCE-BASED DATA ON CURRENT TREATMENT, EXISTING GUIDANCE AND GOOD PRACTICES, AND CLINICAL TRIALS FOCUSING ON TRAUMA-FOCUSED INTERVENTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING BOTH PTSD AND SUD. THESE CURRENT REVIEWS INDICATE THAT THERE IS NO ROBUST DISADVANTAGE BETWEEN TRAUMA-FOCUSED OR SUD TREATMENTS FOR TREATMENT-SEEKERS SUFFERING FROM BOTH PTSD AND SUD. THE SUD AND PTSD TREATMENT APPROACHES ALSO SUGGEST THAT THESE METHODS CAN SUCCESSFULLY TREAT PTSD AND SUD INDIVIDUALLY. THEREBY, INDIVIDUALS BEING TREATED FOR COMORBID PTSD AND SUD SHOULD BE REASSURED THAT THERE IS NO WRONG APPROACH AND THAT TREATMENTS FOR EITHER DISORDERS OR INTEGRATED TREATMENTS FOR PTSD AND SUD ARE LIKELY TO BE BENEFICIAL. THE CURRENT REVIEW SEEKS TO PROVIDE USEFUL GUIDANCE FOR CLINICIANS TO HELP INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING PTSD AND SUD. GAPS IN THE CURRENT LITERATURE AND SUGGESTED AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD WILL BE PRESENTED.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101440 - Printed Poster

Relationship Quality: Associations with Health Outcomes in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Ross, Kharah

Additional Author: Trask, Cheryl

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The pandemic was expected to impact partner relationship access and quality. As close relationships predict mental and physical health, this review aimed to investigate how partner relationship quality during the pandemic impacted health outcomes. METHODS: APA PsycINFO, PubMed Central, and Gale Academic OneFile provided 52 studies for screening. Data

was reviewed and integrated for peer-reviewed studies that included partner relationship quality measures (e.g., support, conflict) and mental (e.g., anxiety) or physical (e.g., hypertension) health during the pandemic ($N=18$). RESULTS: Most studies focused on a unipolar construct of relationship quality (a positive, a negative, or a satisfaction measure; $N=13$) and measured mental health (e.g., depressive symptoms; $N=18$). Overall, higher relationship quality protected against poor health outcomes (e.g., distress, loneliness; $N=18$), including neuroendocrine stress response (saliva cortisol levels) during lockdown ($N=1$). Dyadic coping skills minimized negative correlation of relationship quality and stress ($N=1$). However, during infection surges couples may have engaged in co-rumination that worsened daily anxiety levels ($N=1$). CONCLUSION: Studies suggest clinical interventions or programs aimed at improving relationship quality can positively impact societal health and wellbeing outcomes during societal stressors.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99851 - Printed Poster

Religion, Coping, and Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Unique Responses Among Members of the Bahá'í Faith

Main Presenting Author: Rahimpour, Mitra

Additional Authors: Ysseldyk, Renate ; Matheson, Kim

Abstract: Much research suggests that religion/spirituality can have a positive impact on mental health outcomes associated with trauma. However, most studies have based their findings primarily on samples from major Abrahamic religions while fewer studies have examined followers of less mainstream religions (e.g., the Bahá'í Faith), who might have heightened reactions to stressors given their historical trauma. This study examined potential differences in coping strategies and mental health among an international sample of Bahá'í, Atheist, and Christian participants ($N=155$) during the collective stressor of the COVID-19 pandemic. Bahá'ís reported significantly more positive religious coping than did Christians or Atheists. Moreover, (non)religious affiliation significantly moderated the association between positive religious coping and anxiety, such that more positive religious coping was associated with less anxiety among Bahá'ís while unrelated among Atheists and Christians. Qualitative analyses further indicated that, although all three (non)religious groups experienced mental health impacts of social isolation, Bahá'ís were more likely to rely on religious coping and to connect this with an inclusive worldview. These findings highlight the need for more research to explore the unique responses of Bahá'ís alongside other (non)religious groups who have been the focus of past research.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101113 - Printed Poster

Revisiting a Conceptual Framework for Late-Life Suicide Risk: Investigating the Impact of Trauma and Meaning in Life on Suicide Ideation

Main Presenting Author: Yeschin, Michelle A

Additional Authors: Heisel, Marnin J; Flett, Gordon L

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Older men have high rates of suicide, necessitating investigation of risk and resiliency processes. We explored the contributions of psychological trauma and perceptions of meaning in life (MIL) to suicide ideation in men facing retirement.* **METHODS:** Secondary analyses of cross-sectional data from a study of community-based, psychological groups for men facing retirement. Regression analyses investigated the contributions of trauma history and current symptoms, and MIL to suicide ideation, employing Heisel and Flett's (2016) conceptual framework for late-life suicide risk. **RESULTS:** Trauma history and current trauma symptoms each contributed unique variance to suicide ideation scores; MIL explained further significant variance in suicide ideation. Repeating this analysis with specific domains of MIL revealed that both Attitudinal and Experiential MIL significantly protected against suicide ideation. **CONCLUSIONS:** Findings supported the contention that trauma experiences contribute to suicide ideation among middle-aged and older men. Further investigation is warranted of the unique and combined contributions of trauma and MIL to the onset or worsening of suicide risk. **IMPACT:** Interventions focusing on enhancing attitudinal and experiential meaning may have merit in promoting mental health and reducing suicide ideation among middle-aged and older community-residing older men.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101495 - Printed Poster

Risk and Protective Factors for Self-injurious Behaviour in Secure Services: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Gaylor, Lisa

Additional Authors: Ireland, Jane ; Steene, Lisa Marie Beethoven

Abstract: *RATIONALE - Self-injurious behaviour is a recognised area of concern among psychiatric patients detained in secure settings. This review focused on risk and protective factors for self-harm in forensic hospitals. DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH - Fifty-seven papers were selected for systematic review, drawn from 1,119 found in the initial search. Thematic analysis and meta-ethnography was applied. RESULTS - There was a clear focus on risk factors, with eight identified (in order of occurrence): 1) Raised emotional reactivity and poor emotion regulation, 2) Poor mental health, 3) Traumatic experiences, 4) Personality disorder diagnosis and associated traits, 5) Increased use of outward aggression – dual harm, 6) Constraints of a secure environment and lack of control, 7) Previous self-harm and suicide attempts, and 8) Hopelessness. Protective factors featured less, and only three themes emerged (in order of occurrence): 1) Positive social support and communication, 2) Positive coping skills, and 3) Hope/positive outlook. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT – A proposal to move focus away from ‘risk’ factors, to incorporate ‘needs’, in terms of individual and environmental factors. Next steps may include the development of a measure of protective factors that could increase the validity of risk assessment processes when evaluating the likelihood of self-injury in secure hospital settings.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 98902 - Printed Poster

Savouring and Optimal Experiences in Sport: A Look at Athlete Engagement, Sport Commitment, and Thriving

Main Presenting Author: Schellenberg, Benjamin

Additional Authors: Hillier, Craig ; Verner-Filion, Jérémie; Gaudreau, Patrick

Abstract: *RATIONALE: Athletes can respond to positive experiences by engaging in savouring, a response that involves attempting to prolong or amplify positive feelings. Although research outside of sport has pointed to the benefits of savouring for various aspects of well-being, it is not known if savouring has similar benefits within sport. Our aim was to test if savouring among athletes was associated with several key indices of optimal functioning in sport.* **METHODS:** We recruited athletes ($N = 488$) from Prolific Academic. Athletes completed surveys that assessed savouring, athlete engagement, several forms of well-being (positive and negative affect, subjective vitality), performance satisfaction, and sport commitment. **RESULTS:** Correlation analyses showed that savouring was positively associated with athlete engagement, performance satisfaction, positive affect, subjective vitality, thriving, and enthusiastic sport commitment. Savouring was negatively associated with negative affect and constrained sport commitment. The relationship between savouring and each measure of optimal functioning remained after controlling for performance satisfaction.

CONCLUSIONS: Savouring was associated with all indices of optimal functioning in sport. **IMPACT:** The results suggest that athletes may be able to enhance their sport experiences by increasing their savouring of positive experiences.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 100629 - Printed Poster

Shamed and Invisible: Anti-Mattering and Moral Injury Emotions in 2SLGBTQIA+ Emerging Adults

Main Presenting Author: Lumsden-Ruegg, Heather

Additional Authors: Battaglia, Anthony M; Amini, Tahmina A; Bonfield, Stephan; Flett, Gordon L; Goldberg, Joel O

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals are known to experience high rates of trauma and life stress. However, little is known about their experience of Moral Injury (MI), occurring when one's values are violated. Investigating MI emotions of shame and guilt may provide insight into the emotional distress of emerging adult marginalized populations.* **METHOD:** As part of a larger study, undergrads completed online questionnaires assessing adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), mattering, anti-mattering, and MI emotions. A subgroup of self-identifying 2SLGBTQIA+ participants ($n = 52$) was compared with non-identifying controls ($n = 316$). **RESULTS:** 2SLGBTQIA+ emerging adults endured on average 1.3 more ACEs than the control group. They reported significantly higher MI emotions [$t(77.65) = -4.02$, $p =$

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99758 - Printed Poster

Simultaneous alcohol and cannabis use: Daily order of use predicts alcohol consumption among undergraduate students

Main Presenting Author: Taguba, Korina Kaye M

Additional Authors: Carnrite, Kendra ; Howard, Andrea

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Simultaneous alcohol and cannabis use is a common type of polysubstance use among young adults. Depending on the substance used first, the amount of alcohol consumed might vary. This study examined whether using alcohol versus cannabis first on a simultaneous use day predicted heavier alcohol consumption, and whether this difference depended on daily levels of coping or enhancement motives. *METHODS:* Undergraduate students ($n=370$; $M_{age}=20.8$; $SD=1.5$) completed a 14-weekend daily diary study in Fall 2021. Surveys administered from Friday to Sunday measured alcohol use, cannabis use, their order of use, number of drinks consumed, and motives for simultaneous use. Analyses were restricted to alcohol-only and simultaneous use days ($n=2826$). *RESULTS:* Students consumed more alcohol on simultaneous use days ($M_{drink_s}=4.9$) relative to alcohol-only days ($M_{drink_s}=3.6$). Using cannabis first on simultaneous use days also predicted less alcohol consumption compared to using alcohol first. Coping and enhancement motives did not moderate this effect. *CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:* Using cannabis first on simultaneous use days might be associated with less drinking due to contextual factors associated with cannabis use. Internal (e.g., mood) and external (e.g., setting) contexts may help to clarify links between order of use and risky simultaneous use.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100316 - Printed Poster

Single-Session Psychotherapy for Young Kids through Patient Engagement Techniques (SPYKids): A Pilot Randomized Control Trial

Main Presenting Author: Wiens, Kyla F

Additional Authors: Cameron, Emily ; Tongol, Nicole; Schleider, Jessica; Cheung, Kristene; Roos, Leslie

Abstract: Many families of children with neurodevelopmental problems (NDPs) face obstacles to accessing therapy such as long wait times and high cost. Single-session interventions (SSIs) are one way for parents to learn strategies to address stressful child behaviours, while waiting for more high-intensity services. The Single-Session Intervention for Parents of Young Kids (SPYKids) pilot study aimed to evaluate the impact of the intervention on parenting stress, mental health, and parent and child well-being in families involved in SPYKids compared to services as usual (SAU). Families ($N=29$) of a child between 2 and 5 years old with developmental needs were recruited and randomized to the SPYKids ($n=15$) or SAU ($n=14$) groups. Both groups completed questionnaires, which included questions about feasibility and acceptability and pre/post self-report measures of child mental health, parenting stress and parenting self-efficacy. Participants in the SPYKids group completed one 90-minute session with a trained parent coach where top problem areas were identified, and a concrete action plan was developed. Preliminary pre-post results are expected to reveal that the SPYKids program is a feasible and acceptable intervention for providing accessible and timely front-line support to families. Future directions may include a national program through our child health networks in a multi-site trial.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100863 - Printed Poster

Sleep Macro-Architecture Differences Among Anxiety, Depression, and Comorbid Anxiety-Depression.

Main Presenting Author: Cateaux , Chloé

Additional Authors: Fonseca , Karina ; Oskit , Defne; Higginson, Caitlin; Robillard, Rebecca

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Generalized anxiety disorder, major depressive disorder, and the conjunction of both are associated with subjective and objective sleep disturbances that significantly contribute to the apparition, maintenance, severity, and reappearance of the disorders after treatment. Managing these disturbances can enhance psychiatric treatment effectiveness. However, it is unclear how sleep parameters vary among individuals with sleep complaints across anxiety, depression, and anxiety-depression comorbidity. METHODS: This retrospective polysomnographic study examines sleep macro-architecture in anxiety disorders ($n=95$), major depressive disorders ($n=95$), comorbid anxiety-depression ($n=95$), and those without mental disorders ($n=95$). RESULTS: Preliminary analyses show significant group differences for sleep onset latency and REM sleep latency. The comorbid group took the longest to fall asleep and reach REM sleep, followed by the anxiety group and then the depression group (p)*

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100333 - Printed Poster

Social Anxiety Symptomology and its Relationship to Personal Growth Initiative

Main Presenting Author: Ladouceur, Natasha

Additional Authors: Patenaude, Taylor J; O'Neill , Melanie

Abstract: *Psychological resilience and self-esteem may ameliorate symptoms of social anxiety (SA) (Ebrahimi et al., 2019). Further, personal growth initiative (PGI) is connected to psychological resilience and emotional well-being and could potentially benefit individuals with social anxiety (Thoen and Robitschek, 2013). There is a gap in the current literature regarding the understanding of how social anxiety symptoms impact an individuals pursuit of personal growth. Young adults ($N = 224$) from British Columbia between the ages of 18 and 25 completed questionnaires measuring social anxiety (SIAS and SPS), personal growth (PGIS-II), depression (BDI-II), self-esteem (RSES), perfectionism (PSPS), and help-seeking (SSOSH). Regression analysis revealed social anxiety symptomology and self-esteem account for 27.4% of the variance in behaviours related to personal growth ($R^2 = .274$, $F(3, 209) = 26.24$, $p < .001$). Additionally, self-esteem significantly moderated the relationship between social anxiety and personal growth. Unexpectedly, depression, perfectionism, and help-seeking behavior did not significantly contribute. These findings suggest that PGI may play an important protective role in individuals struggling with social anxiety symptoms.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100566 - Printed Poster

Social Eating Disorder Fears and Self-Ambivalence in Relation to Loss of Control Over Eating

Main Presenting Author: Durcan, Julia

Additional Authors: Lapadat, Laura ; Wilson, Samantha; Mehak, Aiden; Racine, Sarah

Abstract: *Binge-type eating disorders (EDs) are defined by the experience of loss of control (LOC) over eating and often result in unhealthy weight gain and psychological distress. To improve treatment efficacy, growing research is examining social and self-concept related determinants of these EDs. The present study contributes to this research by investigating the link between self-ambivalence (clashing beliefs about the self) and social ED fears (anxiety about being negatively evaluated for eating habits and gaining weight). I hypothesize that: 1) greater self-ambivalence and social ED fears will be associated with more LOC eating, and 2) social ED fears will mediate the relationship between self-ambivalence and LOC eating. Women with binge-type eating disorders ($n = 40$) and control women ($n = 40$) completed self-report measures assessing study constructs. Multiple regression analyses will be used to examine whether self-ambivalence and social ED fears are associated with LOC eating. A mediation analysis will investigate whether social ED fears explain the relationship between self-ambivalence and LOC eating. Identifying potential determinants of binge eating not currently addressed by leading treatment models could improve preventative and intervention approaches and provide those struggling with binge eating more comprehensive care.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100756 - Printed Poster

Sociodemographic and psychosocial correlates of lifetime and preconception cannabis use in expectant fathers

Main Presenting Author: Mathew, Kyoko

Co-Presenting Author: Raptis, Kayli

Additional Authors: McGuire, Emilie ; Andersen, Nicole; Vaillancourt, Monica; Grover, Steven; Da Costa, Deborah

Abstract: *Few studies have examined factors associated with cannabis use amongst males during the transition to parenthood in the Canadian context. This study examined sociodemographic and psychosocial correlates of lifetime and preconception cannabis use among men whose partners were pregnant. A total of 157 expectant fathers (mean age=34.9, SD=4.6) completed online self-report questionnaires assessing sociodemographics, lifestyle, health conditions, and history of emotional problems, stress and mood. Lifetime, past year (preconception), and past month use were self-reported. Multivariate logistic regressions determined correlates of lifetime and past year use. 77.7% of expectant fathers had ever used cannabis, among ever users 80.3% had used more than once and 36.3% reported past year use. Among past year users, 57.9% reported using in the past month and the majority reported using for nonmedical/recreational purposes (95%). The multivariate analysis indicated that being Canadian born, experiencing higher stress and being unmarried, were associated with greater odds of lifetime cannabis use. Becoming a first-time father was the only factor independently associated with a greater likelihood of past-year use. Three in four men report using during their partner's preconception period, a critical window in the prevention and cessation interventions against cannabis use.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99346 - Printed Poster

Sociodemographic Predictors of Engagement in an App-Based Program for Mothers Experiencing Symptoms of Depression or Anxiety

Main Presenting Author: McHardy, Robert J. W.

Additional Authors: Horn, Sarah R.; Joyce, Kayla M.; Rioux, Charlie; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne; Roos, Leslie E.

Abstract: App-based eHealth programs have been shown to improve maternal mental health, but their efficacy depends on program engagement. Little is known about what predicts engagement.

Accordingly, we examined the extent to which sociodemographic factors impact a variety of engagement metrics collected for 110 mothers ($M_{age} = 31.85$, $SD_{age} = 4.67$) who participated in BEAM, an app-based mental health and parenting program for mothers of young children. BEAM includes components such as weekly mood surveys, videos, and group therapy. All sociodemographics were self-reported at baseline. Program engagement was collected via Google Analytics and group therapist reports. Using backward stepwise linear regression, we found varied links between sociodemographics and engagement at the $p < .05$ level. Living in a rural area meant completing more weekly surveys, but also viewing fewer app pages. Maternal age was linked to spending more time watching program videos. Mothers who were married and had older children attended more group therapy. No factors predicted 'overall engagement,' defined as the average of all z -scored metrics. Further, no engagement metrics were linked to baseline mental health symptoms. Overall, findings were a function of how engagement was operationalized. Future engagement research should conceptualize engagement carefully and measure the construct in multiple ways.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99908 - Printed Poster

Stability of obsessive-compulsive-related core dimensions: Results from a 15-year longitudinal study

Main Presenting Author: Till, Jordan

Additional Authors: Parker, James D. A. ; Summerfeldt, Laura J.

Abstract: Harm avoidance (HA) and incompleteness (INC) are two core dimensions thought to underlie obsessive-compulsive symptoms across nonclinical and clinical populations. They are hypothesized to be trait like and are candidate endophenotypes for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Unlike HA, for INC research on both topics is in its infancy. The present study aimed to explore these two hypotheses by investigating the longitudinal stability of HA and, of most interest, INC across a 15-year period spanning emerging adulthood to early middle adulthood. Canadian participants ($n=152$) were assessed for trait HA and INC as post-secondary students and again 15 years later, using the Obsessive-Compulsive Core Dimensions Questionnaire (OC-CCDQ). Multiple regression showed both HA and particularly INC to have moderate levels of independent longitudinal stability, comparable to other psychopathology-related personality traits. Analyses of 15-year change in scores using the Reliable Change Index found the modal profile of both HA and INC to be Stable, followed by Decreased. Our findings indicate that HA and INC can be conceptualized as stable dimensional traits across adulthood, and lend support to their consideration as endophenotypes for OCD. Conceptual and clinical implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99920 - Printed Poster

Student Parents: An Examination of Role Strain, Barriers, Challenges, and Mental Health in the Undergraduate Population

Main Presenting Author: Spoor, Jessica J.M

Additional Authors: Barker, Erin ; Veronneau, Marie-Hélène

Abstract: Student parents are a unique and growing cohort within higher education who balance multiple roles between family, work, and academic studies and are at risk for role strain, psychological distress, and attrition from their programs (van Rhijn et al., 2011). During the COVID-19 lockdown, student-parent roles intensified when stay-at-home measures were implemented and decreased as measures were relaxed (Nikiforidou and Holmes, 2022). Using the COVID-19 context as a model, in the current study we examine how role overload, psychological well-being, and academic burnout differed across the academic year for student parents ($N = 37$). Participants completed an online survey 4 times across the 2020/2021 academic year, corresponding with more and less strict stay-at-home measures. Paired sample t-tests will be conducted to examine mean-level differences in role overload, depressive symptoms, and burnout across time points. It is predicted that student parents will report higher levels of each when stay-at-home restrictions were more stringent, compared to time points when stay-at-home restrictions were eased. The current study will contribute to role strain theory and inform higher education policies to support this population to increase well-being and graduation rates.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100849 - Printed Poster

Suicide Self-Stigma, Friendship Quality, and Help-Seeking in Young Adults Experiencing Suicidal Ideation

Main Presenting Author: Wiliszewski, Abigail S.

Additional Authors: Stewart, Jeremy ; Cohen, Tal; Blondin, Ella; Parvez, Neha

Abstract: Suicidal thoughts are prevalent among young adults, and ideation-to-action theories suggest that interpersonal difficulties contribute to suicidal ideation. Stigma is both a risk factor for, and consequence of, suicidal thoughts and behaviours; stigma may contribute to more suicidal ideation through its negative associations with self-esteem and help-seeking. Self-stigma is a barrier to disclosing information about suicide, yet there is a greater likelihood of disclosure to friends compared to health professionals. This study will test if friendship quality moderates the association between suicide self-stigma and help-seeking intentions among young adults with suicidal ideation. We will recruit at least 55 friendship dyads ($n=22$ currently) of 18- to 25-year-olds with previous suicidal thoughts and behaviours. We will test interactions between self-stigma and friendship quality in predicting self-reported help-seeking intentions for suicidal thoughts, and for emotional problems. We hypothesize that self-stigma will be significantly, negatively associated with help-seeking, and that friendship quality will moderate the association, such that the link between self-stigma and help-seeking will be less strong at high (versus low) friendship quality. Our findings may help in the development of suicide interventions targeting self-stigma and promoting interpersonal connections.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100384 - Printed Poster

Talk To Me About Desire: A Qualitative Investigation of Women's Experiences

Main Presenting Author: Reid, Shannon

Abstract: Sexual desire is a complex psychological construct, and there is variability in the extant desire literature around how to define it. However, desire has been generally defined as an urge to engage in sexual activity, either alone or with a partner. Our scientific understanding of desire, like most things, arose from a model of male sexuality; however, there are important, gendered experiences of desire that have been overlooked, pathologized, or reduced to a numerical rating of frequency or intensity. The goal of this study was to explore how women in long-term relationships experience desire. Participants included 21 women over the age of 25 who were in a relationship for longer than two years. Most were married or cohabitating and reported having children. They participated in semi-structured interviews about their desire for partnered sex and masturbation. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Themes in the data fell into four categories: desire manifestation, reasons for participating in sex, facilitators and inhibitors of desire, and desire definitions. Notably, desire was most often described as responsive in nature rather than manifesting spontaneously. Furthermore, desire was impacted by a wide range of factors further supporting that women's desire is more nuanced than measures of frequency and intensity of sexual thoughts can capture. An understanding of responsive desire is integral to understanding desire in women and may have clinical implications in treating desire difficulties, and in relationship counselling.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 99727 - Printed Poster

The Association of Perceived Stress with Anxiety-related Symptoms during Use of the MindShift app

Main Presenting Author: Jerome, Emily

Additional Authors: Rappaport , Lance ; McLean, Carmen; Van Ameringen, Michael ; Whittal, Maureen

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Despite their potential to increase public accessibility for mental health resources, little prior research evaluated factors that may moderate the utility of e-mental health interventions. Research to identify moderators of e-mental health response would guide the development of interventions to meet the needs of presently underserved populations.

OBJECTIVE: The present study extended a North American open label trial of a smartphone-based mental health app (MindShift, Anxiety Canada) designed by psychologists and psychiatrists to increase public accessibility to evidence-based anxiety resources. Specifically, this study examined the role of perceived self-efficacy and helplessness to moderate individuals response to use of the MindShift app. METHODS: Adults ages 18 to 74 (N=154) in Canada and the USA reported on perceived self-efficacy and helplessness at a pre-treatment baseline assessment as well as after 8- and 16-weeks of using the app. Participants also reported on functional impairment, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms at baseline and after 2-, 4-, 8-, 12-, and 16-weeks of app use.

RESULTS: Participant-reported functional impairment, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms decreased over the 16 weeks that they used the app. Linear change over time in each outcome varied between participants but not as a function of participants baseline self-efficacy or helplessness. Self-

efficacy increased over the 16-week study; helplessness decreased.

CONCLUSION: Overall, the MindShift app may be a useful, scalable, self-guided resource to augment self-efficacy and helplessness in adults seeking help to manage anxiety and related distress.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99308 - Printed Poster

The differential correlates of sexting: Sexual consent awareness is related to consensual sexting, while in-person sexual coercion and perceptions of sexting are related to unsolicited sexting.

Main Presenting Author: Holmes, Emma J

Additional Author: Babchishin, Kelly M

Abstract: Very little research has examined whether the correlates of consensual sexting and unsolicited sexting (i.e., sexts sent without permission) differ. Since unsolicited sexting is associated with worse mental health for the receiver but consensual sexting is not, it is important to examine which factors are related to unsolicited and consensual sexting separately. In an online survey of 2,828 adults (18-30 years old) from the community, participants reported on their sexting behaviours and responded to scales assessing hypothesized correlates of sexting. AUCs measuring the relationship between the correlates and each type of sexting (i.e., consensual and unsolicited) were computed. Correlates with significant AUCs were entered into two logistic regressions, one for each type of sexting. Greater awareness of sexual consent (adjusted Odds Ratio [aOR] = 1.72, 95% CI [1.20, 2.48]) was significantly associated with having sent a consensual sext. More positive perceptions of sexting (aOR = 1.34, 95% CI [1.08, 1.25]) and in-person sexual coercion (aOR = 1.87, 95% CI [1.44, 2.41]) were significantly associated with having sent an unsolicited sext. This suggests that sexual consent awareness and perceptions of sexting may be appropriate targets for sexting sexual education and that prevention programs aimed at reducing in-person sexual coercion may reduce unsolicited sexting.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101246 - Printed Poster

The effect of maladaptive coping and social support on the association between bullying victimization and psychological problems among emerging adults: Implications for interventions

Main Presenting Author: Sarraf, Lisa

Additional Author: Daniels, Tina

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Previous research found that individuals who experienced bullying victimization are more likely to cope maladaptively, notably by avoiding the problem or engaging in self-blame, which contributes to their psychological problems and internalizing symptoms. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether maladaptive coping mediates the association between high school victimization and psychological distress among emerging adults and whether social support moderates the association between high school victimization and maladaptive coping.
METHOD: Undergraduate university students from a Canadian University ($N = 168$, $M_{age} =$

19.06) completed a questionnaire assessing bullying victimization, coping, stress, anxiety, and depression. **RESULTS:** The mediation analyses revealed that maladaptive coping fully mediated the relationship between high school victimization and current psychological distress, including stress, anxiety, and depression. In addition, the moderation analyses revealed that social support did not moderate the association between victimization and maladaptive coping. **CONCLUSIONS:** The results suggest that maladaptive coping is a risk factor for mental health problems following bullying victimization. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Maladaptive coping is an important target of intervention among victims of bullying.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99900 - Printed Poster

The Effects of an Adaptive Music Intervention on Psychosocial and Cognitive Functions of Older Adults: A Pilot and Validation Study

Main Presenting Author: Bolton, Kathryn

Additional Authors: Yang, Lixia ; Yan, Peter; Zhang, Lily

Abstract: Interventions involving music are a non-invasive and enjoyable way to promote benefits to mental health. The current study explores the effectiveness of an adaptive music program in eliciting benefits to psychosocial and cognitive functioning in older adults. A 3-arm randomized controlled trial with 75 healthy adults aged 65 and above will examine the effects of a traditional music program (TM), adaptive music program (AM), and a control group (CG). TM involves personalized music, AM incorporates personalized music with emotional-state-associated soundwaves, and CG experiences an audiobook. The four-week, at-home intervention includes four 30-minute online sessions per week. Assessments occur at pretest, posttest, and a 3-month follow-up. Two 3 (group) \times 2 (session) ANOVA will be run for each psychosocial and cognitive outcome variable to assess the immediate (posttest vs. pretest) and delayed (follow-up vs. pretest) training benefits. Specifically, we are interested in learning the benefits of the AM and TM compared to the CG, and any additional benefits of the AM as compared to the TM. The project has potential health implications in improving psychosocial and cognitive functions of older adults through individualized and adaptive music intervention. The results will shed insight on the development of personalized and technological interventions for older adults.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100826 - Printed Poster

The High Notes: An Exploration of Women's Cannabis Use and Menstrual Cycle Distress

Main Presenting Author: Adineh, Shahla

Additional Authors: Sheinin, Micaela ; Oliver, Casey; Puiras, Erika; Oinonen, Kirsten ; Mazmanian, Dwight

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Societal acceptance of cannabis use has increased, and with it, a growing body of literature regarding women's self-medication with cannabis for menstrual cycle distress. However, there is limited information on the women who use cannabis and how they do so. Descriptive information of a sample of women and their cannabis use is presented. METHODS:

Community members and individuals attending a Northwestern Ontario university ($N = 255$) were recruited for an online study. Participants completed self-report cannabis and menstrual cycle measures. RESULTS: The sample was predominantly young ($M_{age} = 23.2$, $SD = 5.4$) females (100%), identifying primarily as White (77%), South Asian (6%), and Indigenous (4%). Participants were categorized as frequent cannabis users (28%), occasional cannabis users (23%) and non-users (49%). Non-users reported the lowest menstrual cycle distress. Among cannabis users, many reported using two or more modes of intake (42%), with cannabis flower being the most frequently endorsed (53%). CONCLUSIONS: Over half of our sample were self-reported cannabis users. These women reported various modes of intake, with frequent users demonstrating the highest levels of menstrual cycle distress. IMPACT: These findings could assist in understanding women's cannabis use, particularly in relation to menstrual cycle distress, to better understand the potential for self-medication.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100888 - Printed Poster

The Impact of a Combined Neurofeedback and Cognitive Remediation Program on Emotion Regulation in Individuals with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Mizzi, Allison

Additional Authors: Nicholson, Andrew ; Mirabelli, James; Levy, Yarden; Sanger, Brahm; McKinnon, Margaret

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Emotion regulation is a complex skill supported by cognitive processes. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is characterized by emotional and cognitive dysregulation. Goal Management Training (GMT) is a cognitive remediation program that can improve cognitive symptoms in PTSD and may enhance emotion regulation via cognitive processes. Similarly, neurofeedback (NFB) is a type of training that targets brain networks involved in mindful attention. Combining GMT with NFB may be a synergistic approach to improving emotion regulation in PTSD. The current study evaluated GMT and GMT with NFB for improving emotion regulation in individuals with PTSD. METHODS: Seventy-six individuals with PTSD were randomly assigned to GMT, GMT plus NFB (GMT+NFB), or a waitlist control group (WL). GMT and GMT+NFB groups received a standard GMT protocol. The GMT+NFB group completed NFB before GMT sessions. Participants completed questionnaires, including the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, before, after, and 3 months after group. RESULTS: A hierarchical linear model revealed significant improvements in emotion regulation in the GMT and GMT+NFB groups compared to WL. Changes were maintained after 3 months in GMT+NFB only. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: GMT improved emotion regulation in individuals with PTSD. Combining GMT and NFB may be particularly effective for maintaining these skills.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101232 - Printed Poster

The impact of child sexual abuse on sexual health and wellbeing in two-spirit, transgender, and non-binary survivors

Main Presenting Author: Cheek, Oliver

Additional Authors: Smith, Hanley ; Sterling, Morgan; Armstrong, Nicholas ; MacIntosh, Heather; Menard, Amy

Abstract: Despite being at higher risk of victimization, two-spirit, transgender, and non-binary (2S/TNB) survivors of childhood sexual abuse have been excluded from past research in this area. In cisgender populations, a history of childhood sexual abuse is associated with increasing levels of sexual dysfunction, less satisfying sexual experiences, and an increase in some sexual risk behaviours (e.g., involvement in transactional sex); however, little is known about outcomes related to sexual health and wellbeing in 2S/TNB survivors. The goal of this study is to explore the links between childhood sexual abuse and sexual health outcomes in adulthood in 2S/TNB survivors. With the assistance of community partner organizations, adult participants who identify as 2S/TNB will be recruited across Canada and asked to complete measures concerning child sexual abuse, sexual satisfaction and functioning, and sexual risk as well as potential mediators (e.g., sexual health education, attachment). Quantitative results from the survey will be presented; this will include group differences, outcomes of child sexual abuse on sexual health and wellbeing, and relevant mediators. These results will help inform clinicians, educators, and other health professionals about adult sexual health outcomes in 2S/TNB survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100331 - Printed Poster

The impact of mental and physical chronic illness on COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in Canadian youth

Main Presenting Author: Beck, Christina

Additional Authors: The Youth Vaccine Confidence Study Team, - ; Dabrowski, Cian; Gregory, A Maddie; Ames, Megan E; Paterson, Theone S. E.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Chronic illness is a risk factor for more severe COVID-19 infection. While up to 40% of Canadian youth have a chronic illness, this population remains understudied. This study examines impact of chronic illness on vaccine hesitancy in youth and how mental illness and chronic illness load affect vaccine attitudes in chronically ill youth. METHODS: Youth ($n = 2012$) aged 14-25 completed the Canadian Youth Vaccine Survey, which included items asking about vaccine hesitancy/intent, and physical and mental health conditions. Chi-square analyses examined impact of chronic illness on vaccine hesitancy. Binary logistic regression explored impacts of mental illness and number of chronic illnesses on hesitancy in those with chronic illness, controlling for age and sex. RESULTS: Those with chronic illness were no more likely to be vaccine hesitant ($p = .42$). There was no difference in hesitancy between chronically ill youth with and without a mental illness ($p = .13$), and neither mental illness, nor chronic illness load, predicted hesitancy ($p = .45$). CONCLUSIONS: Chronic illness status was unrelated to vaccine hesitancy. Neither having a mental illness, nor having multiple chronic illnesses predicted vaccine hesitancy in youth. IMPACT: Government health campaigns should continue to focus on general risk factors for hesitancy among youth to increase youth vaccination.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101365 - Printed Poster

The impact of study and coping skills acquisition on first-semester, first-year university students' stress, engagement, and academic success

Main Presenting Author: McAllister, Sarah

Additional Authors: Santor, Darcy ; Chapman, Jean-François; Inhaber, Joseph

Abstract: Extensive surveys indicate that an appreciable portion of students arrive at university with skill deficits that have been associated with higher levels of stress and academic disengagement which, in turn, can increase the likelihood of student dropout. However, few studies have examined how the acquisition of study and coping skills may mitigate these concerns during students' first few weeks of their academic journey. 300 students in a first-year 12-week university course teaching study and coping skills will complete baseline, follow-up, and weekly questionnaires including measures of study and coping skills. Results will reveal the trajectory of students' stress as load, stress as worry, and skill acquisition over the semester, as well as these variables' relationship to academic disengagement. Findings will shed light on the effects of study and coping skills acquisition on first-year university students' stress, engagement, and academic success while having important implications for university professors.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100456 - Printed Poster

The Influence of Contamination-Related Cognitive Distortions in the Relationship Between Repugnant Obsessions and Mental Contamination

Main Presenting Author: Leclair-Shefler, Julian

Additional Authors: Krause, Sandra ; Radomsky, Adam S.

Abstract: Contamination-related obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) symptomatology can arise from misappraisals of repugnant intrusive mental events (e.g., thoughts, memories, or images), a phenomenon known as mental contamination (MC). Contamination thought-action fusion (CTAF) and contamination sensitivity (CS) are cognitive distortions believed to play a critical role in the onset and maintenance of MC. However, explorations of the mediating roles of CTAF and CS in the relationship between repugnant thoughts and MC are lacking. A sample of undergraduates ($N = 292$) completed validated questionnaires of these constructs, and a parallel mediation analysis was used to examine the extent to which CTAF and CS explain the relationship between repugnant obsessions and MC. We hypothesized a significantly positive direct effect of repugnant obsessions on MC, with significant indirect effects through CTAF and CS. As hypothesized, we found that repugnant obsessions significantly predicted MC ($\beta = 1.13$, $p < .001$), and that CS was a significant mediator of this effect (indirect effect β coefficient = .31; 95% CI [.21, .42]). However, CTAF was not found to be a significant mediator (indirect effect β coefficient = .001; 95% CI [-.07, .08]). These findings suggest that CS may be an important cognitive therapy intervention target for MC symptoms.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99467 - Printed Poster

The Influence of Emotion Dysregulation on Electronic Nicotine Product Use Among Undergraduate Students: A Secondary Data Analysis Investigating the Mediating Role of Perceived Peer Use and Approval

Main Presenting Author: Soleimankhan, Ali (Arshia)

Additional Authors: Keough, Matthew ; Kim, Andrew (Hyounsoo); Hodgins, David ; Shead, N. Will

Abstract: This study investigates factors influencing electronic nicotine product (ENP) use among university students, focusing on emotion dysregulation and peer perceived norms, considering rising ENP usage and sparse data on its long-term health effects. We conducted a secondary analysis of survey data from 723 Canadian undergraduates examining ENP use, perceived norms, emotion dysregulation, and demographics. Analytical methods included descriptive statistics, bivariate correlations, t-tests, and mediation analyses using SPSS. We identified a significant association between emotion dysregulation and increased ENP use and related harms in students, with a tendency to overestimate peer usage, particularly for typical students but not close friends. Moreover, while descriptive norms significantly mediated the link between emotion dysregulation and both disordered and frequent ENP use, particularly concerning typical students, injunctive norms did not exhibit this mediating effect. Public health strategies should focus on emotion regulation-focused prevention and interventions, alongside campaigns to correct ENP norms misperceptions. The study lays the groundwork for further exploration into the intricate relationship between emotion dysregulation and ENP use, highlighting the need for broader demographic samples, refined diagnostic tools, and longitudinal study designs.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 99427 - Printed Poster

The Interplay of Cultural and Gender Influences on Attitudes to Singing: A Cross-Cultural Study between English-speaking Canadians and Chinese Individuals

Main Presenting Author: Chen, Ruoge (Juno)

Co-Presenting Author: Campbell, Keridwen Bennett

Additional Authors: Cohen, Annabel Joan; Heng, Lena

Abstract: Singing is linked to various biopsychosocial benefits, yet many people are reluctant to sing. This study explores factors influencing attitudes toward singing, focusing on language exposure and voice-gender alignment. We hypothesize that negative attitudes are tied to non-tonal language (where pitch does not control the word meaning) and voice-gender incongruence. This mixed-method study involves two cultural groups, English-speaking Canadians and Chinese across five gender groups: cisgender men and women, transgender men and women, and nonbinary individuals. Participants complete online attitude questionnaires, along with demographic surveys, and Music Sophistication Index (Gold-MSI) to assess their gender, language and music background. Data analyses will reveal whether 1) Canadians exhibit poorer attitudes to singing due to minimal pitch adjustment compared to tonal-language using Chinese; 2) transgender and nonbinary individuals experience heightened voice-gender incongruence, leading to more negative attitude than cisgender individuals; 3) experience with a tone language and its greater demands on pitch control than a non-tone language, link to reduced gender effects in Chinese participants. This study, supported by the New Frontiers in

Research Fund (SSHRC), aims to enhance understanding of attitudes to singing, potentially foster singing participation and well-being.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101638 - Printed Poster

The Model of Excellencism and Perfectionism and The Basic Psychological Needs: Are They Need Satisfying or Frustrating Strivings?

Main Presenting Author: Andrade, Giovanni

Co-Presenting Author: Pétrin-Pomerleau, Philippe

Additional Author: Gaudreau, Patrick

Abstract: There is an ongoing controversial debate on whether perfectionism can be considered adaptive or maladaptive. A distinction between striving for perfection and striving for excellence has recently been made in the literature to address this important question. In the current research, it is proposed that basic psychological needs theory (BPNT) offers a broad framework to clarify their associations with the satisfaction and frustration of the needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. In the same manner that plants need water, sunshine, and minerals to thrive, the basic psychological needs are considered essential for individuals to thrive and lead fulfilling lives. A diverse sample of students, employees, and unemployed people ($N=317$) between the ages of 18 and 28 was recruited on Prolific Academic. Participants completed measures on perfectionism, excellencism, psychological need satisfaction and need frustration. Contrary to prior findings, linear regression analyses suggest that perfectionism, above and beyond striving for excellence, is associated with higher perceived need frustration. Conversely, striving for excellence is associated with higher perceived need satisfaction. These findings indicate that perfectionism is either unneeded or detrimental to the fulfilment of the basic psychological needs which weakens the claim of perfectionism being adaptive.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101369 - Printed Poster

The non-self as a predictor of depression and anxiety

Main Presenting Author: Munro, Samantha M

Additional Author: Price, E. Lisa

Abstract: The present study investigated the non-self as a predictor of depression and anxiety after controlling for variance explained by recollected caregiver sensitivity in childhood and attachment styles in adulthood. The non-self captures a profound state of being. The non-self reflects feelings of having no sense of self, feelings of absence of existence, invisibility, being empty and persistent loneliness. The study consisted of 185 Canadian and American participants who all reported being in a current romantic relationship, and who responded to survey questions using MTurk. All individuals who participated in the current study were selected based on variables of interest from a larger study. The research explored a new construct of the sense of self, referred to as the non-self. The study used a newly created measure of the non-self to investigate its predictive ability of depression and anxiety. This construct has not been previously studied. The data were analyzed using bootstrapped hierarchical multiple regressions. The non-self contributed a significant amount of variance in the

prediction of depression and anxiety after controlling for caregiver sensitivity and attachment styles, 21% and 16%, respectively. Future research should include the non-self to further our understanding of depression and anxiety and determine if there are clinical applications in the use of the measure.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99165 - Printed Poster

The relationship between childhood compassion-oriented vegetarianism and anxiety onset during adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Sagoo, Maya

Abstract: *LIMITED RESEARCH HAS CONSIDERED THE LINK BETWEEN ANXIETY RISK IN ADULTHOOD AND CHILDHOOD VEGETARIAN DIET MOTIVATED BY ANIMAL COMPASSION. THIS STUDY INVESTIGATES IMPACTS OF CHILDHOOD VEGETARIANISM DUE TO ANIMAL COMPASSION ON ADULT ANXIETY ONSET, FOCUSING ON UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DIET AUTONOMY DURING FORMATIVE YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT. A TOTAL OF 93 (N = 93) VEGETARIAN ADULT PARTICIPANTS WITH AN AVERAGE AGE OF 35.5 (M = 35.5) WERE RECRUITED. CHILDHOOD DIETARY PATTERNS AND CURRENT PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE WERE ASSESSED THROUGH A SELF-REPORT SURVEY, MEASURING THE ASSOCIATION OF VEGETARIANISM DUE TO COMPASSION FOR ANIMALS IN CHILDHOOD TO ADULT ANXIETY. RESULTS INDICATE A SIGNIFICANTLY POSITIVE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COMPASSION IN VEGETARIANS AS A CHILD AND ADULT ANXIETY IN ADULTHOOD ($R = 0.238$, $P < 0.022$). RESULTS INDICATE CHILDHOOD VEGETARIANISM MOTIVATED BY ANIMAL COMPASSION IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY IN ADULTHOOD. IMPLICATION OF RESULTS CAN GUIDE HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS TO SUPPORT HOLISTIC WELL-BEING IN CHILDREN DUE TO THE MULTIFACETED INFLUENCES OF DIET ON ANXIETY ONSET IN ADULTHOOD DUE TO SOCIAL, COGNITIVE, NUTRITIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL IMPACTS ON DEVELOPMENT. RESULTS CAN FURTHER RECOMMEND PARENTAL ADVICE ON CHILD AUTONOMY, ADDRESS IMPACTS OF DIET ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND INDICATE EARLY SIGNS OF ANXIETY THEREFORE PROMOTING EARLY INTERVENTION.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101561 - Printed Poster

The Relationship between Disordered Eating Behaviour and Post-Substance Use Treatment Outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Sheppard, Sarah L

Co-Presenting Author: Marchant, Elliott

Abstract: *Inpatient treatment is one of the primary treatment options for substance use disorders; however, it is costly. Improving post-treatment outcomes is imperative, as many cannot afford to return for further treatment, and the mortality rates associated with substance use are high. Individuals with co-morbid eating disorders (EDs) have been found to have poorer substance use treatment outcomes, including increased relapse and poorer overall psychosocial functioning. Disordered eating behaviours (DEBs) like restriction, bingeing, and purging behaviours that do not meet the clinical threshold for an ED diagnosis have been found to relate to long-term psychological*

distress; however, an investigation into how DEB may relate to post-treatment outcomes has not yet been undertaken. The present study will investigate the relationships between DEB and treatment outcomes by surveying individuals who have attended an inpatient substance use facility. By measuring DEB along with treatment outcomes, including psychological distress, drug-taking behaviour, current sobriety status, and overall quality of life, this project aims to quantify any relationship between DEB and post-treatment outcomes. The results of this study will be used to inform the addiction treatment community about a potential gap in treatment support to improve post-treatment outcomes for those struggling with substance use.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 99380 - Printed Poster

The Relationship Between Migraines and Mental Health in Women

Main Presenting Author: Thorsteinson, Venezya H

Additional Author: Gallant, Natasha L

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Women are more likely than men to experience migraines. Anxiety, depression, trauma, and discrimination have all been found among migraine populations. The present study was conducted to better understand the relationship between migraines and mental health in women. *METHODS:* A case-control study with a migraine condition and a non-migraine condition was conducted. Eligibility included women who were at least 18 years of age. Participants with migraines completed questionnaires about their migraines characteristics. All participants completed questionnaires on mental health and gendered discrimination. A series of one-way analyses of variance were conducted to compare mental health between the two conditions. Multiple linear regressions were conducted to test the influence of anticipated gender discrimination (AGD) on mental health. *RESULTS:* The migraine group experienced significantly higher levels of depression, anxiety, trauma, and AGD than the non-migraine group. AGD was significantly predictive of mental health scores within the migraine sample. *CONCLUSIONS:* Overall, we found that mental health outcomes were higher within the migraine population and that AGD impacts mental health outcomes for women with migraines. *ACTION/IMPACT:* This study has the potential to contribute to the adjustment of therapeutic or pharmacological interventions for migraine.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100865 - Printed Poster

The role of interoceptive awareness in the link between ADHD and intuitive eating

Main Presenting Author: Ciccarelli, Joelle

Co-Presenting Author: Jiang, Yuanyuan

Additional Author: Armstrong, Laura L

Abstract: *Intuitive eating (IE) is an approach often used for eating disorder recovery, and individuals with ADHD are at high risk for eating disorders. Individuals with ADHD may also have impaired interoceptive awareness (IA), and IA may be associated with IE. This study examined the relationships among ADHD symptoms, IA and IE. In particular, the role of IA in the link between ADHD and IE was investigated. Fifty-five adults (mean age: 30.6 years, range: 18-62 years) with varying levels of*

ADHD symptoms (29 with diagnosed ADHD) completed online questionnaires that included the Adult ADHD Self-report Scale, Intuitive Eating Scale-2, and Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness. Bivariate correlations showed that higher ADHD symptoms were related to less IE using hunger satiety cues, $r = -.31$, $p < .05$.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101493 - Printed Poster

The role of male role models in stimulating reading motivation: A validation study of the BlizzLecture and RapLecture programs.

Main Presenting Author: Mazerolle, Marie-Pier

Additional Authors: Long, Marie-Josée ; Bossé-Perron, Lisa; Roy-Charland, Annie

Abstract: Learning to read is a vital skill and essential for daily life. However, the learning processes varies among children, with high achievers and motivated students finding it easier to develop an interest in reading. Notably, the use of models to demonstrate that reading can be an interesting and enjoyable activity can help in identity construction and to develop a positive relationship with reading. This study validated the effectiveness of a community-based literacy program to improve reading motivation using positive and inspiring models: local high-level hockey players. A total of 124 students in grades 3 to 6 (52 girls, 72 boys) were separated in experimental and control groups, with both groups completing a pre-test and a post-test. Students completed the French versions of (1) the Scale of measuring self-efficacy in elementary school students, (2) the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and (3) the Self-determined reading motivation scale. The students in the experimental group followed the Blizzlecture or Raplecture program. They attended the 10–12-week program from January to April 2023. Results revealed a significant interaction between test time and group for external motivation with introjected regulation. Students of the Blizz/Raplecture programs observed a decrease of their motivation in reading for reasons of guilt or shame that was not observed in the control group.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99153 - Printed Poster

The role of trait-mindfulness, minority stress, and distress tolerance in coping-motivated substance use among transgender and gender-nonconforming (TGNC) adults

Main Presenting Author: Kasprzyk, Agata

Additional Authors: Santaguida, Maria ; El-Khoury , Bassam

Abstract: Transgender and Gender Nonconforming (TGNC) individuals face high rates of discrimination, leading to an increased exposure to stress; which has been found to relate to a higher rate of substance misuse. Stress-coping models of addiction propose that certain individuals consume substances to cope with stress; yet alternative stress reduction strategies, such as mindfulness, exist. Trait mindfulness, defined as the innate capacity of paying attention to present-moment with no judgment, has been associated with lower incidences of heavy substance use. However, trait mindfulness has not been researched among TGNC adults who engage in coping-motivated substance use. The current study aims to cross-sectionally investigate the relation between minority stress and

coping-motivated substance use among TGNC adults. It also aims to explore the moderating role of trait mindfulness and the mediating role of distress tolerance in this relation. Cisgender and TGNC participants will also be compared. A sample of 300 cis and TGNC adults will be recruited to complete a battery of validated self-report measures (12/2023 - 03/2024). Multiple linear regression analyses will be used to assess the relationships between variables (03/2024). Ultimately, this research may inform the development of mindfulness-based interventions aimed at reducing coping-motivated substance use among TGNC adults.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100670 - Printed Poster

The Significance of Sense of Belonging for PTSD Symptom Management in Veterans and First Responders

Main Presenting Author: Salehi, Paniz

Additional Authors: Taghdisi, Dorrin ; Zhou, Zehua (Jo); Shekarloo, Parsa; Alipour, Kimia; Ferrari, Michel

Abstract: WHILE RESEARCH SHOWS THAT ACCESS TO A SUPPORT SYSTEM HELPS IN POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD) SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT, OUR STUDY REVEALS THAT THESE SYSTEMS MAY BE INEFFECTIVE WITHOUT SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS. PTSD INTERVENTIONS ENCOURAGE THOSE WITH PTSD TO BUILD A SUPPORT SYSTEM OF FRIENDS AND FAMILY THEY CAN TURN TO FOR EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL SUPPORT. HOWEVER, SUPPORT SYSTEMS ALSO EXPERIENCE REDUCED QUALITY OF LIFE, MAKING PEOPLE WITH PTSD "FEEL LIKE BURDENS," RUSHED INTO OR ABRUPTLY EXCLUDED FROM THE "NORMAL LIFE" WHILE HINDERING HEALING AND MEANING-MAKING. THUS, PTSD SYMPTOMS CAN PERSIST EVEN IN PEOPLE ALREADY WELL-LINKED TO A NETWORK OF PEOPLE. FROM THE THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS OF 8 FIRST RESPONDERS AND VETERANS RECRUITED AFTER COMPLETING THE VALHALLA RETREAT PROGRAM, WE IDENTIFIED THAT A SENSE OF BELONGING—ENCOMPASSING ACCEPTANCE, CONNECTION, SHARED EXPERIENCES, AND RECIPROCAL COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS—PLAYS A MORE CRUCIAL ROLE IN SYMPTOM REDUCTION THAN THE MERE PRESENCE OF A SUPPORT SYSTEM. THESE PEOPLE WERE USUALLY NOT FAMILY, FRIENDS OR COWORKERS BUT PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR DIAGNOSES OR EXPERIENCES. THESE INSIGHTS ADVOCATE FOR AN EVOLVED APPROACH IN PTSD TREATMENT MODALITIES AND REDEFINING OF SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN PTSD CARE, SPECIFICALLY IN THE FIRST RESPONDERS AND VETERAN POPULATIONS WITH PTSD WHO ALSO EXPERIENCED SANCTUARY TRAUMA AND MORAL INJURIES.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100729 - Printed Poster

The type of social support matters: active but not passive social support increases exercise output in emerging adults: an experimental investigation

Main Presenting Author: LeBaron, Derek R

Additional Authors: Morden, Marla ; Szilagyi, Andrew R

Abstract: Social support yields various health benefits, from promoting exercise commitment and adherence, to contributing to positive mental health outcomes. The current study investigated how active vs. passive or neglectful social support impacts exercise performance when delivered by loved ones (friends, romantic partners) vs. a stranger (confederate). Participants were randomly assigned to three social support conditions (active, (passive/neglectful, and none) across five groups (social support X relationship type and one control). All groups completed two air bike trials aiming for maximum wattage output: one with support and one without support, counter-balanced within conditions. Data was analyzed using a repeated measures ANOVA with social support and relationship type as the between level factors and maximum wattage as the within subject factor. Results revealed that active social support from loved ones increased exercise performance, while passive/neglectful social support from loved ones decreased exercise performance compared to the control group (no support) and the stranger condition. This study highlights the importance of active social support, particularly from loved ones, in promoting exercise performance, and underlines the harmful effects of neglect. These results may inform interventions aimed at improving the physical activity and health of emerging adults.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100567 - Printed Poster

The validity of the Addictive eating behaviors scale (AEBS) among binge eating spectrum.

Main Presenting Author: Bourque, Camille

Additional Authors: Legendre, Maxime ; Bégin, Catherine; Iceta, Sylvain

Abstract: Food addiction (FA) and binge eating disorder (BED) co-occurred and shared compulsive eating symptoms such as loss of control overeating, overconsumption of food despite negative consequences and repeated failed attempts to reduce consumption of food (Di Giacomo et al. 2022). In this context, it is important, when using an instrument that captures FA, to evaluate how the latter performs in a population presenting a BED or binge eating behaviors (i.e., Binge-spectrum eating disorders). The most widely used tool in the field of food addiction is the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS 2.0). Recently, a new instrument that captures the Addictive Eating Behavior Scale (AEBS) has been developed, this latter includes two subscales (1) increased reactivity to reward-related cues and (2) decreased ability to exert inhibitory control. The purpose of the present study is to validate the French-Canadian version of the AEBS among a clinical sample characterized by binge eating spectrum and high BMI and to evaluate the discrimination capacity of the AEBS over YFAS to capture compulsive eating behavior. The sample is composed 220 participants, older than 18 years old with a BMI of at least 25 kg/m², recruited through a multidisciplinary clinic on eating disorders and obesity. To enroll in the study, participants had to anonymously complete online questionnaires which include the AEBS, the YFAS 2.0, the binge Eating Scale (BES) and the dietary subscale of the Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ) and to take part in an interview with a psychologist to assess the presence of an eating disorder according to the DSM-5 criteria. Results show that the two-factor structure was confirmed and provided a good fit for data (normed χ^2 (χ^2/df) = 145, CFI = 0.973, RMSEA (90% CI) = 0.045 (0.026-0.062), SRMR = 0.054). Factor loadings were all significant and ranged from 0.55 to 0.82 (except for item 15 = 0.27). McDonald's Omega revealed high internal consistency for the entire questionnaire (ω = .89) and both subscales "appetite drive" (ω = .84) and "low dietary control" (ω = .88). Correlations showed that the AEBS is related positively with the YFAS 2.0 ($p < .001$), the BES ($p < .001$) and BMI ($p < .001$) as well as negatively with the dietary subscale ($p < .001$). The study shows that the AEBS is valide among binge eating spectrum.

Nevertheless, its contribution over and above the YFAS is modest. Thus, in according to Vanik and Meule (2018), we need to be cautious when adding tools that measure constructs that are close to those of existing ones as we may contribute further to jangle fallacy in the field.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101512 - Printed Poster

To reject or embrace: Impact of inducing self-compassion among socially anxious individuals on peer empathy

Main Presenting Author: Hawkins, Abbey

Co-Presenting Author: Szczyglowski, Kamila A.

Additional Author: Kocovski, Nancy L.

Abstract: Socially anxious individuals often use safety behaviours in an attempt to reduce negative evaluation, however, these behaviours have been shown to lead to judgement from others. Self-compassion is associated with lower levels of anticipatory anxiety, distress, and use of avoidance safety behaviours among socially anxious individuals. However, possible interpersonal benefits of self-compassion during social stressors have yet to be explored. The goal of the present study is to evaluate whether inducing self-compassion prior to a social stressor leads to greater empathy from others. Participants with elevated social anxiety (current $n = 49$, goal of $n = 100$ expected by April 2024) are randomly assigned to a self-compassion or control writing task before interacting with a confederate and delivering a presentation. Following the social stressor, the confederate completes a measure of feelings of empathy towards the participant. It is hypothesized that confederates will report greater empathy for participants in the self-compassion condition, compared to the control condition, possibly due to decreased use of avoidance safety behaviours. Understanding the role empathy and self-compassion play in interpersonal relationships for those with social anxiety may help to reduce negative evaluations and social avoidance.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100962 - Printed Poster

Transdiagnostic Internet-delivered Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: Understanding Variations in Amount, Duration and Nature of Therapist Support

Main Presenting Author: Hadjistavropoulos, Heather

Additional Author: Peynenburg, Vanessa

Abstract: Background: Internet-delivered cognitive behaviour therapy (ICBT) is efficacious and increases treatment access. Nevertheless, the brevity of therapist support represents a concern for some patients. This poster summarizes three studies that examined the impact of more immediate therapist support, greater therapist attention to homework, and extended therapist support. Methods: In all studies, patients completed a transdiagnostic ICBT program and were assessed at 8 weeks and 6 months. In study 1, patients were randomized to one-business-day therapist response ($n = 233$) vs once-weekly response ($n = 216$). In study 2, patients were randomized to homework check-ins ($n = 292$) or not ($n = 301$). In study 3, patients ($n = 434$) were randomized to 8 weeks of support with/without an extension and with/without a booster lesson. Implementation strengths and challenges

were assessed. Results: Across studies and conditions, large symptom reductions and high treatment satisfaction were found. From an implementation perspective, a one-business-day email response increased costs and organizational challenges, while homework records, extended therapist support and booster sessions did not. Conclusions: While outcomes were the same, the studies contribute to understanding the feasibility of therapist strategies for personalizing ICBT. Impact: The results have informed therapist practices in ICBT.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99448 - Printed Poster

TRIPP to Tranquility: Evaluating the Effects of Perceived Stress and a Virtual Reality (VR) Meditation on State Mindfulness in Novice Meditators

Main Presenting Author: Tat, Natasha H

Abstract: Student mental health concerns highlight the need for brief and effective stress-reduction strategies. Traditional mindfulness practices are often impractical for students' demanding schedules. Virtual Reality (VR) technology is recently being used to support mindfulness training. This undergraduate honors thesis study, to be completed by April 2024, uses a one-group pretest-posttest design to explore the impact of a single, brief VR mindfulness session on undergraduates new to meditation ($n \geq 30$). The main variable under investigation is the change in scores on the State Mindfulness Scale (SMS), recorded pre- and post-intervention. Perceived Stress will be examined as a mediating variable and will be measured using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10). A one-tailed paired samples t-test will be conducted to determine whether VR mindfulness significantly increases state mindfulness. A Person's correlation will be computed between the state mindfulness difference score and the PSS-10 scores to determine if there is a positive correlation. Such findings would suggest that the effects of VR mindfulness in inducing state mindfulness are greater for students who have higher stress. Pending results and conclusions will explore the efficacy of VR mindfulness interventions in the student population and provide valuable insight into a novel approach for improving student well-being.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100396 - Printed Poster

Understanding Callous-Unemotional Traits and Relationships in Youth: Examining the Association Between Callous or Uncaring Traits and Attachment Anxiety and Avoidance

Main Presenting Author: Frankiewicz, Katie

Additional Authors: Mangialardi, Alessandra C; Dawson, Alexis ; Craig, G Stephanie

Abstract: Background Callous-unemotional (CU) traits are characterized by a lack of empathy and display of callous and uncaring behaviour. Research has suggested that environmental factors, particularly the caregiver-child attachment relationship, may be salient in the development of CU traits. Adult studies have found CU traits to be associated with attachment anxiety and avoidance, yet research in youth has primarily focused on overall attachment security. This study aims to examine the association between attachment dimensions and CU traits subscales (callousness and uncaring traits). Methods A community sample of 335 Canadian adolescents (49.6% girls, 6.4% TGNC) between 12-18

($M = 15.80$, $SD = 1.46$) completed an online self-report measuring CU traits subscales and attachment anxiety and avoidance. Results Correlations revealed a significant relationship between callousness and attachment anxiety ($r = .22$, $p =$

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100571 - Printed Poster

Understanding Gender Differences on Pain Variability and Psychosocial Outcomes among Adults with Chronic Pain: The CircaPain Project

Main Presenting Author: Lamoureux, Elisabeth

Co-Presenting Authors: Gowdy, Hailey; Taccardi, Doriane

Additional Authors: Singer, Lesley Norris; Daly-Cyr, Jennifer; Choinière, Manon; Ghasemlou, Nader; Pagé, Gabrielle

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* While gender is known to influence pain across chronic pain conditions, little research has examined the impact of gender on chronic pain fluctuations and psychological outcomes. *METHODS:* 636 Canadian adults with chronic pain (age=57.0±13.2 years, 84.5% woman) were recruited to take part in the CircaPain Project and completed online baseline questionnaires documenting pain type, pain duration, pain intensity, and psychological distress. Pain was also tracked via 3xdaily e-diary for 7 days. Multiple linear regression models stratified by gender were ran to examine how age, anxiety, depression and pain catastrophizing are associated with pain variability (standard deviation of pain intensity throughout the diary period) among those who completed at least 50% of diaries. Given the sample's lack of diversity (~2.4% gender diverse), models were only ran for women and men. *RESULTS:* Results showed that younger age and lower levels of anxiety were significantly associated with greater pain variability for women ($B = -0.005$, $p =$

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101292 - Printed Poster

Understanding Players' Awareness of, and Engagement with, the GameSense Responsible Gambling Program in Massachusetts Casinos

Main Presenting Author: Gaudett, Gray E

Additional Authors: Davis, Christopher G.; Wohl, Michael; Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: As excessive gambling is associated with a range of social harms, stakeholders have developed tools to promote responsible gambling (RG) and minimize gambling related harms. For example, GameSense, a prevention initiative used in all Massachusetts' casinos. However, the effectiveness of such programs relies on players' awareness and engagement. This research investigated the factors that influence players' perceptions of, and engagement with, GameSense. A total of 1109 casino loyalty program members at any of the 3 casinos in the state were asked about their thoughts about the GameSense brand and the tools it provides. The study found that players who interacted with GameSense accepted less personal responsibility for their gambling, reported higher symptoms of disordered gambling, and were less likely to set limits on their gambling expenditures than those who had not interacted with GameSense. Players who were at greater risk of disordered

gambling were also more likely to believe GameSense was designed for players like them. The results suggest that GameSense is currently challenged in terms of how players perceive the program. Specifically, it is perceived as an intervention program rather than a program designed to facilitate RG among all players. Efforts are needed to increase awareness and engagement of the program across the broad spectrum of gamblers.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100610 - Printed Poster

Understanding the Efficacy of Medical Cannabis in the Management of PTSD: A Nationwide Survey Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Fonseca, Karina L

Additional Authors: Robillard, Rébecca ; Kendzerska, Tetyana; Belanger, Stephanie; Reyes, Julián; Murkar, Anthony

Abstract: RATIONALE: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is one of the leading motives of cannabis use for medical purposes. Concerns remain regarding the safety and efficacy of cannabis for PTSD, emphasizing the need for empirical evidence. METHODS: We surveyed 120 cannabis users and 52 non-users with PTSD to gain insight into their experiences with PTSD and depressive symptoms, sleep issues, pain, cognitive complaints, substance use, cannabis use parameters and perceived effects. RESULTS: Both groups had similar demographics and there were no group differences in comorbid conditions, PTSD severity, or cognitive complaints ($p > .05$). The cannabis group had milder symptoms of substance abuse and a lower proportion of people using sleep medications. Perceived positive effects of cannabis included improvements in anxiety(87%), physical pain(85%), mood(83%), sleep quality(81-89%), irritability(80%), and nightmares(79%). 37% of respondents experienced challenges finding their ideal cannabis dosage, highlighting the lack of evidence-based guidance and treatment challenges. CONCLUSION: According to the perceived effects, medical cannabis has a generally safe profile for PTSD and may reduce reliance on other medications without symptom exacerbation. IMPACT: Our findings emphasize the need for evidence-based resources to facilitate personalized approaches of medical cannabis use for PTSD.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99847 - Printed Poster

Unveiling the Impact of Cognitive Schemas: Navigating Personal Recovery, Symptoms, and Functioning in Schizophrenia

Main Presenting Author: Hamzai, Hanna V

Additional Author: Best, Michael W

Abstract: MALADAPTIVE COGNITIVE SCHEMAS INFLUENCE SYMPTOM MAINTENANCE AND IMPAIRED FUNCTIONING AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA SPECTRUM DISORDERS (SSDS). IN CONTRAST, POSITIVELY VALENCED COGNITIVE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE SELF ARE INVOLVED IN CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY IN SSDS. COGNITIVE SCHEMAS LIKEWISE INFLUENCE THE PERSONAL SENSE OF RECOVERY AMONG NON-CLINICAL POPULATIONS. NEVERTHELESS, THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE

SCHEMAS IN PERSONAL RECOVERY IN SSDS REMAINS UNKNOWN. 71 INDIVIDUALS DIAGNOSED WITH SSDS WERE ASSESSED ON MEASURES OF SELF/OTHER SCHEMAS, PERSONAL RECOVERY, SYMPTOM SEVERITY, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING. NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EVALUATIONS OF THE SELF AND OTHERS EXPLAINED A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF VARIANCE IN PERSONAL RECOVERY (44%). THESE CONSTRUCTS ALSO EXPLAINED A SIGNIFICANT, ALTHOUGH NOTABLY LOWER, PROPORTION OF VARIANCE IN PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING (18%) AND SYMPTOM SEVERITY (13%). PERSONAL RECOVERY EXHIBITED ASSOCIATIONS WITH A BROADER RANGE OF CORE SCHEMA DIMENSIONS IN COMPARISON TO SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING. ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CORE SCHEMAS AND PERSONAL RECOVERY PERSISTED EVEN WHEN THE INFLUENCE OF SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING WERE ACCOUNTED FOR. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THE IMPORTANCE OF TARGETING SCHEMAS IN INTERVENTIONS TO ENHANCE BOTH SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE RECOVERY OUTCOMES AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SSDS.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99962 - Printed Poster

Usability of a Prenatal Internet Intervention for Promoting Maternal Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Raptis, Kayli

Co-Presenting Author: Mathew, Kyoko

Additional Authors: Vaillancourt, Monica ; Deville-Stoetzel, Nadia; Nguyen, Vi Tuong; Schwartz, Hannah; Da Costa, Deborah

Abstract: Pregnant individuals were identified as a group vulnerable to the mental health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Usability of a psychoeducational self-guided digital intervention (DI) to promote mental health during the perinatal period amidst the pandemic is described. The HealthyMoms DI contains information on mental health, parenting, health behaviours, and strategies to optimize each. A total of 202 pregnant individuals (mean age=32.7, SD 4.5) completed an online self-report survey assessing socio-demographics, mental health and postpartum depression health literacy (PoDLIS) at study entry and 8 weeks after exposure to the DI. The System Usability Scale (SUS) was administered at the follow-up and system usage analytics tracked user engagement in real time. In total, 86.6% of participants logged on to the DI (mean total 3±3). Learning modules were accessed by 89% of users (mean 3.8±3.5) out of 19. Top 3 viewed were Physical Activity (45.7%), Emotional Wellness (41.7%) and Nutrition (41.1%). Usability was rated above average (mean SUS 75.7, SD,14.9). Statistically significant improvements on the PoDLIS total score were found, particularly related to knowledge about how to seek information on postpartum depression. HealthyMoms shows promise as an acceptable digital resource for delivering education related to healthy behaviours and mental health during the perinatal period.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101274 - Printed Poster

Using a co-design approach to develop a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY)

Main Presenting Author: Tariq, Maham

Co-Presenting Author: Brush, Megan

Additional Authors: Farr, Sarah ; Moghimi, Elnaz; Kim, Soyeon

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: FROM MARCH 2020 TO 2021, THE RISK OF ONTARIO YOUTH DEVELOPING A MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE INCREASED BY 50%. TO ADDRESS THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, THIS PROJECT COLLABORATED WITH YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN ONTARIO, CANADA, TO CO-DESIGN A PREVENTATIVE ONLINE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR YOUTH (POMHPY) FOCUSED ON IMPROVING MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL WELLBEING. METHODS: INITIALLY, LITERATURE REVIEWS WERE USED TO IDENTIFY EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS TO INTEGRATE INTO THE PROGRAM. A SURVEY AND TWO FOCUS GROUPS WERE THEN USED TO CAPTURE YOUTHS' MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNs AND PROGRAM NEEDS. THE FINDINGS WERE PRESENTED TO COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOR ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK AND TO REFINE THE PROGRAM. A SECOND SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUP EXPLORED THE LIKELIHOOD OF PROGRAM USE AND PILOTED THE FIRST PROGRAM SESSION. RESULTS: THE FINDINGS SUPPORTED DEVELOPING A 6-WEEK VIRTUAL PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AGES 12-25 YEARS. POMHPY WAS SUGGESTED TO BE LED BY YOUTH FACILITATORS, FOCUSING ON TEACHING MENTAL, SOCIAL, AND PHYSICAL WELLNESS STRATEGIES THROUGH VARIOUS EVIDENCE-BASED, INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE TO IMPROVE INCLUSIVITY AND ENCOURAGE MARGINALIZED AND RACIALIZED YOUTH PARTICIPATION. CONCLUSIONS: THE CO-DESIGN APPROACH SUPPORTED POMHPY'S DEVELOPMENT BY YOUTH, FOR YOUTH. ACTION/IMPACT: THE POMHPY PROGRAM PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH TO CONTRIBUTE AND BE A PART OF DEVELOPING A PROGRAM TAILORED TO THEIR UNIQUE NEEDS.*

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101343 - Printed Poster

Web-based Single Session Intervention for Parenting: Efficacy and Moderators

Main Presenting Author: Suyanto, Angelika A

Co-Presenting Author: Mah, Janet

Abstract: *Single-session interventions (SSI) can be effective to improve child behavioural challenges. Our study extends the literature by examining the efficacy of an online SSI for parenting child behavioural difficulties and explores potential moderators to understand who benefits most. A community sample of parents ($n = 139$) of children aged 3-12 years received a 1-hour webinar of evidence-based behavioral parent training strategies. They completed validated measures of parenting and child behaviours pre- and 1-month post-treatment. Using repeated measures t -tests, results showed improvements in parenting sense of competence [$t(96) = -.124$, $p = .004$, $d = -.30$], parenting confidence in managing daily child behaviours [$t(98) = -4.865$, $p < .001$, $d = -.49$], parenting skills [$t(99) = 4.754$, $p < .001$, $d = .48$], and child problem behaviours [$t(99) = 2.563$, $p = .012$, $d = .26$]. Preliminary analyses showed that parents who had greater improvements post-treatment were those who culturally identify less with being a Canadian [$r(86) = .25$, $p = .020$], and who have older children [$r(98) = .24$, $p = .016$]. In sum, this online*

SSI improved parenting and child behaviour, particularly for less acculturated parents and families of older children. These findings suggest that web-based single-session interventions can be developed and tailored to enhance family outcomes.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100505 - Printed Poster

Wellbeing and Protective Factors in Parents of Typically Developing Young Children

Main Presenting Author: Hedlund, Andrea J

Additional Authors: Caissie, Danielle M; Wright, Kristi D

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: While parents of young children experience challenges, there is limited research investigating potential protective factors. This study explored such factors (i.e., distress tolerance [DT], emotion regulation [ER], self-efficacy [SE], resilience [RES], and perceived social support [PSS]). METHODS: Participants included 99 parents (91.91% female, M_{ParentAge} = 32.99, SD = 5.14, M_{ChildAge} = 24.44months, SD = 15.47) of young (0-4years), typically developing children recruited in Canada. Participants completed an online questionnaire involving demographics, wellbeing, DT, ER, SE, RES, PSS. RESULTS: Significant associations were observed between wellbeing and all protective factors ($p < .01$). Preliminary results of a multiple regression analysis suggest that protective factors accounted for 41.1% of the variance in wellbeing $F(5, 86) = 13.72$, $p < .001$, $adjR^2 = 0.411$. Within the model, emotion regulation ($p < .05$) and social support ($p < .05$) were significant. CONCLUSIONS: Relationships exist between wellbeing and protective factors. Protective factors account for a large proportion of the variance in wellbeing in these parents. IMPACT: The findings highlight the importance of protecting one's wellbeing. It may be beneficial for interventions to focus on the identified protective factors in parents of young children who are struggling with wellbeing.*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101413 - Printed Poster

Wellbeing during COVID-19 Pandemic - Role of Wisdom and Personal Projects

Main Presenting Author: Shamim, Asma

Co-Presenting Author: Dinmohammadi, Yasamin

Additional Authors: Munroe, Melanie ; Feng, zhe; Ferrari, Michel; Morris, Stephanie; Saffaran, Pouria

Abstract: *BACKGROUND The collective experience of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in long-term isolation that is likely to have negative consequences for well-being over time. This study aimed to investigate how individuals spent their time during the pandemic and how their self-transcendent wisdom and well-being were related to these personal projects/goals. METHODS 386 participants completed surveys about mental health and personal projects they were pursuing during the pandemic, using Personal Projects Analysis Workbook Module 1. We examined how personal projects differed across well-being classes and across wise vs unwise participants. RESULTS Results show a positive relation between wisdom and well-being to higher strivings. Involvement in higher strivings and more abstract goals/projects was related to better well-being. Wisdom was also related to higher*

well-being and wiser people were involved in more meaningful projects. Work and academic-related projects underwent significant changes during the pandemic, and participants who were more involved in these projects reported higher levels of distress. CONCLUSION This study shows the importance of high self-transcendent wisdom in engaging in personally meaningful activities, which is associated with greater well-being. IMPACT The findings help understand paths toward growth and well-being over the course of an unprecedented global crisis.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101190 - Printed Poster

What are the outcome measures and documented efficacy of mindful parenting programs? A scoping review

Main Presenting Author: Mazerolle, Marie-Pier

Additional Authors: Frenette, Joey ; Jbilou, Jalila

Abstract: Covid-19 restrictions confined families to their homes, increasing stress and parental burnout. Mindful parenting is the effort of bringing awareness, curiosity, and attention intentionally in a non-judgemental way to a child at any present moment. Parenting mindfulness had shown positive impact on parenting factors, parental psychological outcomes, child's emotional and behavioural outcomes, and family relationships. However, there is a lack of consensus on how to measure outcomes of mindful parenting interventions and monitor patients progress over time. Thus, the goal of this scoping review was to describe and categorize outcomes, identify validated measures, and discuss their relevance for clinical monitoring in psychotherapy. The search strategy, developed in collaboration with an academic librarian, followed gold-standard recommendations for scoping reviews. In total, 37 peer-reviewed articles were retrieved. Synthesis of extracted data allowed to classify outcomes into three main categories : (1) parent outcomes, (2) child outcomes, and (3) family outcomes. Findings are discussed regarding the validity and the clinical appropriateness of the identified measures. Implications for future research and clinical practice are discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101188 - Printed Poster

What Is Social Media Doing To My Body Image? Exploring Parent and Adolescent Social Media Behaviours and Body Image

Main Presenting Author: Fisher, Lucy

Additional Author: Ellis , Wendy

Abstract: Adolescence is a transitional period and there is value in gaining further understanding of the impact of social media use during development. This cross-sectional study investigated the relationship between social media use and body image dissatisfaction in adolescents, specifically posting tendencies, use of filters and importance of receiving likes. It also investigated how parental social media behaviours influence this relationship. 65 parent-adolescent dyads (M_{age} teens=13.15 yrs; 65% male) from Ontario participated in an electronic survey. Survey items assessed various aspects of social media use, problematic use, and body image. Correlational analysis showed that

importance to get likes and body image dissatisfaction was positively correlated in teens ($r=.50$, $p=$)

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100779 - Printed Poster

When the exposition to children's emotions evokes disgust: The role of a history of maltreatment

Main Presenting Author: Lei, Ya Ting

Additional Authors: Boudreault, Maélie ; Bérubé, Annie; Paquette, Myriam; Labonté-Nsili, Sarah; Blais, Caroline

Abstract: Mothers who have been maltreated present more difficulties with emotion regulation. Whereas the difficulties with emotion recognition have been repeatedly documented, few studies have examined how emotional expressions toward children are influenced by a history of maltreatment. The aim of this research was to investigate the emotional expression of parents with and without a history of maltreatment in reaction to children's facial expressions of emotions. Two different forms of maltreatment were explored: neglect and abuse. A sample of 39 mothers having children between 2½ and 5 years old participated in our study. To evaluate the severity of adversity in childhood, mothers completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. They were video-recorded while being presented with images of children from the databank CAFE, expressing different emotions. Videos were analysed using FaceReader 9 to generate scores for each emotion: neutral, happy, sad, angry, surprised, scared, and disgusted. Disgust and surprise were associated with maltreatment. These emotions were used in subsequent analyses using multiple linear regressions. Disgust appeared to be predicted by a history of neglect during childhood, whereas surprise was negatively predicted by abuse. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for research on abuse and neglect and provide scopes of interventions on maltreatment.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 98879 - Printed Poster

Who benefits most? Factors associated with improvements in cancer-related fatigue following Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Insomnia

Main Presenting Author: Greeley, Krista M

Co-Presenting Author: Garland, Sheila

Additional Authors: Tulk, Joshua ; Rash, Joshua; Lee, Rachel

Abstract: BACKGROUND: There is a bi-directional relationship between insomnia and cancer-related fatigue (CRF). This study examined which demographic and clinical factors were associated with significant improvement in CRF after completing Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Insomnia (CBT-I). METHOD: Atlantic Canadian cancer survivors completed CBT-I as part of a randomized controlled trial. A significant change in fatigue was defined as a decrease of > 10.79 pts on the Multidimensional Fatigue Symptom Inventory -Short Form. Binary logistic regressions were used to examine demographic and symptom-related predictors of a significant change in CRF. RESULTS: 75% of participants (N=132, 77% female, Mage= 60yrs, 45% breast cancer) reported significant

improvements in CRF. At the univariable level, identifying as female ($OR=2.71$, $p=.030$), high levels of pre-treatment depression ($OR=1.15$, $p=.030$) and anxiety ($OR=1.18$, $p=.005$) were associated with greater odds of improvement in CRF. Older age ($OR=-0.95$, $p=.022$) was associated with no significant improvement of CRF. At the multivariable level, only identifying as female remained significantly associated with improved CRF ($AOR=2.86$, $p=.038$).

CONCLUSION: Gender appears to influence the likelihood of secondary fatigue benefits from an insomnia intervention. **ACTION/IMPACT:** CBT-I effectively improves sleep and may also reduce CRF, particularly for women.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100189 - Printed Poster

Why Don't University Students Seek Help When They're Distressed? Evaluating and Extending Youth Models of Help-Seeking

Main Presenting Author: Cuffaro, Chelsea

Additional Authors: Mettler, Jessica ; Fang, Shichen; Arasaratnam, Gaya; Barker, Erin

Abstract: Despite post-secondary students reporting high levels of distress and campuses offering a range of mental health supports for students, help-seeking (HS) for mental health problems is relatively low among youth (Linden et al., 2018). Recently, barriers to HS related to developmental processes that characterize emerging adulthood, like desire for self-reliance and improved self-understanding, have been integrated with general models of HS, resulting in youth-specific models that have been used to guide research and intervention (Radez et al., 2021; Westberg et al., 2022). In the current study, these models guided the identification of themes in students open-ended responses to the question: *If you were distressed and did not seek help, why didn't you seek help?* This question was included in a survey completed by a representative sample of 594 undergraduate students recruited in September 2022 from across faculties and were surveyed 6 times across the academic year ($M_{age}=20.86$, $SD=2.47$, 54.4% identified as women). A common theme corresponding with youth models of HS was wanting to handle the situation on their own. Additionally, students commonly reported not having time to seek help. Analysis is ongoing. The identification of themes that reflect barriers to HS will help refine youth models of HS and inform campus programming efforts to support student well-being and mental health.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100138 - Printed Poster

Work-related factors associated with elevated stress among pregnant individuals in their third trimester of pregnancy

Main Presenting Author: Burcar, Andrew

Additional Authors: Hawes, Terence ; Vaillancourt, Monica; Körner, Annett; Da Costa, Deborah

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Maternal stress during pregnancy is an important concern due to its association with negative health outcomes for both mother and infant. Work-related stressors in the general population contribute to heightened stress, however much less is known about how they may influence maternal stress levels during pregnancy for employed individuals. This study investigates the

role of work-related factors in association with elevated stress among working pregnant individuals.
METHODS: A total of 155 employed pregnant individuals (mean age=33.4, SD=4.0) completed online self-report standardized questionnaires assessing sociodemographics, work-related factors including work-family conflict, and perceived stress. A multivariate linear regression was computed to determine correlates of elevated maternal stress. **RESULTS:** Moderate/severe stress was self-reported by 12.9% of pregnant individuals. Higher scores on work-family conflict, a prior diagnosis of a psychological condition, and multiparity were independently associated with higher levels of stress among working pregnant individuals. **CONCLUSION:** Strategies to address work-family conflict are potentially important to target in interventions for stress reduction and maternal health promotion during pregnancy.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100260 - Printed Poster

You've Got A Friend In Me: Acceptance of social robots is associated with perceived loneliness and low social support among patients with heart failure.

Main Presenting Author: Knight, Lilla F

Additional Authors: Stragapede, Elisa ; Bouchard, Karen; Tulloch, Heather

Abstract: Loneliness and poor social support are established cardiovascular (CV) risk factors. Patients with heart failure (PwHF) may be at increased risk for loneliness due to their age and symptom burden. Social robots (SR) are used to facilitate social connections and improve virtual care. It is possible they are desired by PwHF but the acceptance of SRs in PwHF is unknown. Social support may contribute to acceptance, but this has not been investigated. The aim of the current pilot study is to explore the relationship between loneliness and SR acceptance, and the influence of social support, among PwHF. PwHF completed validated measures of loneliness (UCLA-LS), social support (MSPSS), and acceptability of SRs (UTAUT). Pearson correlations and linear regression with moderation were conducted. PwHF (N=70, M age=65.5, 31% female) reported that an SR would be useful in their life and improve their health (~45%). A positive correlation between loneliness and UTAUT performance subscale ($r=.288$, $p=.013$), and a negative correlation between loneliness and social support ($r=-.533$, $p=$

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100845 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Food Addiction: The Role of Emotion Dysregulation and Affective Impulsivity

Main Presenting Author: Guney, Nalan

Additional Authors: Snaychuk, Lindsey ; Kim, Andrew (Hyounsoo)

Abstract: Food addiction is one of the most common addictive behaviours and is linked to several negative consequences. Thus, there is a need to investigate the risk factors associated with food addiction. As such, the current study examined whether emotion dysregulation mediated the

relationship between ACEs and food addiction and whether affective impulsivity (negative and positive urgency) uniquely moderates this relationship, similar to results found in other addictions (e.g., cannabis). This study utilized secondary data consisting of 608 Canadian post-secondary students who completed a battery of standardized questionnaires that assessed symptoms of food addiction (mYFAS 2.0), adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), emotion regulation (DERS-18) and affective impulsivity (SUPPS-P). One model included positive urgency as the moderator and the second model included negative urgency as the moderator. Results revealed that ACEs predicted both emotion dysregulation and food addiction in both models. Furthermore, emotion dysregulation mediated the association between adverse childhood experiences and food addiction. However, neither positive nor negative urgency were significant moderators. These findings suggest that further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms of food addiction to inform prevention and treatment.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100662 - Virtual Poster

Affective working memory capacity and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal study using data from the Oxford Affective Resilience in COVID-19 dataset

Main Presenting Author: Grattery, Alex

Abstract: Individuals with anxiety disorders and greater trait anxiety have lower affective Working Memory Capacity (aWMC) and recover mood more slowly from stressful events than healthy controls. However, it is unclear whether affective working memory capacity is related to high levels of anxiety and recovery from stressful situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Longitudinal data from the Oxford Affective Resilience in COVID-19 open dataset was used to test whether aWMC was related to anxiety near the start of the pandemic and at 1- and 6-month follow-ups in a sample of children and parents ($N = 185$). Complex span scores on the Affective Picture Span Paradigm (APSP), measuring aWMC, were used in linear regression analyses to predict baseline and follow-up scores on the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale – 7 (GAD-7) the Pandemic Anxiety Scale (PAS). Contrary to expectations, APSP scores were not predictive of baseline GAD-7 and PAS scores. In addition, the interaction between APSP scores and baseline GAD-7/PAS scores was not significant for predicting follow-up GAD-7/PAS scores, indicating that APSP scores were not related to changes in anxiety at follow-up. These results indicate that aWMC may not be related to baseline anxiety and changes in anxiety after stressful situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Replications of the relationship between anxiety and the APSP are needed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100696 - Virtual Poster

Development and Implementation of the Scleroderma Mental Health Toolkit and Webinar Series

Main Presenting Author: Grundmann, Meghan E

Additional Authors: Gumuchian, Stephanie ; Rosenau, Fan; Schrama, Tara; Cook, Vanessa; Maggie Larche; John Malcolmson, Danielle Rice; Joe Pellizzari

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a rare, chronic, autoimmune rheumatic disease. People with SSc face significant psychological challenges. Scleroderma Canada contacted clinical psychologists to share a need for mental health resources tailored to those with SSc. Our team developed a “Mental Health Toolkit” to support the unique mental health needs of Canadians living with SSc. *OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY:* To address the mental health needs of those with SSc, psychologists developed an advisory board of patient partners and rheumatologists that created and distributed a needs assessment survey to Canadians with SSc, reviewed survey results, and developed evidence-based webinars informed by cognitive behavioural therapy principles. *SUMMARY OF CONDUCTED EVALUATIONS:* Eighty-two people living with SSc responded to our survey, reporting that several mental health topics were relevant to them. Respondents noted interest in webinars on managing pain, coping with fatigue, and accepting SSc diagnosis. Webinar evaluation results and takeaway lessons are forthcoming. *CONCLUSIONS:* This is the first mental health toolkit and webinar series aimed to support people living with SSc. *RECOMMENDATIONS:* Results of webinars will guide future program developments to support the SSc community. The webinar series may benefit from tailoring and expansion to support individuals with other rare diseases.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100704 - Virtual Poster

Effectiveness of a virtual parent-group for anxious children

Main Presenting Author: Chang, Felicia M

Additional Authors: Duncan, Laura ; Jamieson, Kate; Zhao, Judy

Abstract: Our child and youth mental health program offers a 6-week, virtual CBT-based group to parents of children with anxiety disorders. This group was rated favourably during the pilot (Chang et al., 2021), but the effectiveness of this group had not been evaluated. Measures of accommodation and anxiety were administered pre and post subsequent groups as part of our program evaluation. Questions about group satisfaction and the virtual experience were also asked at the end of each group. Complete data was received from 13 parents, across four groups. Descriptive statistics and paired-sample t-tests were conducted on the satisfaction questions and pre-post data, respectively. While parents did not report significant changes in their child’s level of anxiety, significant reductions in parental accommodation and improvements in perceived ability to engage children in exposures were found. This suggests that parents learned how to make changes that could help to reduce their child’s anxiety, but that there may not have been enough time for these changes to take effect. Follow-up would be needed to understand if these changes are maintained and how they impact children’s anxiety levels longer term. Interestingly only one parent wanted additional sessions; 91% of parents reported that 6 sessions was “just right.” Parents’ satisfaction with the virtual experience will also be presented.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100412 - Virtual Poster

Evaluating Effectiveness of Telehealth Among Workers Admitted to the Workers' Compensation Board of Alberta's Posttraumatic Stress Injury Program.

Main Presenting Author: Krebs, Brandon Kyle

Additional Authors: Brehon, Katelyn ; Miciak, Maxi; Dick, Bruce; Straube, Sebastian; Gross, Douglas

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in dramatic changes to the delivery of healthcare services worldwide. The Workers' Compensation Board of Alberta (WCB) responded by shifting to telehealth (care delivered via videoconference or telephone) for their Posttraumatic Stress Injury (PTSI) Program. Since May 2020, WCB has offered PTSI programs primarily through telehealth or hybrid delivery (i.e., a mixture of telehealth and in-person care) models. However, some case managers and clinicians advocate for in-person delivery when treating PTSI. No previous research has evaluated the effectiveness of telehealth for injured workers in a PTSI rehabilitation program. We conducted a pragmatic, quasi-experimental study comparing return-to-work (RTW) outcomes following PTSI rehabilitation among workers who received only telehealth to workers who received hybrid care. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine if the method of treatment delivery was associated with RTW outcomes while controlling for potential confounders. The adjusted regression model showed no significant differences in RTW outcomes between workers receiving telehealth and hybrid treatment (Adjusted Odds Ratio 1.7; 95% CI 0.8-3.6)). Results indicate that PTSI rehabilitation delivered exclusively via telehealth produces RTW outcomes that are equally effective as hybrid delivery.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 98688 - Virtual Poster

Evaluating The Feasibility and Satisfaction of Piloting A Summer Circle of Security Parenting Program for Families on Waitlist

Main Presenting Author: de Schaetzen, Constance

Additional Authors: Brabant, Geneviève ; Sheridan, Nicole ; Matheson, Katherine

Abstract: Background: Circle of Security Parenting (COS-P) aims to foster secure attachment between caregivers and children to mitigate the risk of mental health concerns in their young child. CHEOs Early Connections team piloted COS-P for families waiting for services. We aimed to assess the feasibility and satisfaction of piloting COS-P for families waiting for services. Methods: COS-P was delivered weekly to eight families for eight consecutive weeks. Caregivers completed a demographic survey (pre-group), the Parental Stress Scale (PSS; pre/post-group), and a satisfaction survey (post-group). Group attendance, retention and future service usage were also collected. PSS scores were compared pre- and post-group and data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Results: Eight families of young children (Mean = 3.9 years, SD = 1.0) participated in COS-P. Group retention was very high (Median = 7 groups attended), and PSS scores slightly improved post-group ($M = 2.3$, $SD = 3.4$, $p = 0.4$). All five survey respondents expressed overall satisfaction with the services received. Six families (75%) continued services with individual follow-up appointments. Conclusion: This study highlights the feasibility and satisfaction of implementing the COS-P program for waitlisted families. Future evaluations may examine if group sessions reduce the need for future individual services and waitlist times.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100141 - Virtual Poster

Examining Characteristics of Treatment-Seeking Children and Youth with a Diagnosed Eating Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Withers, Abigail

Additional Authors: Stewart, Shannon L; Chapnik, Eve; Poss, W Jeffrey

Abstract: *Eating disorders (ED) are associated with an intense fear of weight gain, distorted body image, and obsessive attitudes towards the body and food intake. Amongst all mental illnesses, EDs have the highest mortality rate and suicide rate. This study adds to the ED literature by using a sample of treatment-seeking children and youth across Ontario, Canada to examine the social, psychological, environmental and treatment factors associated with ED diagnoses to help improve clinical diagnosis and treatment planning. Using the interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health (ChYMH) assessment tool, this study examined various individual and environmental factors associated with challenges in 2,934 4-18-year-old children and youth (489 with ED diagnosis, and 2,445 age/sex matched without ED diagnosis). Chi-square and t-tests were conducted. Those with EDs (vs. matched controls) have a higher prevalence of anxiety and mood disorders, body, weight and eating concerns, histories of trauma (including polyvictimization), environmental stress and fear, and difficulties in relationship dynamics. It is imperative that researchers and clinicians recognize the multifaceted and complex presentations of treatment-seeking children and youth with EDs. Findings highlight the importance of utilizing trauma-informed and family-centred approaches to help improve the clinical treatment of those with EDs.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100283 - Virtual Poster

Graduate students' perspectives on how universities can support well-being: A qualitative analysis

Main Presenting Author: Martow, Jennifer H

Co-Presenting Authors: Lumley, Margaret N; Conlon, Peter

Additional Authors: Thornton, Emily M; Jones, Andria Q; Khosa, Deep; Hewson, Joanne; Lyons, Sean

Abstract: *Graduate students are an understudied population with unique risks and challenges. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the changing socio-political and economic climate, rates of depression, anxiety, and burnout are only rising. The present study sought graduate students' perspectives on how universities can better support their mental health and well-being. The sample included 648 graduate students from a southern Ontario university (response rate = 20.6%; $M_{age} = 27.9$; 73.1% women; 65.1% White). Online, text-based responses to an open-ended question were analyzed using an inductive content analysis ($\kappa = .83$). The analysis was organized by which unit at the university may best be able to implement the recommendations provided including upper administration, wellness services, and academic departments. Most frequently, graduate students reported a need for improved financial support (29.1%). Other common recommendations included improved policy and procedural flexibility (21.1%), service access (16%), positive work environment (11.1%), and community outreach (10%). Implications of these findings are discussed, as are recommendations that are considered relevant to all universities seeking to better support their graduate students.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99187 - Virtual Poster

Predicting university student coping behaviours: The importance of coping self-efficacy

Main Presenting Author: Riondino, Giulia

Additional Authors: Bastien, Laurianne ; Böke, Bilun N; Mettler, Jessica; Heath, Nancy L

Abstract: University student stress continues to rise, with women experiencing higher levels than men. Stallman's Health Theory of Coping (2020) introduces a novel perspective on reactions to distress, categorizing coping strategies as either healthy (e.g., relaxation) or unhealthy (e.g., rumination) based on the potential negative consequences. Additionally, coping self-efficacy (CSE), one's belief of their own coping capabilities, can influence coping strategy decisions, but its role within Stallman's theory is unclear. The purpose of the current study is to examine the contribution of CSE in predicting healthy and unhealthy coping behaviours while controlling for stress and gender. The sample consisted of 212 students ($M_{age}=21.06$ years, $SD=2.67$; 82% women) who completed measures of coping behaviours, stress and CSE. Results from two hierarchical multiple regressions revealed that CSE significantly predicted both healthy and unhealthy coping when controlling for gender and stress. CSE explained an additional 22.8% of the variance in healthy coping, and 4.6% of the variance in unhealthy coping. Findings show the importance of CSE in students engagement in healthy coping, demonstrating its potential as a point of intervention and the need to consider its role in the Health Theory of Coping. Further implications will be discussed.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99336 - Virtual Poster

Scoping review of family-focused intervention for children with Youth with FASD

Main Presenting Author: Benallal, Larbi

Additional Authors: De Bartolo, Andrea ; Lin, Jessica; Hai, Tasmia

Abstract: Background: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a childhood disorder that occurs in individuals who were prenatally exposed to alcohol. FASD results in many developmental challenges including academic concerns, social challenges, and higher-order cognitive challenges commonly known as executive function. Due to the challenges across many domains, caregivers report higher levels of stress. We conducted a scoping review to compile current empirical research in the field that investigates successful family-focused interventions for children with FASD and their caregivers. Methods: We identified 520 peer-reviewed, empirical articles published between 2003-2023. We searched the relevant internet databases including PsycINFO, Medline, and PubMED. Empirical articles that were written in English, focused on interventions, and recruited children/adolescents with FASD were selected. 21 articles were used in this review paper. Results: Two studies focused on providing interventions to increase academic-based skills; seven studies focused on improving attention and behaviour regulation; six studies focused on social skill training interventions; and six focused on trainings for caregivers and family-based support. In addition to the targeted area of intervention, these studies had parents/caregivers involved through either psychoeducation or separate caregiver sessions. Conclusion: There is limited research on family-focused interventions for children with FASD. More research is needed to better understand the

interventions best suited for families with children diagnosed with FASD. Policymakers, educators, and clinicians can use the existing information to adapt and implement programs supporting caregivers and their children with FASD.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99215 - Virtual Poster

Technology-Mediated Sexual Interactions: A Potential Safety Behaviour in the Context of Social Anxiety and Wellbeing

Main Presenting Author: Birch, Michelle

Additional Authors: Courtice, Erin L; Gole-Noorishad, Pari; Braham, Justine; Shaughnessy, Krystelle; Ouimet, Allison

Abstract: TECHNOLOGY-MEDIATED SEXUAL INTERACTIONS (TMSI) REFER TO INTERPERSONAL EXCHANGES OF SELF-CREATED, SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONTENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY (E.G., SEXTING, CYBERSEX). RESEARCHERS SUGGEST THAT TMSI MAY OFFER AN ANONYMOUS AND LESS ANXIETY-PROVOKING WAY FOR PEOPLE WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS. THEREFORE, RECOGNIZING TMSI AS A SAFETY BEHAVIOUR FOR SOCIAL ANXIETY MAY HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE WELL-BEING AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THOSE WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY. 937 PARTICIPANTS (513 WOMEN, 424 MEN, M_{AGE} = 36.5) COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY INCLUDING MEASURES OF TMSI FREQUENCY, SOCIAL ANXIETY, SEXUAL AND LIFE SATISFACTION, AND SEXUAL DISTRESS. PATH ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT PEOPLE WHO REPORTED GREATER SOCIAL ANXIETY ALSO REPORTED MORE FREQUENT TMSI ($\beta = .126$, $P < .001$), AND IN TURN, HIGHER SEXUAL SATISFACTION ($\beta = .182$, $P < .001$), GREATER SEXUAL DISTRESS ($\beta = .078$, $P = .005$) AND LOWER LIFE SATISFACTION ($\beta = -.064$, $P = .024$). RESULTS SUGGEST PEOPLE WITH HIGHER SOCIAL ANXIETY MAY USE TMSI AS AN AVOIDANCE OR SAFETY BEHAVIOUR, WHICH PROVIDES SEXUAL SATISFACTION BUT DOES NOT ENHANCE LIFE SATISFACTION OR REDUCE SEXUAL DISTRESS. THESE FINDINGS CONTRIBUTE TO A BROADER UNDERSTANDING OF HOW DIGITAL SEXUAL INTERACTIONS MAY INFLUENCE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICIANS AND FUTURE RESEARCH WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100612 - Virtual Poster

The absence of an apology: Impacts of an offending partner's nonapology on anxiously attached victims' responses to conflict.

Main Presenting Author: Davison, Brianna

Additional Author: Struthers, Ward

Abstract: When a romantic partner transgresses against the other partner (e.g., insensitive behaviors), the way a victim responds is often motivated by their attachment style and perceptions of the offending partner's availability, responsiveness, and post-transgression response (PTR). Initially, offending partners' use more self-protective PTRs, such as a nonapology, to preserve their self-image. A total of

238 participants in romantic relationships completed an online study to assess the association between a victim's anxious attachment and destructive PTR (i.e., grudge, avoidance, and unforgiveness), the moderating role of a victim's perception of their offending partner's nonapology, and the mediating explanation of a victim's perceived availability and responsiveness of an offending partner. A moderated mediation model was hypothesized and tested. Results confirmed that a victim's perception of their offending partner's nonapology moderated the association between victims' anxious attachment and destructive PTRs. Perceived availability and responsiveness did not mediate the moderated association. These findings suggest that offending partners' PTRs play a role in motivating the PTRs of anxiously attached victims. This research will contribute to the dissemination of knowledge (e.g., lectures, workshops) by providing novel insight on conflict resolution in romantic relationships.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99565 - Virtual Poster

The Influence of Trait Anxiety on Motor Control Across Different Sensory Environments

Main Presenting Author: Austin, Sydney

Additional Authors: Ehgoetz Martens, Kaylena ; Homagain, Abhishesh; Scheerer, Nichole

Abstract: *Sensory information plays a fundamental role in the brain's ability to learn and regulate movements. This study aims to investigate how sensory processing differences related to trait (stable) anxiety alter motor control. Using Virtual Reality (VR) technology, we explored how varying levels of sensory information influenced motor control for individuals with high and low levels of trait anxiety. Wearing a VR headset, participants stand and walk on a 16-ft sensored walkway while their movements are recorded. Our VR environment simulated both sparse and crowded naturalistic environments, which were paired with silence and crowd noise to create low and high visual, auditory, and auditory and visual sensory conditions. In this ongoing study, it is expected that greater visual and auditory stimulation present in the crowded environment will leave fewer cognitive resources available for people to monitor and regulate their balance and gait, resulting in poorer motor control. These impairments are expected to be increasingly marked for those with high trait anxiety, who have greater sensory sensitivity to begin with. The results of this study will allow us to better understand if sensory sensitivities render individuals with high trait anxiety less able to perform motor tasks (e.g., walking) which may interfere with functional engagement in social and occupational settings.*

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100403 - Virtual Poster

Who utilizes and benefits from online support for chronic pain? An analysis of Pain BC's online, peer-facilitated support groups

Main Presenting Author: Wiebe, Sage

Additional Authors: McDonald, Melanie ; Jaeggle, Carmelle; Holtzman, Susan

Abstract: *Chronic pain affects approximately 7.6 million Canadians, impacting well-being, functioning, and resource utilization (Health Canada, 2021; Jackson et al., 2016). Online support*

groups can be a valued and effective intervention for people living with persistent pain (PLWP), particularly when in-person attendance is not feasible or desirable (Strand et al., 2020). However, recent research indicates there may be demographic disparities in terms of access and experiences with support groups for PLWP (Farr et al., 2021). This study aims to extract a demographic profile of participants in online, peer-facilitated support groups led by Pain BC, a non-profit providing psychosocial support for PLWP across BC, and to explore associations with satisfaction. Data from Pain BCs support group participants ($n = 53$) were collected, including demographic information and items assessing satisfaction with the online support group sessions. Participants averaged 50 years of age ($SD = 15$, range = 25-71), and were predominantly European women (79.2%; 77.4%) residing in or near major urban centres (71.7%). Demographic factors were not significantly related to satisfaction with group sessions. However, findings highlight the need to better understand factors contributing to interest and initiation of group participation among the diverse population of PLWP in our country.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100334 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Self-in-Relationship Psychotherapy: A Novel Approach

Main Presenting Author: Meier, Augustine

Abstract: The goal of this session is to present an innovative, integrative and action-oriented approach to psychotherapy that is based on the authors' thirty years of clinical experiences and on theoretical constructs drawn from developmental psychology and from psychodynamic and experiential theories and on interventions incorporated from action-oriented therapies. The innovative approach is entitled: *Self-in-Relationship Psychotherapy: A Complete Clinical Guide to Theory and Practice* (SIRP). SIRP expands the traditional paradigm of affect, cognitions and behaviors by including motivations to understand, assess and treat emotional disorders. Motivation is defined in terms of core relational (emotional bonding; autonomy), self (competency; significance) and physical intimacy (sensual contact; sexual intimacy) needs. SIRP's distinguishing characteristic is that it places human core needs at the center of treatment. SIRP training consists of three integrated courses: Theory; Assessment and Conceptualization; and Treatment and Practicum. Operational criteria have been developed for each of the constructs and an Assessment Form has been developed to assess the strength/presence of each construct in clinical material. In using the Assessment Form, SIRP trained psychotherapists produced high interrater agreement. SIRP has demonstrated that it can help the therapist to assess a concern more quickly, conceptualize the problem more accurately, and focus the treatment more concisely. By helping clients to become aware of their core needs and orienting their life around these, the client progresses rapidly.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101239 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Can people improve their well-being by helping the natural environment?

Main Presenting Author: Zelenski, John M.

Abstract: Human well-being and environmental health are both important priorities. The links between them are complex. Although we exploit natural resources to improve well-being, healthy ecosystems and connections with nature seem to foster human health and happiness. Research suggests that spending time in nature and creating subjective connections with nature are associated with both happiness and sustainable behaviour. Recent work has extended these findings in important ways. For example, new data from the Gallup World Poll explore some links with representative samples of most nations on Earth; experience sampling data link these constructs in daily life while minimizing recall biases; and some experimental interventions appear promising. This speaker session will review theoretical ideas and new data to address the hope that treating nature well can also be a path to human happiness.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100050 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Housing First as an Evidence-Based Strategy for Ending Chronic Homelessness: Contributions of Community-Clinical Psychologists and their Role in Setting Future Directions

Main Presenting Author: Aubry, Tim

Abstract: Housing First is a recognized evidence-based approach to ending chronic homelessness. Despite the effectiveness of the approach demonstrated through extent research that includes a large Canadian multi-city trial known at At Home / Chez Soi Demonstration project (Aubry et al., 2014), chronic homelessness continues to rise in Canada. The presentation will provide an analysis of the research on Housing First as a mental health intervention based on the criteria of ideal mental health interventions as defined by Bond and his colleagues (2010). The review of research will also highlight the contributions of community-clinical psychologists in the development of Housing First and their potential role in future program and policy development (Aubry et al., 2022)

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100855 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Leveraging Digital Health to Increase the Impact of Behavioural Health Interventions across the Lifespan

Main Presenting Author: Alberts, Nicole

Abstract: Individuals living with chronic and catastrophic diseases face significant challenges including acute and chronic pain, difficulties with medication adherence, and anxiety. Psychological interventions are often effective in targeting these difficulties. However, access to such interventions is limited due to barriers such as cost, geographical distance, and lack of trained providers. Digital health interventions, including the use of electronic health (eHealth) and mobile health (mHealth), have the potential to address barriers to care and improve access to evidence-based psychosocial interventions. In this presentation, Dr. Alberts will provide an overview of her recent research aimed at improving behavioural health and psychological outcomes among youth and adults who have been impacted by chronic and catastrophic diseases via the use of innovative digital health interventions. Particular attention will be paid to those on-treatment or surviving childhood cancer as well as to youth with sickle cell disease. The application of user-centered design to the development of effective digital health interventions targeting specific problem areas will also be explored. Future directions

for advancing behavioural health and psychological outcomes across the lifespan using engaging and sustainable digital health interventions will be discussed.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101350 - 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: 99298 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

A Cannabis Crossroads: The Impact of Risk Interpretation on Cannabis-Related Behaviours among Canadian Youth

Main Presenting Author: Rowe, Emily CL

Additional Authors: Donnan, Jennifer ; Drakes, Dalainey H; Bishop, Lisa

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Youth are vulnerable as they navigate changes in society from pre- to post-cannabis legalization. Youth are at the greatest risk for potential harms associated with cannabis use as they are prone to engage in risky behaviours. METHODS: Using the Youth Risk Interpretation conceptual framework (Y-RIF), we explored youth's interpretation of cannabis-related risks and how this influences their decisions. A sample of youth ($N = 38$; $M_{age} = 15$) residing in Newfoundland and Labrador shared their insight on cannabis legalization in virtual focus groups. Inductive thematic analyses were performed and informed by the Y-RIF. RESULTS: Three primary themes were identified: a) past vs. present contexts (developmental, social, cultural, geographical, structural), b) internalization of contexts, and c) events/circumstances, and interpretation of risk. Youth's risk perception appeared to be influenced by their contexts, which, in turn, impacted their decisions and ability to evaluate potential harms. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: Youths' internalization of their contexts interplay with their cognitive process, preferences, and agency, which influences their perception of risks and cannabis behaviours. Understanding youths' risk perception and underlying factors that contribute to unsafe decisions will inform substance use education efforts targeting at-risk youth.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101348 - Snapshot

A population-based repeated cross-sectional study using administrative health data to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental wellness in citizens of the Métis Nation of Ontario

Main Presenting Author: Beaulieu, Tera

Additional Authors: Tsui, Noel ; Chiu, Maria; Simms, Abigail; Michaud, Benny; Zagorski, Brandon

Abstract: INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic led to unprecedented levels of mental unwellness and yet there are few reports of the impact on Indigenous peoples' mental health and wellness and none to date that are Métis-specific. The Métis are one of the three constitutionally recognized Indigenous peoples in what is now Canada. Our study examined mental and addictions-related (MHA) outpatient health service utilization using population-based data on Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) citizens before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. METHODS: Administrative health data in Ontario, Canada (2017-2022) was linked with the MNOs Citizenship Registry (2022) under a Data Governance and Sharing Agreement. Monthly rates of MHA outpatient visits were compared between the pre-COVID-19 period (Mar 2017-Feb 2020) and post-COVID-19 onset (Mar 2020-Dec 2022), and rate ratios comparing observed and expected rates were derived using Poisson generalized estimating equations, including stratifications by age (

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101571 - Snapshot

A Systematic Review on the Integration of Interpersonal Trauma in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Identification and Assessment in Youth

Main Presenting Author: Lalande, Stéphanie

Additional Authors: Gallito, Elena ; Romano, Elisa

Abstract: Accurate identification of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is crucial for effective treatment and supporting youth's development and daily functions. The overlapping symptoms with other conditions, such as those experiencing interpersonal trauma (IT) in childhood pose challenges in the diagnosis process. This study aims to explore the extent to which IT symptoms are considered in ADHD studies. A systematic review was conducted using several databases (e.g., PsychINFO) to retrieve empirical studies focused on youth ADHD screening/assessment. Inclusion criteria were empirical publications (English/French) from 2008 to 2023 related to ADHD among youth (0-18 years old). Following a screening of 1,013 records, 40 were selected for data extraction, but an extra 47 were interpreted because IT was reported in the screening methods. Most ADHD studies (89%) did not report screening for IT. Data extraction is ongoing, but initial findings indicate that in ADHD studies that considered IT, it was assessed through screening for posttraumatic stress disorder (27%) or adverse childhood experiences (63%). Four studies screened for both PTSD and ACEs (10%). The low screening rate for IT symptoms in ADHD studies is concerning. This study contributes to demonstrating the need for integrating a trauma-informed approach in any ADHD assessments to improve patient care and well-being.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101375 - Snapshot

Belonging and Mental Wellbeing: Examining directionality among young adults in Canada using a short-term longitudinal design

Main Presenting Author: McDiarmid, Serena

Additional Author: Henderson, Heather

Abstract: STUDIES HAVE CONSISTENTLY DEMONSTRATED AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BELONGING AND WELLBEING (PAINTER, 2013). YET, THE DIRECTION OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS POORLY UNDERSTOOD. THIS GAP WILL BE ADDRESSED USING SHORT-TERM LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM TWO YOUNG ADULT SAMPLES IN CANADA: 18- TO 30-YEAR-OLDS RECRUITED ONLINE ($N=250$), AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ($N=322$). PARTICIPANTS ARE COMPLETING THE GENERAL BELONGING SURVEY AND STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES QUESTIONNAIRE AT TWO TIMEPOINTS (T1 and T2), 6 - 10 WEEKS APART. A RANDOM-INTERCEPT CROSS-LAGGED PANEL MODEL WILL BE USED TO EXAMINE THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BELONGING AND MENTAL WELLBEING WITHIN INDIVIDUALS. WE HYPOTHESIZE CROSS-LAGGED RELATIONS WILL BE SIGNIFICANT, WITH STRONGER BELONGING AT T1 PREDICTING BETTER MENTAL WELLBEING AT T2, AND BETTER T1 MENTAL WELLBEING PREDICTING STRONGER BELONGING AT T2. WE FURTHER HYPOTHESIZE STABILITY WITHIN EACH MEASURE AND EXPECT TO OBSERVE STRONG TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY FOR EACH. PRELIMINARY ANALYSES OF T1 DATA REVEAL MODERATELY STRONG CORRELATIONS BETWEEN BELONGING AND MENTAL WELLBEING IN THE ONLINE ($R=.61$) AND UNDERGRADUATE SAMPLES ($R=.52$). PATHWAYS AND EFFECT SIZES FOR THE MODEL WILL BE GENERATED AND INTERPRETED WITH AN EYE TOWARDS CLARIFYING THE DIRECTIONALITY OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BELONGING AND MENTAL WELLBEING. IMPLICATIONS FOR BELONGING-FOCUSSED INTERVENTIONISTS WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101397 - Snapshot

Body talk and perfectionism in boys and men: Can educational interventions shift the focus from appearance to functionality?

Main Presenting Author: Henry, Emily R

Additional Author: Arpin-Cribbie, Chantal

Abstract: Body talk involves disparaging conversations about appearance and reinforces the “perfect” muscularity and leanness ideals for boys and men which may be more difficult for those higher in perfectionism. The current study examined if perfectionism facets that have been linked to body image disturbances in boys and men predict a higher frequency of body talk, and whether perfectionism influences the extent to which novel educational interventions mitigate the effects of body talk exposure. An online international sample of boys and men ($N = 158$) between 13 and 24 years were assigned to 1 of 4 educational intervention conditions that either focused on only body talk, body functionality, both body talk and body functionality, or they received no intervention. The

educational interventions involved appreciating body functionality and challenging body talk. General linear models were used to examine the hypotheses. It was found that boys and men higher in certain perfectionism facets at times received benefits from the body functionality focus. Further, those higher in perfectionism were more likely to report engaging in body talk with friends and have worse experiences after exposure. The novel educational interventions have the potential to be developed into cost-effective approaches that help mitigate the impact of body talk for boys and men if perfectionism is also addressed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99867 - Snapshot

Developing an Evidence-Informed Suicide Prevention Plan for Public Safety Personnel in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Burns, Joseph

Additional Authors: Hatcher, Simon ; PSP Suicide Prevention Plan Project, Research Advisory Group

Abstract: Rationale: Public safety personnel (PSP) are frequently exposed to potentially psychologically traumatic events. Such exposures place them at an increased risk of suicide and suicidal behaviour compared to the general population. There is currently no formal suicidal prevention plan for PSP in Canada. This project will develop a suicide prevention plan that considers the unique challenges faced by PSP. Overview of Methodology: We are developing a system dynamics model that will allow us to predict the effect of various risk factors, protective factors, and interventions on suicide outcomes among PSP. The model will be informed by a systematic review concerning risk and protective factors for suicide behaviour among PSP and a realist review of existing suicide prevention programs in PSP organizations and the armed forces. The model will be refined with the help of PSP experts. Summary of conducted analyses: We will present results from the systematic review regarding risk and protective factors for suicide and suicide behaviour among PSP. Conclusions: We will present our conclusions from the systematic review that will inform the model. Impact: Results from this systematic review, the subsequent realist review, and PSP collaboration will inform the system dynamics model. We will use the model along with experts' input to develop a suicide prevention plan for PSP in Canada.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101261 - Snapshot

Direct and indirect effects of emotional intelligence on depression and life satisfaction: Two sequential path-analysis approaches through perceived stress and eating disorder symptoms

Main Presenting Author: Peláez-Fernández, María Angeles

Additional Authors: Extremera, Natalio ; Mills, Jennifer S

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Past studies have reported that emotional intelligence (EI) can help mitigate depressive symptoms and bolster life satisfaction, as well as decrease perceived stress and symptoms of eating disorders (ED). Research has also shown that perceived stress and ED

symptoms are positively associated with depression and negatively associated to life satisfaction. However, no prior studies have tested the multiple intervening roles of both perceived stress and ED symptoms as potential mediators of the association between EI and depression and life satisfaction. Including these mediators in the serial model would help unveil the underlying mechanisms through which EI influences depression and life satisfaction and would also help clinicians to focus on the individual difference factors with the most clinical relevance for the prevention and treatment of ED symptomatology and depression. Therefore, the present study aimed to bridge these gaps by testing the potential sequential mediation effects of perceived stress-ED symptoms on the link between EI and depression and life satisfaction. **METHODS:** The sample comprised of 923 Spanish graduate students and community adults (67.7% female). Mean age was 36.70 ($SD = 15.0$) ranging from 18 to 77 years. The community participants were recruited with the assistance of students enrolled in psychology courses at university, who were asked to recruit at minimum two adults over the age of 30 through their personal network and then administer the online version of the questionnaires to them. The online survey was designed so that incomplete questionnaires could not be saved, which allowed only the whole completed questionnaires to be received. Student participants earned points for their participation in the study. Participants provided informed consent. The study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki (2013) and was approved by the Ethical Committee of the University of Malaga (104-2020-H). Participants completed a battery of questionnaires including the Spanish version of the Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS), the Spanish version of the Eating Disorders Examination questionnaire (EDE-Q), the Spanish version of the depression subscale of the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), the Spanish version of the short version of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and the Spanish version of the Satisfaction with Life Scale. SPSS macro-PROCESS was used to conduct multiple mediation analyses for testing the potential mediating role of perceived stress and ED symptomatology in the linkage between EI-depression and EI-life satisfaction. A bootstrapping method with 5,000 esteem resamples was used to calculate overall indirect effects and specific indirect effects. **RESULTS:** The two hypothetical path analyses (EI predicting depression and life satisfaction with perceived stress and ED symptoms as sequential mediators and controlling for covariates age and gender) were supported. The specific indirect effects of EI on depression through perceived stress [EI → perceived stress → depression] were supported ($B = -0.18$, $SE = 0.018$; 95% CI = -0.217 , -0.146). Second, ED symptoms were found to mediate the association between EI and depression [EI → ED symptoms → depression] ($B = -0.022$, $SE = 0.006$; 95% CI = -0.037 , -0.011). Third, the sequential pathway of EI → perceived stress → ED symptoms → depression, was significant ($B = -0.006$, $SE = 0.002$; 95% CI = -0.011 , -0.002). Accordingly, higher levels of EI were serially associated with lower perceived stress, lower anxiety, and finally lower depression. The direct pathway between EI and depression was significant ($b = -0.084$, $p < 0.05$). Therefore, perceived stress and ED symptoms partially mediated the link between EI and depression. This final serial mediation model was significant, accounting for 40% of the variance in depression [$R^2 \text{ adj} = 0.40$; $F(5, 903) = 123.11$; $p < 0.001$]. The specific indirect effects of EI on life satisfaction through perceived stress [EI → perceived stress → life satisfaction] were supported ($B = 0.253$, $SE = 0.030$; 95% CI = 0.197 , 0.314). Second, ED symptoms were found to mediate the association between EI and life satisfaction [EI → ED symptoms → Life satisfaction] ($B = 0.075$, $SE = 0.010$; 95% CI = 0.002 , 0.042). Third, the sequential pathway of EI → perceived stress → ED symptoms → Life satisfaction, was significant ($B = 0.005$, $SE = 0.003$; 95% CI = 0.001 , 0.012). Accordingly, higher levels of EI were serially associated with lower perceived stress, lower ED symptomatology, and finally higher life satisfaction. The direct pathway between EI and Life satisfaction was significant ($b = 0.28$, $p < 0.05$). Therefore, self-esteem and anxiety partially mediated the link between EI and life satisfaction. This final serial mediation model was significant, accounting for 28% of the variance in ED symptoms [$R^2 \text{ adj} = 0.28$; $F(5, 903) = 71.08$; $p < 0.001$]. **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings suggest that EI plays a key role in depression and life satisfaction through decreased perceived stress and ED symptomatology. This study provides novel evidence that EI can contribute to a reduction of depression and increase of life satisfaction among university students and community adults. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Along with preventive and intervention programs

aimed to reduce perceived stress and ED symptomatology, programs that foster emotional awareness and regulation may be a promising way to reduce depression and boost life satisfaction among university students and community adults.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100498 - Snapshot

Do social anxiety and depression interfere with people's ability to engage in sexual communication?

Main Presenting Author: Noorishad, Pari-Gole

Additional Authors: Braham, Justine ; Courtice, Erin L; Birch, J Michelle; Shaughnessy, Krystelle

Abstract: *SEXUAL COMMUNICATION (THE ABILITY TO EXPRESS SEXUAL PREFERENCES TO OTHERS) IS A KEY PREDICTOR OF SEXUAL CONSENT NEGOTIATIONS AND SEXUAL WELL-BEING. BECAUSE SOCIALLY ANXIOUS PEOPLE REPORT FEAR OF EVALUATION BY OTHERS, AND DEPRESSION CAN LEAD TO SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL, WE HYPOTHESIZED THAT SOCIAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION WOULD PREDICT DECLINES IN SEXUAL COMMUNICATION. PARTICIPANTS (N = 1241) COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY INCLUDING MEASURES OF SOCIAL ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND SEXUAL COMMUNICATION. WE USED HIERARCHICAL MULTIPLE REGRESSION TO ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION PREDICTED SEXUAL COMMUNICATION. WE ENTERED CONTROLS (AGE, SEX, COMPLIANCE TO COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) AT STEP 1; CONTROLS EXPLAINED 0.7% OF VARIANCE IN SEXUAL COMMUNICATION. ADDING SOCIAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AT STEP 2 EXPLAINED 1.8% OF VARIANCE, $F(5,1235) = 4.53, P < .001$. WHEN CONTROLS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR, SOCIAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION EXPLAINED 1.1% OF VARIANCE, R^2 CHANGE = .01, F CHANGE (2,1235) = 6.76, $P = .001$. ONLY SOCIAL ANXIETY ($\beta = .73, P = .003$) AND COMPLIANCE TO COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS ($\beta = .73, P = .01$) UNIQUELY CONTRIBUTED TO THE FINAL MODEL. OUR RESULTS SUGGEST THAT SOCIAL ANXIETY MAY PLAY A LARGER ROLE IN SEXUAL COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES RELATIVE TO DEPRESSION. WE WILL DISCUSS POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR ENHANCING SEXUAL COMMUNICATION AND SEXUAL WELL-BEING FOR THOSE WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99136 - Snapshot

Does geospatial access to healthy foods exacerbate the association between diabetes and depression?

Main Presenting Author: Forget, Genevieve C.

Additional Author: Burns, Rachel J.

Abstract: *Food insecurity is associated with increased risk of depression and people with diabetes are at a greater risk of depression compared to people without diabetes. Given that a healthy diet is essential for diabetes management and previous research indicates that the inability to access this diet is distressing for some individuals with diabetes, living in an area with poor geospatial access to healthy food may interact with diabetes status to predict depressive symptoms. Data from the 2010*

wave of the Health and Retirement Study were linked to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Access Data to examine cross-sectional associations between census-tract level food access, self-reported diabetes status, and depressive symptoms ($n = 19,037$). In unadjusted models, the interaction between geospatial food access and diabetes status was not statistically significant ($b = 0.01, p = .896$); however, the main effects of geospatial food access ($b = -0.12, p < .001$) and diabetes status ($b = 0.48, p < .001$) were statistically significant. For individuals with diabetes, poor geospatial food access was associated with increased depressive symptoms; however, the strength of this association did not differ from that of people without diabetes. Given that individuals with diabetes are at greater risk of depression, food access interventions may be beneficial for this subset of the population.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100989 - Snapshot

Effective Healthcare Leaders are Embracing Technology Advancement & Adoption to Improve Patient Outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Darboh, Bri S.

Additional Authors: Mapa, Joseph ; Rose, Iris Y.

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Technology advancement and adoption present a critical challenge for healthcare leaders considering the complexity, rapid evolution, and potential risks (i.e., privacy and security, improper use, increased costs). Empirical evidence has provided support for a robust relationship between high quality patient care and leadership that embraces technology. *METHODS:* A scoping review was conducted in accordance with the Arksey and O'Malley framework (2005) to investigate how healthcare leadership and strategy has adapted to the everchanging contemporary technology landscape. Two authors independently engaged in full articles reviews to ascertain alignment with inclusion criteria. Themes were extracted and visually illustrated in a word cloud. *RESULTS:* The initial search identified 4018 articles of which 13 met inclusion criteria. Seminal themes derived from the synthesis of extracted sources included leadership and strategy that emphasizes within and cross-organizational technological integration, collaboration, artificial intelligence as a supplement to human-led tasks, digital health solutions, and resource re-allocation. *CONCLUSION:* Effective leadership demonstrates an openness to technological adoption to improve patient outcomes and operational efficiency. *IMPACT:* The current study will equip organizational psychologists with important areas of growth for healthcare leaders; thus, assisting leaders in moving towards satisfying all aspects of the Quintuple Aim Framework of Health Service Delivery.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101528 - Snapshot

Emotion Regulation Difficulties Predict Restrictive Eating Symptoms in Sexual Minority Women

Main Presenting Author: Schroeder, Talia

Additional Authors: Bicaker, Ege ; Trolio, Vittoria; Miller, E. Alexia; Racine, Sarah E.

Abstract: Research has shown emotion regulation difficulties to be associated with eating pathology. Since emotion regulation skills can be used to manage negative emotions triggered by stress, this association may be stronger in populations that tend to face greater stress. For instance, sexual minority individuals who have difficulties with emotion regulation may struggle to cope with negative emotions elicited by sexual minority-specific stressors and turn to disordered eating as a way of escaping these emotions. Indeed, research suggests that sexual minority women experience eating disorders at a higher rate compared to heterosexual women. The present study tested whether sexual minority status moderates associations between emotion regulation and eating pathology. Women with eating disorders ($N = 215$; $n = 105$ sexual minority) completed measures of emotion regulation difficulties, sexual orientation, and eating pathology (i.e., body dissatisfaction, binge eating, purging, and restricting). Moderation analysis revealed that emotion regulation difficulties relate to greater restrictive eating in sexual minority women ($b = 0.158$, $SE = 0.801$, $t = 1.974$, $p = .0498$), but not in sexual majority women ($b = 0.013$, $SE = 0.036$, $t = 0.368$, $p = .7130$). Findings suggest that eating disorder interventions could benefit from enhancing emotion regulation skills in sexual minority women.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100509 - Snapshot

Exploring barriers to effective communication among older adults and their primary and specialty mental health providers using the COM-B model

Main Presenting Author: Rapaport, Li-elle M

Additional Authors: Knelsen-Dobson, Aston ; Mackenzie, Corey S

Abstract: *BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:* Older adults face diverse mental health issues that they navigate with their primary and specialty mental health providers. While confidence navigating the mental health system is crucial for overall outcomes, navigational challenges include fragmented systems, complex clinical presentations, and poor communication among patients and care providers. The current study focuses on barriers to effective communication while patients and providers navigate the mental health system. *METHODS:* We used secondary qualitative data from interviews exploring primary and specialty mental health providers' ($N = 11$) perspectives on engaging older adults in treatment. Data were analyzed using framework analysis guided by the COM-B model for behaviour change. *RESULTS:* Communication barriers were identified based on patients' and providers' capability, opportunity, and motivation to adopt optimal communication during mental health treatment. Barriers included provider training limitations, patients' poor mental health literacy and cognitive impairment, perceived roles among provider teams, fear of unwanted outcomes, and providers' limited access to resources (e.g., patient information, support staff, time). Identifying barriers to communication may highlight potential interventions for providers as they support patients navigating the mental health system.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100648 - Snapshot

Exploring Canadian Undergraduate Students' Mental Health Literacy and Its Influence on Psychological Distress and Help-Seeking Behaviour

Main Presenting Author: Horne, Karissa L

Abstract: *Abstract: BACKGROUND: Undergraduate studies coincide with major life transitions, making undergraduate students more susceptible to psychological distress (PD). Given the increased risk, it is important to consider students' degree of mental health literacy (MHL) and how it might impact their mental health. Mental health literacy includes the ability to recognize disorders, corresponding treatments, and help-seeking behaviour (HSB) (Kutcher et al., 2016). To date, no Canadian research has explored the relationship between undergraduates' MHL, PD and HSB. Thus, the purpose of the study was to bridge this gap by further exploring the influence of MHL.*
METHODS: *A total of 335 Canadian undergraduates completed an online survey that collected demographic information and measured students' MHL, PD and HSB.* **RESULTS:** *Results indicated that the ability to recognize disorders and having attitudes that promote recognition or appropriate help-seeking behaviour were positively correlated with PD and knowledge of how to seek information was negatively correlated. Further results revealed higher MHL among students who were seeking help.* **CONCLUSIONS:** *Findings highlight that MHL has positive implications for students' mental well-being.* **IMPACT:** *Understanding the relationships between MHL, PD and HSB can offer further insight into preventative and remedial supports for this population.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99404 - Snapshot

Exploring the treatment pathways of youth with ARFID in a tertiary pediatric hospital

Main Presenting Author: Maras, Danijela

Additional Authors: Viltakis, Théo ; Norris, Mark L; Obeid, Nicole

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID) is a feeding disorder marked by restrictive eating patterns resulting in significant physical and/or psychological effects. Diverse etiologies and drivers of feeding disturbance lead to varied symptoms affecting biopsychosocial domains. Assessment and service delivery models vary between and within clinical institutions. Not uncommonly, patients receive care from multiple providers working across various services, hindering optimal care.* **OBJECTIVE:** *This study aims to assess the clinical treatment pathways of youth accessing services in a tertiary care hospital.* **METHODS:** *Participants are 131 youth with ARFID presenting to a pediatric tertiary care centre from April 1, 2019–March 31, 2023.* **ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** *Participant and program-specific indicators will be collected via retrospective chart review. Descriptives and univariate analyses will highlight similarities and differences in care pathways across various services at our centre.* **CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:** *Findings will help identify areas of strength and need in service delivery for ARFID with a goal to inform streamlined and patient-centered pathways to care.*

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 101607 - Snapshot

Fear of Self-Compassion Varies Depending on the Type of Stressor

Main Presenting Author: Burnham, Cortney

Additional Author: Kocovski, Nancy L

Abstract: Levels of self-compassion have been found to differ depending on the type of stressor an individual is experiencing, with lower levels found in the domain of mental health (e.g., burnout, social anxiety) compared to physical health. Fear of self-compassion may serve as a barrier, but it has not yet been examined how levels of fear of self-compassion may vary across different types of stressors, which was the aim of this study. Participants ($N = 315$) were randomly assigned to recall one of three past stressful situations: burnout ($n = 108$), social judgment ($n = 105$), or physical illness ($n = 102$). Fear of self-compassion for the recalled situation was assessed and was found to differ significantly between conditions, $F(2,314) = 14.34$, $p < .001$. Fear of self-compassion was significantly greater for the burnout condition compared to both the social judgement and physical illness conditions. Fear of self-compassion was also significantly higher for social judgement compared to physical illness. These results suggest that like self-compassion, fear of self-compassion also varies based on the type of stressor an individual is experiencing. During situations that involve being judged by others and especially when experiencing burnout, individuals may feel less deserving of self-compassion.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100418 - Snapshot

Government and Healthcare System Distrust, Marginalization, and Vaccine Hesitancy Among Canadian Youth

Main Presenting Author: Sierra Hernandez, Carlos A.

Additional Authors: Paterson, Theone S. E.; Ames, Megan E.; The Youth Vaccine Confidence Study Team, -

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Marginalization, and distrust of the government and of the healthcare system have shown to be influential factors of vaccine hesitancy. These associations have been studied in adult populations and among samples of parents of children and teens. Despite this, there is limited knowledge on how adolescents self-report on these associations. The current study aimed at understanding the role of marginalization, government and healthcare distrust in youth's own vaccine hesitancy. It was hypothesized that marginalization moderated the association between government and healthcare distrust and vaccine hesitation. METHODS: 645 participants, ages 14 to 18, provided survey data on vaccine hesitancy related to COVID-19 vaccines. Structural equation modelling was to analyze the data. RESULTS: Distrust of the healthcare system, but not of the government, was positively and significantly associated with vaccine hesitancy. No evidence was found to support the proposed moderation effect of marginalization. CONCLUSION: Distrust of the healthcare system appeared to be more relevant in predicting vaccine hesitancy than government distrust among adolescents. ACTION: Youth's trust in the healthcare system requires attention when trying to address health-related behaviours such as vaccine hesitancy.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101341 - Snapshot

How does emotional intelligence buffer the relationships between social media usage and eating disorders symptoms? Cross validation of two moderated mediation models

Main Presenting Author: Peláez-Fernández, María Angeles

Additional Authors: Extrema, Natalia ; Mills, Jennifer S

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* The influence of social media usage on both thin ideal internalization and reduced body appreciation, and resulting eating disorder (ED) symptomatology, is well established. However, no prior studies have tested the potential moderator role of emotional intelligence (EI) in the links between thin ideal internalization and ED symptoms, and reduced body appreciation and ED symptoms. Individuals low on EI have difficulty accurately perceiving emotions in themselves and others, and using that information to guide thoughts and actions. Knowing this combined influence would help provide insight on the potential role of EI in the relationship between social media usage and ED symptomatology and would help clinicians to focus on the individual difference factors with the most clinical relevance for the prevention and treatment of ED symptomatology. To bridge this gap in the research, this study tested two moderated mediation models explaining ED symptomatology. We hypothesised that high EI buffers the effect of social media usage on ED symptoms through thin ideal internalization and body appreciation. *METHODS:* The sample comprised of 407 Spanish graduate students and community adults (66.1% female). Mean age was 33.80 ($SD = 14.8$), ranging from 19 to 73 years. The community participants were recruited with the assistance of students enrolled in psychology courses at university, who were asked to recruit at minimum two adults over the age of 30 through their personal network and then administer the online version of the questionnaires to them. The online survey was designed so that incomplete questionnaires could not be saved, which prevented missing data. Student participants earned points for their participation in the study. Participants provided informed consent. The study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki (2013) and was approved by the Ethical Committee of the University of Malaga (104-2020-H). Participants completed a battery of questionnaires including the Spanish version of the Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS), the Spanish version of the Eating Disorders Examination questionnaire (EDE-Q), the Spanish version of the Social Media Activity Questionnaire (SMAQ), the Spanish version of the Body Appreciation Scale-2 (BAS-2) and the Spanish version of Thin Ideal Internalization questionnaire. SPSS macro-PROCESS (model 14) was used to conduct two moderated mediation analyses for testing the potential moderating role of EI (V) in the linkage between thin ideal internalization (M) and ED symptoms (Y) and between body appreciation (M) and ED symptoms, with social media use as the independent variable (X). A bootstrapping method with 5,000 esteem resamples was used to calculate conditional indirect effects and specific indirect effects. *RESULTS:* The two hypothetical models (social media use predicting ED symptoms with thin ideal internalization and body appreciation as mediator variables and controlling for covariates age and gender) were supported. The results showed that social media usage was positively associated with thin ideal internalization ($b = 0.03$, $p < .001$), which in turn affected ED symptomatology ($b = 1.32$, $p < .001$). However, the residual direct effect remained significant ($b = 0.01$, $p < .05$) showing that thin ideal internalization partially mediated the relationship between social media usage and ED symptoms. The interaction effect EI x Thin ideal internalization was significant ($B = -0.156$, $SE = 0.05$). The final model accounted for 41.6% of the variance in ED symptoms. The results showed that social media usage was negatively associated with body appreciation ($b = -0.19$, $p < .001$), which in turn affected ED symptomatology ($b = -0.20$, $p < .001$). However, the residual direct effect remained significant ($b = 0.02$, $p < .001$) showing that body appreciation partially mediated the relationship between social media usage and ED symptoms. The interaction effect EI x Body appreciation was significant ($B = 0.025$, $SE = 0.005$). The final model accounted for 45.2% of the variance in ED symptoms. *CONCLUSIONS:* The findings suggest that EI buffers the influence of social media usage on ED symptomatology through thin ideal internalization and body appreciation. This study provides novel evidence that EI can contribute to a reduction of ED symptomatology among university students and community adults. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Along with preventive and intervention programs aimed to reduce social media usage and foster body appreciation, intervention programs intended to improve emotional awareness and regulation may be a promising way to reduce ED symptomatology among university students and community adults.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100508 - Snapshot

Insights from PISA Well-Being Studies in Educational Contexts: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Liu, Yan

Additional Authors: Reed, Narae ; Ganbold, Damian ; Maltais, Natasha

Abstract: The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial study measuring 15-year-old students' cognitive performance in reading, science, and mathematics. In 2015, PISA incorporated the psychological well-being (PsWB) component, further extended in 2018. Physical well-being (PhWB) was included in PISA 2018. Given that the data has been widely used to inform education policy globally, a comprehensive review of well-being research in educational contexts can provide valuable insights for policy considerations and improvement in student well-being. This study aims to conduct a systematic review of well-being studies utilizing PISA 2015 and 2018 data. Four databases were examined (Web of Science, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Scopus). Out of 286 journal papers, 40 were included. Our findings showed that most papers focused on PsWB, with only one on PhWB. Seven papers (17.5%) examined how PsWB was associated with cognitive scores, and 23 papers compared WB across countries. About half adopted advanced analytical methods, including multilevel modeling and structural equation modeling. Overall, our findings revealed a rising trend in student PsWB publications since 2022, with varied relationships between PsWB and cognitive performance across countries. One recommendation is that researchers may want to control for demographic and social factors when comparing student WB across countries.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100786 - Snapshot

Mental health literacy of depression and anxiety across symptom presentations

Main Presenting Author: Salimuddin, Saba

Additional Author: Beshai, Shadi

Abstract: Major depressive disorder (MDD) and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) are among the leading causes of disability in the world, yet treatment seeking rates are low. Poor problem recognition (misidentifying a disorder and its symptoms) predicts treatment seeking. In particular, symptom presentations (e.g., Cognitive; Somatic) have diagnostic and prognostic implications, but no study has examined problem recognition of MDD or GAD across symptom presentations. We examined the general public's problem recognition of predominantly somatic and cognitive-affective presentations of MDD and GAD. Participants ($n = 292$) recruited through TurkPrime were randomly assigned to receive case study vignettes of either cognitive-affective or somatic presentations of MDD and GAD. Problem recognition was assessed. MDD was associated with higher recognition than GAD, and cognitive-affective presentations were associated with higher recognition than somatic presentations. We observed large and small effects of disorder and presentation type on problem recognition, respectively. Results suggest that certain presentations, especially in GAD, are under-recognized. This provides a more nuanced understanding of mental health literacy across symptom presentations. This is likely to aid in the refinement of mental health literacy programs and prevent diagnostic issues related to somatic presentations.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100066 - Snapshot

Mental Health Service Adequacy and Accessibility for Indigenous Mothers

Main Presenting Author: Levasseur-Puhach, Sydney

Abstract: *Background.* Indigenous mothers (IMs) have an 87% greater likelihood of developing postpartum depression compared to non-Indigenous mothers. Few programs have been developed for IMs seeking mental wellness support. These cannot be scaled for significant mental health needs. I will address this gap through story-telling-focused interviews with IMs who participated in a virtual emotion-focused intervention. *Objective and Questions.* I aim to generate knowledge of factors important to IMs in mental health programs to inform improvements in services through the following questions. 1. What are benefits/shortfalls in experiences of IMs in mental health programs? 2. How can improvements be made? *Methods.* Indigenous research methods will be employed with relationality as a central component. A group gathering with all 10-15 participants will be held to develop trust. I will conduct semi-structured interviews with participants. Data will be analyzed using narrative and meaning-making approaches, situated within cultural/kinship contexts. *Expected Results.* Key learnings reveal the importance of holistic wellness. Similar findings are expected from the current research. Results finalized by 04/24. *Implications.* This research will support future studies and service providers seeking to incorporate Indigenous perspectives into culturally appropriate program development and implementation.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101719 - Snapshot

Mindfulness Made Simple: The Potential Promise of Informal Mindfulness for University Students With and Without Recent Self-Injury

Main Presenting Author: Petrovic, Julia

Additional Authors: Mettler, Jessica ; Böke, Bilun Naz; Rogers, A Maria; Hamza, Chloe A; Bloom, Elana; Di Genova, Lina

Abstract: *Mindfulness-based programming comprising both formal (FM) and informal (IM) mindfulness activities is increasingly offered to university students. FM involves sustaining attention on thoughts, emotions, and bodily sensations for some period of time, while IM involves incorporating mindfulness into daily activities. However, emotion regulation difficulties, self-criticism, and a potentially complex relationship with their body may undermine the benefits of FM for students with recent nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), whereas IM may be better tolerated. In this randomized controlled trial, a brief FM activity, IM activity, and active control task were compared among university students with ($n=103$; $M_{age}=21.4$; 78.6% women) and without ($n=123$; $M_{age}=21.8$; 85.4% women) past-year NSSI in terms of acceptability and pre-post levels of mindfulness, stress, and well-being. For all students, relative to the control task, mindfulness was higher following the IM activity, and stress was lower following both the IM and FM activities. Contrary to expectations, well-being increased across all students and conditions. Finally, across two measures of acceptability, only IM was found to be consistently more acceptable than the control task. Findings highlight the potential promise of IM for university students with and without recent self-injury, suggesting a need to further explore the use of IM.* * Ms. Julia Petrovic, McGill University; Dr. Jessica Mettler, McGill University; Ms. Bilun Naz Böke, McGill University; Dr. Maria

A. Rogers, Carleton University; Dr. Chloe A. Hamza, University of Toronto; Dr. Elana Bloom, Concordia University; Dr. Lina Di Genova, McGill University; Dr. Vera Romano, McGill University; Mr. Giovanni G. Arcuri, McGill University; Dr. Nancy L. Heath, McGill University.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99981 - Snapshot

Parenting Self-Efficacy and Dyadic Autonomic Responses in Three Parenting Contexts

Main Presenting Author: Thambipillai, Prakash

Co-Presenting Author: Ilyaz, Emma

Additional Authors: Vine, Vera ; Vanwoerden, Salome; Byrd, L. Amy; Jennings, Richard; Stepp, Stephanie D

Abstract: Parenting self-efficacy (PSE) reflects parent's perception of their ability to engage in positive and supportive parenting behaviours. Social cognitive theory maintains that self-efficacy arises from experiences of mastery, and in part by successfully managing affect. Therefore, PSE may reflect success managing affect during challenging parenting interactions. This study tested a novel hypothesis about how the social-cognitive theory of self-efficacy translates to parenting. Given that parents implicitly sense their children's arousal, we predicted that the link between parent affective arousal and PSE may be moderated by the child's arousal. 162 parent-child dyads completed three developmentally relevant parent-child interaction tasks. Parent and child affective arousal were estimated for each task using respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA), a marker of parasympathetic activity (high arousal indexed inversely by low RSA). Results revealed that only during the conflict interaction, when children had low RSA, parents who also had low RSA reported higher PSE ($\beta = .22$, $p = .03$). Findings support conceptualizations of self-efficacy as an embodied cognition, or an inference made by reading one's own arousal and, in a parenting context, by reading arousal in one's child. Ultimately, the mirroring of parent-child affective responses during conflict may be particularly relevant to PSE.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100598 - Snapshot

Parents' Perspectives on Supportive Parenting for Anxious Childhood Emotions

Main Presenting Author: Abercrombie, Rachel

Additional Author: Ionita, Gabriela

Abstract: Anxiety disorders have been found to be prevalent as much as three times as often in mothers who have children who meet criteria for the diagnosis of an anxiety disorder (Copper et al., 2016). Based on this abundant research, some anxiety in children has been hypothesized to be learned from the parent or caregiver (Murray et al., 2009). To help reduce anxiety in children that is maintained by parenting approaches, Eli Lebowitz (2013), developed the Supportive Parenting for Anxious Childhood Emotions (SPACE) treatment approach which focuses its efforts on treating parents instead of the children themselves (Lebowitz and Omer, 2013). This treatment approach has grown in popularity with many therapists in North America offering SPACE through individual or group sessions to parents, as evidenced by the magnitude of mental health providers offering this

program and it consistently selling out. Although some research has found that the SPACE approach can significantly reduce children's symptoms of anxiety, there has been little research examining the impact of this approach on the parents' undergoing treatment. This study examined the experiences of parents who completed treatment using the SPACE approach and the impact that this treatment has had on the parents. Given the exploratory nature of this research, this study used qualitative methodology. Semi-structured Interviews were conducted with ten participants and thematic analysis was used to derive themes and results. These results highlight a number of important themes and parental experiences. We will discuss the results in the context of improving SPACE treatment for parents and their families.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100741 - Snapshot

Personality and Mindfulness as Predictors of Adult Problematic Internet Use (PIU)

Main Presenting Author: MacQuarrie, Amy L

Additional Authors: Brunelle, Caroline ; Grossman, Hannah

Abstract: Problematic internet use (PIU) increased during COVID-19 as individuals were confined to their homes and spent more time on the internet (Gjoneska et al., 2022). Facets of mindfulness such as increased awareness or being in the present moment are protective against PIU (Calvete et al., 2017). Personality traits such as increased impulsivity predict PIU behaviours such as internet gaming disorder (Biolcati et al., 2021). The current study examined demographic, mindfulness, and personality predictors of PIU. A sample of $N = 534$ participants were recruited from community ($n = 200$, 37.45%) and undergraduate students ($n = 334$, 62.55%) to participate in an online survey on Qualtrics. Respondents mostly identified as female (84.1%), Caucasian (87.6%), students (71.2%) and resided in Atlantic Canada (80.5%). A hierarchical regression analysis showed the model explained 41.2% of variance, $F(11, 505) = 24.43$, $p < .001$. Female gender ($\beta = 3.27$, $p = .02$), being a student ($\beta = -6.87$, $p < .001$), higher impulsivity ($\beta = .45$, $p = .02$), higher anxiety sensitivity ($\beta = .51$, $p = .01$), decreased awareness ($\beta = -.65$, $p < .001$), decreased non-reactivity ($\beta = -.28$, $p = .01$) and increased non-judging ($\beta = .31$, $p < .001$) predicted PIU. Personality and mindfulness may be effective targets of interventions for PIU given the prevalence and harms associated with problematic internet use.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100124 - Snapshot

Pre- and Post-Recreational Cannabis Legislation: Snapshot of Postsecondary Student Cannabis Use in Manitoba, Canada

Main Presenting Author: Prada, Kevin

Additional Authors: de Moissac, Danielle ; Gueye, Ndeye Rokhaya

Abstract: Emerging adults (EAs, 18-24 years of age) are vulnerable to the development of problematic cannabis use and its psychological correlates. Investigation of cannabis use trends for this population, considering the possible impacts of recreational cannabis legalization (RCL) in Canada, is vital. This

repeated cross-sectional study compared self-reported pre- and post-RCL cannabis use, and anticipated use post-RCL, by EA postsecondary students ($N=951$) enrolled in a university in Manitoba. The survey was administered at three distinct timepoints: pre-RCL (2012), one month post-RCL (2018), and four months post-RCL (2019). Results suggested that RCL had negligible effects on cannabis use for this population: 2019 data reflect slightly lower-than-2012 cannabis use prevalence, after having peaked shortly after RCL. Prevalence of cannabis use increased slightly only among former users. Few respondents used cannabis for medical purposes only. This study corroborates previous trans-jurisdictional findings, suggesting RCL may have little to no effect on actual cannabis use among EA postsecondary students. These findings may reflect general ineffectiveness of prohibitive cannabis legislation among emerging adults. They also suggest initiatives surrounding RCL awareness undertaken by Canadian healthcare and government bodies may have been effective in mitigating post-RCL use.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101237 - Snapshot

Predicting Crime Severity Among Individuals Deemed NCRMD: Preliminary Findings from the Creation and Initial Validation of the Crime Severity Scale (CSS)

Main Presenting Author: Joseph, Jessica J

Additional Authors: Haag, Andrew M; Pei, Jacqueline

Abstract: Individuals deemed Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) typically receive indefinite treatment sentences that fall under the authority of a provincial Review Board (RB). The RB makes decisions on the conditions and length of sentences based on the risk of severe harm the individual poses to the public. RB decisions are made under consultation with psychiatric clinicians who use violence risk assessment measures to estimate the risk of harm the individual poses to the public. However, present measures are devised to estimate risk of any future violent behaviour, without regard for the severity of the behaviour. The present study aims to clarify the most salient predictors of crime severity for those deemed NCRMD, and refine present practices by devising and testing an actuarial measure aimed at predicting future crime severity (the CSS). A targeted sample of 400 NCRMD patient records will be reviewed. Postdictive methods will be employed. The unique predictors of crime severity will be clarified and retained as items for the CSS. The reliability and predictive validity of the CSS will be tested using interrater coefficients and examining the area under the Relative Operating Characteristic curve, respectively. The preliminary findings will provide an important first step in improving our ability to estimate risk of severe future offending behaviour.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101575 - Snapshot

Psychological Distress as a Predictor for Decreased Recovery Capital in Individuals with Addiction

Main Presenting Author: Snaychuk, Lindsey A

Co-Presenting Author: Sheppard, Sarah

Additional Authors: Ingram, Geoff ; Basedow, Christina

Abstract: Recovery capital is defined by internal (e.g. motivation) and external (e.g. social supports) resources that can bolster positive outcomes in individuals affected by addiction. It emphasizes the importance of drawing upon these resources to maximize the odds of sustained recovery. As increased levels of recovery capital are linked to better outcomes, it is important to understand the associated factors. Therefore, the present study explored clinical predictors of recovery capital amongst a treatment-seeking sample. Participants completed several standardized measures to assess for levels of recovery capital and several aspects of psychological distress including functional impairment, traumatic stress, anxiety, depressive symptoms, substance dependence, and substance cravings. Linear regression analysis revealed that interpersonal functioning was the strongest predictor of recovery capital. Other significant predictors of recovery capital included lower depressive symptoms and emotion dysregulation. As recovery capital is one of the more salient predictors of sustained positive outcomes, these findings underscore the importance of screening for concurrent mental distress in treatment programs for addiction. Future research should seek to identify additional risk factors of lower recovery capital, particularly proximal risk factors that may be amenable to change during treatment.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101620 - Snapshot

Psychological health in the era of climate change : A first population-based study on eco-anxiety and its correlates in Québec

Main Presenting Author: Gousse-Lessard, Anne-Sophie

Additional Author: Généreux, Mélissa

Abstract: Environmental disruptions are increasingly eliciting feelings of fear, distress and anxiety within the population. Our population-based and cross-sectional study aimed to better understand the phenomenon of eco-anxiety by examining its antecedents and outcomes on mental health and climate action. Using an adapted version of the Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale (Hogg et al., 2021), 11 321 adults in Quebec were surveyed. ANOVAs showed that factors such as age, gender and exposure to extreme weather events significantly contributed to eco-anxiety. A mediation analysis revealed that the association between exposure to such events and eco-anxiety was partially mediated by threat perception. Furthermore, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that the four subdimensions of eco-anxiety were differentially related to mental health indicators. The affective and behavioral impairment dimensions significantly contributed to general anxiety symptoms, above and beyond the influence of COVID-related stress, perceived daily stress, age and gender, whereas the cognitive and existential dimensions did not. Similarly, only the behavioral impairment dimension significantly contributed to depression. Finally, a logistic regression analysis revealed contrasting effects of two dimensions of eco-anxiety on climate change action, while controlling for threat perception, individual climate change awareness, age, and gender. Heightened existential eco-anxiety increased the likelihood of showing a readiness to alter ones lifestyle to fight climate change, whereas the behavioral impairment dimension was related to reduced motivation for climate action (ecoparalysis). These findings underscore the necessity of understanding eco-anxiety beyond its intensity, acknowledging its diverse qualitative dimensions. Such insights are crucial for comprehending its full impact on mental health and its role in fostering climate-related actions.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 100986 - Snapshot

Psychological Well-being of People Who Perpetrated a Romantic Transgression or an Attachment Injury: A Scoping Review

Main Presenting Author: Lonergan, Michelle

Co-Presenting Author: Yilmaz, Ece

Additional Authors: Lafontaine, Marie-France ; Bisson, Camille; Awan, Taha

Abstract: Relational transgressions (i.e., violations of implicit or explicit expectations, norms, or rules in romantic relationships) and attachment injuries (i.e., moments of betrayal / abandonment during a critical time of need) can affect personal and relational well-being for both partners of a couple. Yet most research has focused on the injured partner's experience, with fewer studies investigating that of the injuring partner. Exploring how these relationship stressors impact the injuring partners well-being can contribute to a better understanding of these constructs. Thus, the aim of this scoping review was to map out what is known about psychological functioning of injuring partners. A well-defined search strategy was developed with the following keywords and their synonyms: "Romantic relationship", "Transgression", "Attachment injury" and "Well-being". A comprehensive search conducted in PsycINFO, PubMed, and CINAHL yielded 1,339 titles after removing the duplicates; 31 studies were selected for the final inclusion. Overall, results indicated that injuring partners tended to report psychological distress, low life satisfaction, guilt, shame, regret, as well as self-forgiveness. Findings highlight that injuring partners can experience a range of complex responses to perpetrating an attachment injury or a transgression. Potential avenues for future research will be discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100192 - Snapshot

The contribution of family climate and perceived emotional intelligence in promoting life satisfaction and reducing suicidal ideation among Spanish adolescents.

Main Presenting Author: Peláez-Fernández, María Angeles

Additional Authors: Mérida-López, Sergio ; Yudes, Carolina; Extremera, Natalio

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Previous literature has documented robust and significant associations between emotional intelligence (EI) and indicators of psychological adjustment (e.g. life satisfaction) and maladjustment (e.g. suicidal ideation) among adolescents; however, it remains unclear whether these personal resources and contextual factors could have a joint effect on both mental health indicators. Knowing this combined influence would help provide some insight on the mechanisms involved in adolescents' mental health and thus design integrative and effective preventive strategies. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to explore whether family climate could enhance, or lessen, the link between EI and psychological adjustment in a large sample of adolescents. Particularly, it was tested the moderating effect of family climate (i.e. cohesion, expressiveness, and conflict) on indicators of psychological adjustment (life satisfaction) and maladjustment (suicide ideation) among Spanish adolescents. METHODS: The sample comprised of 2722 adolescents (52.8% female, 46.1% male, 0.3% non-binary, and 0.8% non-reported). Mean age was 14 ($M = 14.11$; $SD = 1.42$) ranging from 12 to 18. Participants were recruited from fifteen secondary school centers in Southern Spain, selected using a convenience sampling method after headteachers were informed about the study's objectives and voluntarily agreed to participate.

Families or legal guardians provided informed consent before adolescents participated. Participants were informed about the study's voluntary and confidential nature. Assessments occurred in classrooms during regular school hours, with at least one researcher and one teacher present. The study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki (2013) and was approved by the Ethical Committee of the University of Malaga (62-2016-H). Participants completed a battery of questionnaires including the Spanish version of the Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale, the Spanish version of the Family Environment Scale, the Spanish version of the Frequency of Suicidal Ideation Inventory, and the Spanish version of the Satisfaction with Life Scale. We conducted descriptive statistics and correlation analyses and hierarchical regression analyses using SPSS 26.0. We assessed the incremental validity of family climate dimensions in relation to adolescents' suicidal ideation and life satisfaction, while controlling for age, gender (first step) and EI effects (second step). We also examined the interaction between family climate dimensions and EI as predictors of adolescents' life satisfaction and suicidal ideation. For each dependent variable, we conducted three separate moderator models using Model 1 of the SPSS macro PROCESS 4.2. As per standard procedures, we calculated bias-corrected 95% confidence intervals using 5,000 bootstrapping resamples. Age and gender were included as control variables, and all continuous predictors were centered to mitigate potential multicollinearity issues.

RESULTS: Results show that the hierarchical model significantly improved the total variance of life satisfaction and suicidal ideation at each stage. Gender and age accounted for significant variance of life satisfaction (4%) and suicidal ideation (5%). Specifically, gender (being a woman) was a negative predictor of life satisfaction and positive predictor of suicidal ideation. EI accounted for an additional 9% of the variance in both indicators. Particularly, EI positively predicted life satisfaction and negatively predicted suicidal ideation. Finally, family climate dimensions accounted for an additional 8% of the variance in suicidal ideation and life satisfaction. Specifically, family cohesion and expressiveness emerged as positive predictors of life satisfaction and negative predictors of suicidal ideation, while family conflict emerging as a negative predictor of life satisfaction and a positive predictor of suicidal intention. In total, the complete model explained 22% of the variance in suicidal ideation ($R^2 = 0.22$, $F(3, 2715) = 126.71$, $p < 0.001$) and accounted for 29% of the variance in life satisfaction ($R^2 = 0.29$, $F(3, 2715) = 184.74$, $p < 0.001$). Moderating analyses showed that the interaction effects were significant, with family conflict reducing the effects of EI on life satisfaction, and family cohesion and expressiveness strengthening the effects of EI on reducing suicidal ideation. Regarding life satisfaction, the interaction between EI and conflict was the solely significant interaction after controlling for the effects of the covariates and the main effects of the study variables ($F = 6.88$, $p < 0.01$). With respect to suicidal ideation, the interaction between EI and cohesion ($F = 16.22$, $p < 0.001$), EI and expressiveness ($F = 11.91$, $p < 0.001$) and EI and conflict ($F = 11.20$, $p < 0.001$) were significant after controlling for the effects of the covariates and the main effects of the study variables.

CONCLUSIONS: These preliminary findings provide insightful evidence of the role of gender, EI and family climate on indicators of adjustment and maladjustment in an ample sample of Spanish adolescents. Particularly, these results provide a risk profile for suicidal ideation: Girls with EI deficits, high scores on family conflict and low scores on family cohesion and expressiveness. These findings also show interactive evidence for the potential role of family cohesion and expressiveness in combination with (high) EI levels in negatively predicting adolescent suicidal ideation; and the potential role of family conflict lessening the EI-well-being link.

ACTION/IMPACT: Results imply that, along with intervention programs to foster EI abilities at school, enhancing family cohesion and expressiveness and reducing family conflict may be a promising way to boost life satisfaction and prevent suicidal intention among adolescents.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99878 - Snapshot

The effects of walking in nature on negative and positive affect in adult psychiatric outpatients with major depressive disorder: A randomized-controlled study

Main Presenting Author: Watkins-Martin, Kaia

Additional Authors: Bolanis, Despina ; Richard-Devantoy, Stéphane; Philippe, Frederick; Ouellet-Morin, Isabelle; Geoffroy, Marie-Claude

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Walking in nature has been shown to improve affect in adults from the community to a greater extent than walking in urban settings. It is unknown whether such benefits apply to individuals suffering from major depressive disorder (MDD). This randomized controlled trial examined the effects of a single walk in nature (vs. urban settings) on negative and positive affect in psychiatric outpatients with MDD. METHOD: Participants recruited from a psychiatric outpatient clinic for adults with MDD were randomly assigned to a nature or urban walk condition. Thirty-seven adults ($M_{age}=49$ years) completed a 60-minute walk. Negative and positive affect were assessed using The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule at 6 time points: pre-walk, midway during the walk, post-walk, at home before bedtime, 24 hours post-walk, and 48 hours post-walk. RESULTS: Controlling for baseline levels of affect at pre-walk, individuals who walked in nature experienced overall lower levels of negative affect, $F(1, 35.039)=4.239$, $p=.047$, than those who walked in urban settings. Positive affect did not differ across conditions. CONCLUSIONS: Walking in nature might be a useful strategy to improve negative affect in adults with MDD. IMPACT: Future research should investigate ways to integrate the beneficial effects of nature exposure into existing treatment plans for psychiatric outpatients with MDD.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100946 - Snapshot

The impact of self-compassion on maladaptive self-beliefs in social situations

Main Presenting Author: Szczyglowski, Kamila Anna

Additional Author: Kocovski, Nancy L.

Abstract: *Maladaptive self-beliefs are associated with greater social anxiety and poorer interpersonal functioning. Inducing self-compassion reduces anxiety for social situations; but the effect on maladaptive self-beliefs has not been examined. The primary aim of the present study was to investigate the impact of directing self-compassion toward maladaptive self-beliefs. Participants ($N=202$ students) reported the maladaptive self-beliefs they endorsed across three subtypes: high standards (e.g., "I have to appear intelligent and witty"), conditional (e.g., "If people don't accept me, I'm worthless"), and unconditional (e.g., "People don't respect me"). Next, they brought to mind a future situation in which the beliefs would be relevant, were randomly assigned to a self-compassion or control writing exercise, and completed dependent measures. Self-compassionate writing significantly reduced endorsement of maladaptive self-beliefs from baseline ($M=66.08$, $SE=3.12$) to post induction ($M=55.52$, $SE=3.51$), $p < .001$, but control writing did not. The self-compassion condition also reported significantly greater self-compassion and positive affect, and lower anxiety/distress and safety behaviour use for their future situation, compared to controls. These results provide initial support for the benefits of directing self-compassionate writing prompts toward maladaptive self-beliefs.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99455 - Snapshot

The Protective Role of Dispositional Mindfulness for Upward Social Comparisons on Social Networking Sites

Main Presenting Author: Desjarlais, Malinda

Additional Authors: Mason, Claire ; Tasker, Chantalle

Abstract: BECAUSE OF THE CONTROL USERS HAVE OVER SELF-PRESENTATION AND THE NORM OF POSTING POSITIVE INFORMATION, THERE IS CONCERN THAT UPWARD SOCIAL COMPARISONS USERS MAKE WHILE BROWSING SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES (SNSS) CAN BE HARMFUL TO SELF-ESTEEM. AS A STABLE PERSONALITY TRAIT, DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS (DM) IS THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN AWARENESS OF THE PRESENT MOMENT, INCLUDING BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EXPERIENCES, IN A NONREACTIVE AND NONJUDGMENTAL MANNER. THROUGH REPERCEIVING, MINDFULNESS HELPS REDUCE AUTOMATIC THINKING AND BEHAVIORS AND PROMOTE ADAPTIVE RESPONSES TO NEGATIVE STIMULATION. POTENTIALLY, BY CULTIVATING MINDFULNESS, INDIVIDUALS MIGHT BE LESS INCLINED TO ENGAGE IN HARSH SELF-JUDGMENT OR COMPARE THEMSELVES UNFAVORABLY TO OTHERS. THE CURRENT STUDY CONSIDERED THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS WHEN BROWSING SNSS. PARTICIPANTS ($N = 307$; 76% FEMALE; $M = 24$ -YEARS-OLD) COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY TO MEASURE DM, SELF-ESTEEM, AND SOCIAL COMPARISONS (IN GENERAL, UPWARD AND DOWNWARD) WHEN USING SNSS. USING MODEL 1 OF THE HAYES PROCESS MACRO THE FINDINGS SUPPORTED DM AS A PREDICTOR OF FEWER UPWARD SOCIAL COMPARISONS, AND IN TURN ENHANCED SELF-ESTEEM. DM CAN ACT AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST UPWARD ONLINE SOCIAL COMPARISONS, AND ULTIMATELY THEIR NEGATIVE IMPACT ON SELF-ESTEEM. WE MAY CONSIDER THE APPLICATION OF MINDFULNESS IN REAL WORLD CLINICAL PRACTICE.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100553 - Snapshot

Title: Racial Discrimination and Inflammation in Adolescence: Are there Differences by Sex?

Main Presenting Author: Crichlow, Queenisha

Additional Authors: Orihuela , Catheryn ; Mrug, Sylvie

Abstract: Research suggests that racial discrimination contributes to the development of chronic diseases (Cockerham et al., 2017). However, mechanisms linking discrimination to chronic diseases, such as inflammation, are not well understood and are understudied in adolescence. Furthermore, little is known about potential sex differences in the relationship between discrimination and inflammation. The current study seeks to address these gaps by examining sex differences in the relationship between racial discrimination and inflammation among racial/ethnic minority adolescents. The sample included 165 Black and Latinx adolescents ($M_{age} = 12.16$; 53.9% female; 82% Black, 18% Latinx) participating in a school-based study of adolescent health. The main analysis

included an SEM model predicting salivary C-reactive protein (CRP) from adolescent-reported racial discrimination, sex, and the interaction of discrimination and sex. After controlling for age, race, BMI, and household income, results demonstrated that the association between discrimination and CRP varied by sex, with stronger effects in females ($\beta = 0.66$; p

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100713 - Snapshot

To Vaccinate or Not to Vaccinate: Relationships between Depression and COVID-19 Vaccine Decision-Making in Youth

Main Presenting Author: Paterson, Theone S. E.

Additional Authors: Moolman, Theresa ; Ames, Megan E; MacDonald, W. S. Stuart

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Youth report some of the lowest vaccination rates worldwide. Depression impacts executive function and decision-making, yet impacts of depression on health-related decision-making in youth are unclear. We examined the impact of depressive symptoms on COVID-19 vaccine decision-making in Canadian youth, the potential mediating effect of executive function, and the potential moderating effect of conspiracy theory beliefs. METHODS: Canadian youth aged 14-25 (n=1,344) completed a national survey (Mar-Apr 2023), measuring number of COVID-19 vaccine doses, executive function (EFI), depressive symptoms (PHQ-2), and conspiracy theory beliefs (Conspiracy Theory Belief Scale). A moderated mediation analysis was conducted in Mplus.*

RESULTS: *Higher PHQ-2 scores predicted lower scores on the EFI, and EFI scores significantly mediated the association between PHQ-2 scores and number of vaccine doses received. Conspiracy beliefs did not significantly moderate this association. CONCLUSIONS: Self-reported executive function mediated the association between depressive symptoms and number of vaccine doses youth received. ACTION/IMPACT: Campaigns to encourage vaccination among Canadian youth should be sensitive to developmental stage and executive function development in addition to psychosocial and cultural factors that may influence vaccine confidence/hesitancy.*

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 101309 - Snapshot

Understanding Emotional Ties: Investigating Anger Concordance in the Intergenerational Transmission of Borderline Personality Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Ilyaz, Emma

Additional Authors: Vine, Vera ; Thambipillai, Prakash; Byrd, L. Amy; Jennings, Richard; Stepp, Stephanie

Abstract: *Children of parents with borderline personality disorder (BPD), where anger is a core symptom, are at greater risk of developing psychopathology. To explore the relationship between parental anger and child psychopathology, we can use emotion concordance, or the degree to which a person's emotion responses co-occur. High concordance (e.g., high physiological arousal, high self-reported anger) indicates poor emotional regulation, common in BPD. We predicted: 1) in conflict, parents with higher BPD severity would show higher physiological and self-reported anger concordance, 2) parents' high anger concordance would be associated with psychopathology*

symptoms in their children. 161 parent-child ($M_{age} = 12.03$) dyads participated. Parent BPD was assessed via severity scores from a gold-standard interview. Child psychopathology was computed via a composite score (CBCL). Parent-child dyads had a conflict discussion and self-reported anger at baseline/post-conflict. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia captured parents' physiological responding. Response surface modeling showed that parents with higher BPD severity had higher anger concordance, $a_4 = 1.38$; 95%CI[0.54, 1.78], $p_< .001$.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99162 - Snapshot

Understanding Risk for Suicidal Ideation in Students with Recent or Past Nonsuicidal Self-Injury

Main Presenting Author: Helps, Carolyn

Additional Author: Turner, Brianna

Abstract: Person-centred models of recovery from Nonsuicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) have called for a need to investigate long-term mental health risks following the cessation of NSSI. The present study hypothesized that compared to peers who had never self-injured, first-year university students ($N=540$) with either recent (past-year) or distal (lifetime, but not past-year) NSSI would a) be more likely to experience suicidal ideation over 7 months, b) would be more likely to experience suicidal ideation during periods of higher-than-usual stress, and c) that difficulties in emotional regulation would moderate the association between stress and suicidal ideation. Binomial multilevel modeling revealed that, as predicted, students with either recent ($OR=7.00$, $p_< .001$) or distal ($OR=1.98$, $p_< .002$) NSSI history were more likely to report suicidal ideation than their peers with no NSSI history. Contrary to expectations, higher-than-usual stress did not predict suicidal ideation regardless of NSSI history ($p_s > .5$), and difficulties with emotion regulation did not moderate the relation between stress and suicidal ideation ($p_< .39$). Therefore, clinicians should closely monitor suicidal ideation and risk in clients with NSSI history, even those who have recovered from the behaviour. Further research should investigate factors that contribute to suicidal thinking in those who have ceased NSSI.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101468 - Snapshot

Virtual Reality Artificial-Intelligence Companion for Persons with Dementia in Long-term Care

Main Presenting Author: Kakkar, Anupriya

Additional Authors: Sheehy, Lisa ; Bouchard, Stéphane ; Frank , Andrew

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Individuals with mild to moderate dementia living in long-term care (LTC) often enjoy reliving memories and sharing stories. This project aims to reduce social isolation and increase engagement in LTC residents by introducing them to an Artificial Intelligence (AI) virtual companion presented using virtual reality (VR). METHODS: Participants with mild-to-moderate dementia wear the VR headset for 1-5 sessions, engaging with the companion for 5-20 minutes. Participants provide feedback on their experience and thoughts on the companion's

personality. Interaction details, participants reactions, and discomfort are also recorded. RESULTS: 10 participants completed one session, 7 completed a second session and 4 completed a third. Sessions ranged from 1-53 minutes. Participants who conversed for longer periods expressed appreciation for the companion's intelligence and thoroughly enjoyed their interaction. Individuals with more social personalities particularly benefited. CONCLUSION: AI-enabled VR companions can stimulate enjoyable conversation and decrease social isolation in people with cognitive impairment living in long-term care. ACTION/IMPACT: The VR companion has potential to improve the lives of people with dementia. Future work includes integrating greater diversity into the companion and educating healthcare professionals on its use.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100426 - Snapshot

Virtual Snapshot

Barriers and Enablers of the Receipt and Enactment of a Novel Intervention for Children and Youth with Inflammatory Bowel Disease: a multiple goals perspective

Main Presenting Author: Olson, Jenny L

Additional Authors: Palumbo, Amelia ; Stintzi, Alain; Mack, R David; Lalu, Manoj M; Presseau, Justin

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Clinical trials often require integrating trial activities into daily life. Conflicts between activities performed in pursuit of trial alongside life goals may impact treatment fidelity; clarifying how trial participants navigate multiple goal pursuit could support treatment fidelity. METHODS: We conducted semi-structured interviews with youth=15 and children=7 (and their caregivers=20) of 2 pilot clinical trials testing a new therapy for pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). Barriers/enablers of trial activities were examined from a multiple-goals perspective. RESULTS: Data were coded inductively via content analysis. Codes were then mapped to Personal Projects Analysis units. Three themes were developed: 1) impact of living with IBD and its treatment, 2) features of trial activities that may impact their enactment; and 3) integration of trial/daily life activities. CONCLUSIONS: Treatment fidelity may be affected by inherent challenges associated with trial activities and by competing demands in life (school/work/household/extracurricular). These challenges can be exacerbated as individuals adjust to living with IBD and its treatment. ACTION/IMPACT: Goal conflict is negatively associated with goal attainment. Trialists should be aware that challenges integrating trial activities into daily life may impact treatment fidelity.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101436 - Virtual Snapshot

Exploring Parenting, Children's Mental Health, and Service Complexity Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Withers, Abigail

Additional Author: Stewart, Shannon L

Abstract: *The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the mental health of children and families. As a result of the relationship between children's mental health, parents and service use, this study sought to explore the impacts of the pandemic, age and sex on children's mental health outcomes, parenting quality, and service complexity. Data was collected from interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health (ChYMH) Assessments before and during the COVID-19 pandemic from 5,067 children and youth between the age of 4-18-years-old. Chi-square tests and logistic regressions were conducted. Surprisingly, our findings revealed no changes in parenting quality and children's mental health during the pandemic. Findings revealed a significant decrease in service complexity during the first few months of the pandemic. Compared to younger males, older female children were more likely to experience internalizing symptoms and less likely to display externalizing symptoms. Older children (vs. younger children) were more likely to receive low parenting quality and experience service complexity. These findings can help clinicians plan for their client's service and treatment in the context of pandemics and other world-wide crises. This research can also help parents and clinicians to understand the risks with children's age and/or sex to help prevent or manage children's mental health concerns.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100284 - Virtual Snapshot

Standard Workshop

CBT for compulsive checking and pathological doubting: OCD and beyond

Main Presenting Author: Radomsky, Adam S

Abstract: *Doubt is extremely common, but pathological doubt can be problematic across a broad spectrum of psychological problems, including both anxiety and mood disorders (e.g., panic disorder, depression). Pathological doubt can lead to physical and/or mental checking, which although commonly associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), are also evident transdiagnostically. Checking and doubting can amplify each other, leading to a progressive worsening of problems. This workshop will focus on cognitive theory, scientific laboratory and clinic evidence, and key empirically grounded strategies and techniques that might be helpful to understand and effectively treat different presentations of doubting and checking. Videos and case examples will predominantly feature OCD, but applications to addressing doubt in association with other problems (e.g., rumination, worry, social anxiety disorder, panic disorder, etc.), will be highlighted. Cognitive-behavioural theory, behavioural experiments, evidence, and collaborative case formulation will be underscored as foundational to helping people overcome their problems with compulsive checking and/or pathological doubting problems.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100295 - Workshop

Effective Sleep Solutions for Comorbid Insomnia Disorder: Beyond Sleep Hygiene

Main Presenting Author: Carney, Colleen E.

Abstract: *Workshop summary: There are common misconceptions about comorbid insomnia. One common misconception is that those with comorbid insomnia can be effectively treated using sleep hygiene (Moss, Lachowski, and Carney, 2010), but using sleep hygiene is not an effective treatment (Edinger et al., 2021). Another misconception is that treating the co-occurring disorder, such as*

depression, will address the accompanying insomnia disorder. Unfortunately, this is rarely the case, and untreated insomnia actually increases depression recurrence. Learn about the three issues that develop and take over as the perpetuating factors of chronic insomnias, and how to address them with updated evidence-based strategies. Spend 90 minutes myth-busting common beliefs, and add effective tools to help your clients sleep and feel better.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99719 - Workshop

Effective Use of Social Media for Knowledge Mobilization

Main Presenting Author: Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

Co-Presenting Author: Castillo, Louise I.R.

Abstract: * *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Most clinically relevant research findings never make to clinical practice. The small portion of findings that make it to clinical practice, take an average of 17 years to get there. This suggests that traditional methods of mobilizing knowledge have not proven to be particularly effective. Social media (SM) platforms are beginning to play an important role in the dissemination of research results and have untapped potential as a knowledge translation and mobilization tool that allows researchers to interact directly with stakeholders and the general public. Using the #SeePainMoreClearly (pain in dementia) SM initiative as an example, our goal is to provide practical information on use of SM for knowledge mobilization (KM) and on approaches to the systematic evaluation of the success and reach of such KM campaigns. *METHODS:* This workshop will involve oral presentations with audience interaction and audiovisual materials. *RESULTS:* Examples of past evaluations of social media campaigns will be presented along with results based on social media monitoring software, web analytics, and social media posts in response to the content mobilized by our social media campaigns. *CONCLUSIONS:* Participants will learn ways of effectively: a) developing and launching KM SM campaigns; b) building partnerships with knowledge users and knowledge user organizations to maximize the impact and reach of KM campaigns; and c) systematically evaluating the reach and impact of these campaigns. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Participants will be able to apply the information and practical advice to a wide range research knowledge dissemination across the health and clinical psychology areas.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 98948 - Workshop

Existential Meaning in Clinical Practice

Main Presenting Author: Klaassen, Derrick

Co-Presenting Author: Kwee, Janelle

Abstract: The question of meaning is a deeply human issue. It accompanies us in our everydayness and erupts suddenly after significant changes or tragedies. When questions of meaning emerge in psychotherapy, unique challenges and opportunities present. In this workshop, experienced existential psychologists will elaborate on clinical engagement with meaning-related challenges within the framework of Existential Analysis (EA). EA is a phenomenological and person-centered psychotherapy that aims to assist clients in finding an 'inner yes' to life, to facilitate authentic decisions and to bring about a responsible way of dealing with life (Längle, 2003). In EA, meaning is understood as one of four conditions for a fulfilled existence, alongside motivations _to be_, to live one's feelings and values_, and to be _oneself_. Engagement with meaninglessness, in EA practice,

begins with Frankl's (1988) 'existential turn', a turn from the ontological to the existential, in which the person is invited to experience oneself as questioned by life. The practical logotherapeutic methods addressing meaning aim to assist clients with accurate perception of their situation, their felt experience of values, finding their own position, and living their authentic response. Practical methods of dealing with meaninglessness will be elaborated and illustrated through experiential exercises and clinical case examples.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100009 - Workshop

Meaning-Centered Intervention Groups: Aiming to Enhance Psychological Resiliency and Reduce the Risk for Suicide Risk in Potentially Vulnerable Demographics

Main Presenting Author: Heisel, Marnin J.

Abstract: Middle-aged and older adults, and men in particular, have high rates of suicide in Canada and worldwide (WHO, 2021). The older adult population is growing rapidly (Statistics Canada), coincident with the aging of the baby-boomers, a cohort with elevated lifetime suicide rates. Shifting population demographics, increasing burdens of illness, and economic and other societal changes, have all contributed to the increasing burden of suicide in Canada. Whereas global suicide rates have declined by 36% between 2000 and 2019, it increased by 17% in the Americas (WHO, 2021); during this period, in Canada, there was an 11% increase in deaths by suicide across the life course but a 60% increase in those over the age of 65 (Statistics Canada). Elevated risk notwithstanding, there remains a paucity of research on psychological interventions that can be broadly implemented to reduce suicide risk in later-life; scarcer still are evidence-based approaches to the promotion of psychological resiliency and well-being that may reduce suicide risk in the potentially vulnerable (e.g., Heisel and Duberstein, 2006; Lapierre et al., 2011). The purpose of this interactive workshop is to provide a theoretical and empirical rationale for meaning-centered "upstream" or "preventive-interventions" designed to prevent the onset or exacerbation of suicide risk, and to provide an introduction to Meaning-Centered intervention groups for potentially vulnerable middle aged and older adults facing or experiencing retirement. These groups were developed based on the tenets of Logotherapy, Viktor Frankl's meaning-centered existential psychotherapy, empirical findings supporting meaning-centered interventions in reducing the wish to die (e.g., Breitbart et al., 2015; Lapierre et al., 2007), and positive associations between Meaning in Life (MIL) and psychological well-being and negative associations with depression, hopelessness, and suicide ideation in later life (e.g., Heisel and Flett, 2008, 2016). We initially developed "Meaning-Centered Men's Groups" (MCMG) with funding from Movember, as a 12-session, upstream, in-person, community-based group intervention aiming to enhance psychological resiliency and prevent the onset of depression and suicide risk among middle-aged and older men facing the transition to retirement (Heisel et al., 2016). Group members reported camaraderie and social support, and preliminary findings demonstrated increased psychological well-being, and significant reduction in depression, hopelessness, and suicide ideation (Heisel et al., 2018, 2020). We have since received additional project funding to adapt and test MCMG for: 1. Online delivery during the COVID lockdowns (Lawson Health Research Institute); 2. Retirement Home residents of all sexes and genders, 60 years and older, experiencing pandemic-related loneliness, social isolation, and/or psychological distress (Online Meaning-centered Groups or OMG, with funding from the Centre for Aging and Brain Health Innovation and the Canadian Federal Government); 3. Male military veterans and first-responders, 50 years and older, facing a major career transition (including release/retirement; MCMG for Veterans and First-Responders, with funding from Movember). This interactive workshop will present an overview of the

epidemiology of suicide in Canada and worldwide, discussion of associated risk and protective factors, a review of available interventions for reducing suicide risk among middle-aged and older adults, and in-depth discussion of the development, implementation, and findings supporting Meaning-Centered intervention groups for individuals potentially vulnerable to the onset or exacerbation of psychological distress and suicide risk. Discussion will additionally focus on psychological and societal challenges experienced by middle-aged and older adults facing retirement, effective approaches for outreach and community engagement to potentially at-risk individuals, our experiences in delivering in-person and virtual/online psychological intervention groups, and experiential exercises for those interested in learning more about and potentially delivering meaning-centered groups in their communities.

Section: Psychologists and Retirement

Session ID: 101257 - Workshop

Symposium

An independent validation of a file-based measure of sexual interest (SSPI-2)

Moderator(s): Babchishin, Kelly

Abstract: Accurate assessments of sexual interest in children are of critical importance in the management of individuals who have committed sexual offences. File-based measures, such as the Revised Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI-2), offer a convenient and easy method of assessing sexual interest in children. The SSPI-2 is scored based on victim and offence characteristics and differs from the original SSPI due to the addition of a child pornography offending item and reweighting of the male victim item. The current symposium will present an independent validation of the SSPI-2. In the first talk, A. Hinkson et al. will present evidence for the convergent and divergent validity of the SSPI-2. In the second talk, R. Zarbl et al. will examine the predictive accuracy of the SSPI-2 (at 5-year and 20-year follow-up), and test whether the predictive accuracy of the SSPI-2 is better than the original SSPI version. In the last talk, M. O'Donaghy will explore whether the SSPI-2 adds incrementally to other measures of risk, such as the Static-2002R.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100956, Presenting Papers: 100964, 100967, 100966 - Symposium

Convergent and divergent validity of the Revised Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI-2)

Main Presenting Author: Hinkson, Alexis

Co-Presenting Author: O'Donaghy , Melissa

Abstract: The current study examined the construct validity of the SSPI-2 in a sample of 292 men adjudicated for sexual offences against at least one child under the age of 15. Evidence for construct validity can be indicated by convergent validity (i.e., similar measures of the same constructs have strongly related scores) and divergent validity (i.e., small to null correlations between measures that assess different constructs). Results of polychoric and polyserial correlations were indicative of construct validity as the SSPI-2 was correlated with a pedohebephilic diagnosis ($r = .49$) and attitudes tolerant of sexual offending against children ($r = .27$), and not correlated with the PCL-R ($r = -.07$), VRAG-R ($r = -.09$), and conduct disorder ($r = -.02$). These findings indicate that the SSPI-2 was not designed to measure antisociality or general criminality but rather pedophilic sexual interests. This

validation confirms that the SSPI-2 is a valid measure of sexual attraction to prepubescent children, highlighting its potential to prioritize men with sexual offences against children for treatment.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100964 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100956)

The incremental validity of the Revised Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI-2)

Main Presenting Author: O'Donaghy , Melissa

Abstract: This current study examined the incremental validity of the SSPI-2 in a sample of 264 men adjudicated for sexual offences against at least one child under the age of 15. We specifically examined whether the SSPI-2 added unique information above and beyond what other measures were already capturing. Analyses of incremental validity used logistic regression, which rely on odds ratios to determine if the addition of a second scale adds incrementally to the first scale in predictions of recidivism. We found that the SSPI-2 added incremental predictive accuracy to risk tools such as the BARR-2002R, PCL-R, and Static-2002R for the prediction of sexual recidivism. These results suggest that the SSPI-2 can improve predictions of sexual recidivism when used in combination with other measures, suggesting it could be used in a multi-method approach to inform risk prioritization.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100967 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100956)

The predictive validity of the Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI) and the Revised Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI-2)

Main Presenting Author: Zarbl, Rachael

Co-Presenting Author: O'Donaghy , Melissa

Abstract: The present study examined the predictive validity of the Screening Scale for Pedophilic Interests (SSPI) and its revision (SSPI-2) in a sample of 264 men adjudicated for sexual offences against at least one child under the age of 15. Specifically, we explored whether the SSPI-2 was a better predictor of sexual recidivism than the original SSPI. A series of AUCs and Delong tests were computed to index predictive accuracy. After the 5-year mark, we found that the SSPI-2 was a better predictor of any sexual ($Z = -2.44$) and non-contact sexual recidivism ($Z = -2.46$) than the SSPI. After the 20-year mark, we found that the revised version was a better predictor of non-contact sexual recidivism ($Z = -2.51$) than the original version. These findings highlight that the SSPI-2 can successfully predict sexual recidivism over a span of two decades, confirming its validity as a measure of sexual interest in prepubescent children. Importantly, the predictive accuracy of the revised scale suggests that it could inform sentencing decisions and guide supervision and treatment planning.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100966 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100956)

Clinical Section Student Symposium: Innovative and digital initiatives/research to support underserviced communities

Moderator(s): Mushquash, Aislin

Abstract: It is well-known that certain communities face elevated barriers to accessing psychological care. The current CLINICAL SECTION STUDENT SYMPOSIUM presents three separate research initiatives focusing on decreasing barriers to care: A smartphone app to support emotion regulation. Exploring the feasibility of a health systems navigator for parents of young children. Increasing support to newcomer and immigrant parents. This years Clinical Section Student Symposium will be moderated by Dr. Aislin Mushquash, the 2023 recipient of the Scientist Practitioner Early Career Award (SPECA). Part of Dr. Mushquash's research includes developing and evaluating innovative e-mental health tools that support adapting coping.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101715, Presenting Papers: 101718, 101716, 101717 - Symposium

Defining the Minimal Clinically Important Difference in Emotion Regulation Among Youth Using the JoyPop App

Main Presenting Author: Ashley, Angela

Additional Authors: Charlton, Jaidyn ; Malik, Ishaq; Toombs, Elaine; Schmidt, Fred; Olthuis, Janine ; Stasiuk, Kristine; Dunning, Crystal; Bobinski, Tina; Mushquash, Aislin R.

Abstract: In Northwestern Ontario, barriers to accessing mental health services pose a significant concern among youth. Smartphone apps are one solution to increase support. The JoyPop app targets emotion regulation through its activities and has a growing evidence base. Beyond establishing effectiveness in improving wellness outcomes, determining if these changes are clinically meaningful to youth is important. This study assessed the clinical importance of the JoyPop app in improving emotion regulation by determining the Minimal Clinically Important Difference (MCID). Treatment-seeking youth ($N=41$; aged 12-18, 70.7% Indigenous) from two local mental health agencies in Northwestern Ontario used the app for up to 4 weeks. Using the Global Rating of Change Scale (GROC), participants indicated the smallest change in emotion regulation that was important to them. The MCID was calculated and based on a score of +2 "somewhat better" on the GROC. Youth showed a 2.80 ($SD = 9.22$) improvement in emotion regulation after using the app for two weeks. The proportion of youth who met the MCID after 2 weeks of app use was 45.2%. Results support the JoyPop app as a clinically meaningful tool to promote youth mental health, describing changes in emotion regulation that are important to youth using mental health apps. The MCID may also inform future sample size and power calculations.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101718 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101715)

Exploring Canadian Newcomer and Immigrant Parents' Usage and Preferences for Mental Health Services

Main Presenting Author: Tongol, Nicole

Additional Authors: Giuliano, Ryan ; Roos, Leslie

Abstract: Immigrant and newcomer parents face significant barriers to accessing mental health care in Canada. In line with transnational and intersectional theories (Urindwanayo, 2018; Viruell-Fuentes et al., 2017), barriers may include acculturation stressors, isolation, discrimination, and unique parenting challenges. Thus, the present research explored what motivates and prevents

immigrant and newcomer parents from accessing mental health and parenting resources in Canada and what items they want included in an online resource. Additionally, differences in stressful experiences, family resources, social support, and motivators/barriers reported between immigrant and Canadian-born parents were explored. 152 Canadian newcomer and immigrant parents were recruited using the online AskingCanadians platform. The most endorsed motivator was a desire to learn more ways to be a good parent (41%), and the most endorsed barrier was worry about financial costs (29%). The most endorsed resource features were having tailored information for individual needs (61%) and receiving coaching from psychologists (44%). Regression analyses for correlated findings will be completed in the upcoming months. This research is a crucial first step toward creating and adapting online resources for parent populations who have greater difficulty in accessing mental health care but are in critical need of it.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101716 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101715)

The Feasibility of Implementing a Systems Navigator in Manitoba for Families with Young Children

Main Presenting Author: Côté, Cynthia

Abstract: The prevalence of mental health diagnoses in Canadians has doubled since 2012 yet only half have reported accessing mental health services. Barriers to accessing services have been seen across the health care system which could be eased by a systems navigator. In this study, we aimed to understand the acceptability of implementing a systems navigator to facilitate access to social services for families with young children through an app-based platform. To do this, 50 researchers and frontline service workers were invited to a one-day knowledge exchange event to discuss: (1) service provider perspectives on access to existing services; (2) screening and referral processes through a new systems navigator role; and (3) the feasibility and acceptability of a coordinated app-based systems navigator. Participants were separated into 5 small groups and their discussions were thematically analyzed with NVivo. The results are expected to inform our understanding of the current barriers families face to accessing social services, the community's interest in interfacing with an app-based mental health program, and the feasibility of implementing an app-based systems navigator. Ultimately, the findings of this study will inform the acceptability of e-Health services and the feasibility of implementing a family systems navigator role for social services in Manitoba.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101717 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101715)

Cognitive Mechanisms in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Moderator(s): Radomsky, Adam

Abstract: Cognitive mechanisms are proposed to underlie the development and maintenance of OCD. While much research has already been conducted on this topic, recent work has demonstrated the importance of continuing to build upon our understanding of cognitive processes in OCD through further elucidating the nuanced ways in which both existing and novel cognitive domains and mechanisms influence symptoms. Such research will contribute to and advance current cognitive theories of OCD and may ultimately inform clinical practice. As such, this symposium will highlight new and exciting research focused on cognitive processes in OCD. In the first paper, Andrea Sandstrom will present results from an experiment on the associations between beliefs about losing control; a novel cognitive domain, and OCD phenomena. In the second paper, Sandra Krause will

report results from an experimental study examining how memory bias may be associated with mental contamination. Finally, Martha Giraldo O'Meara will present research on the relationships between tender conscience, dysfunctional beliefs, and OCD symptoms. The symposium will conclude with a discussion by Professor Christine Purdon highlighting the role of cognitive processes in OCD.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99507, Presenting Papers: 99553, 99581, 99833 - Symposium

99507, Presenting Papers: 99553, 99581, 99833

Current Research in Parent-Focused Interventions: Implications for Child Mental Health and Family Well-Being

Moderator(s): Reaume, Chelsea

Panelists: Reaume, Chelsea; Dua, Isha; Corbeil, Jessica

Abstract: *Nearly 1 in 5 Canadian children experience a mental health problem, with prevalence on the rise. This trend emphasizes the importance of investing in effective, efficient, and accessible treatments. Given parents' key role as socializers of children's development and functioning, they are suitably positioned to play a central role in child psychological treatment. This symposium, comprised of three studies that focus on diverse parenting treatments, methodologies, and populations, will present ongoing research on interventions that focuses on parents as primary agents of change for children's mental health. Study one examines an online adaptation of the How-To Parenting Program for parents of preschoolers and investigates its potential utility as an early intervention. Study two discusses findings from a scoping review on culturally informed co-parenting interventions and explores how applying a culturally responsive lens to co-parenting interventions may improve child mental health outcomes. Study three presents preliminary results from a randomized controlled trial of a 6-week Emotion Focused Family Therapy parent group intervention, including improvements in parenting behaviours, self-efficacy, and child emotion regulation. These studies lend support for child mental health interventions that aim to incorporate and empower parents in supporting their child's well-being.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100030, Presenting Papers: 100032, 101411, 101403 - Symposium

A 6-Week Randomized Controlled Trial of Emotion Focused Family Therapy for Parents of Children with Mental Health Difficulties: Pilot Findings and Next Steps

Main Presenting Author: Reaume, Chelsea

Additional Authors: Frankiewicz, Katie ; Seddon, Jessica; Thomassin, Kristel

Abstract: *Emotion Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) is a parent intervention designed to empower parents to support their children's mental health treatment. Parents are taught skills to support their child to regulate their emotions, to increase their child's adaptive behaviours, to strengthen the parent-child relationship, and to process parents' own emotions related to parenting. This study explored pilot data ($N = 21$) from a randomized controlled trial of a 6-week EFFT program for parents of children aged 7 to 15 with anxiety, depression, or behaviour challenges. Mixed ANOVAs showed that, compared to the waitlist control condition, EFFT significantly increased parental*

supportive responses to children's negative emotion expression, $F(1, 19) = 5.89, p = .025, \eta^2 = .24$, from pre- to post-treatment. Trends indicated that EFFT may have also improved parental self-efficacy, $F(1, 19) = 4.19, p = .055, \eta^2 = .181$, and reduced parental unsupportive emotion socialization responses, $F(1, 19) = 1.68, p = .210, \eta^2 = .08$, and child negative emotionality, child-report: $F(1, 20) = 2.69, p = .117, \eta^2 = .12$; parent-report: $F(1, 19) = 2.74, p = .115, \eta^2 = .13$. Data collection is ongoing. Findings will inform the use of EFFT as an accessible, brief, transdiagnostic intervention for child mental health difficulties that may lead to improvements in child and family outcomes.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100032 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100030)

Culturally responsive coparenting interventions with diverse families: A scoping review

Main Presenting Author: Dua, Isha

Additional Authors: Grant, Parker ; Demy, Jazzmin; Prime, Heather

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. The coparenting relationship plays a pivotal role in family functioning, with spillover effects onto the well-being of all family members. However, most research on the coparenting relationship and related interventions has relied on homogeneous samples (e.g., White, middle-class, North American). Culturally adapted coparenting interventions are needed to ensure that the characteristics of the targeted population are effectively incorporated in intervention work and research. The current study aims to conduct a systematic analysis of existing research on culturally responsive coparenting interventions with diverse families to provide insights into core themes and gaps. METHODS. The current study follows the PRISMA-ScR guidelines and is pre-registered on OSF. Data from studies examining coparenting interventions with diverse samples (i.e., racialized, low education, low income) will be extracted including demographics, intervention characteristics, the process and content of cultural adaptation, and study findings. RESULTS. A systematic search was executed in APA PsycINFO and MEDLINE which yielded 1262 studies. Abstract screening is complete, 353 full-text assessments are underway, and data extraction will be completed by January 2024. Study findings will have research and clinical applications for those working with coparents from diverse backgrounds.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101411 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100030)

Evaluating the Impact of the How-to Parenting Program on Preschoolers and their Parents: A Pilot Study

Main Presenting Author: Corbeil, Jessica

Additional Authors: Joussemet, Mireille ; Mageau, Geneviève A.

Abstract: *The How-To Parenting Program aims to increase parental autonomy support and perspective-taking to improve child socio-emotional competencies and well-being. This program's efficacy has been demonstrated in a recent waitlist randomized controlled trial (RCT). Following these promising results, the current pilot RCT assessed the impact of this program when delivered to parents of preschoolers in an online format. 26 parents of 3- and 4-year-olds were randomly assigned to one of two 6-week online programs (How-to Program or an active control group). Among*

participants, 20 completed the 2nd data collection 2 weeks after program delivery. Compared to the control condition, the How-To Parenting Program appeared to lead to greater improvements in parental autonomy support ($t_{(18)} = -1.09$, $d = .49$), perspective-taking ($t_{(18)} = -1.20$, $d = .54$) and child socio-emotional competencies ($t_{(18)} = -.54$, $d = .24$), as well as to decreases in child mental health problems (Externalizing: $t_{(18)} = 1.88$, $d = .85$; Internalizing: $t_{(18)} = 1.38$, $d = .62$). Given the pilot nature of the data, these differences were not statistically significant ($p > .14$). This study suggests that the How-To Parenting Program may be a worthwhile option to improve parenting and preschoolers' mental health. A larger-scale study is ongoing to continue evaluating the program using additional observational and longitudinal data.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101403 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100030)

Exploring the effects of psychopathic traits and victimization: Implications for helping those impacted

Moderator(s): Forth, Adelle

Abstract: With an adept ability to deceive, manipulate, and exploit others, it is not surprising that individuals with psychopathy have been a focus of much research. Until recently there has been little consideration of the experiences and impact of psychopathy. The stories of victims are a valuable resource for understanding the manifestation of psychopathic traits in relationships. This symposium covers three studies that explored the effects and experiences of having psychopathic traits or being involved with someone with psychopathy in student and community samples. The first presentation explores the demographics and dark personality traits associated with experiencing image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) victimization. The second presentation will focus on experiences and effects of being involved with someone with psychopathy across different types of relationships. Finally, the third presentation provides an in-depth understanding of negative and positive impacts of being in a romantic relationship with a psychopathic partner. How individuals with psychopathic traits experience IBSA victimization and the experiences and effects of psychopathy across relationships contributes to our understanding of ways to help those impacted by psychopathy.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100552, Presenting Papers: 100559, 100554, 100558 - Symposium

"Like a Horror Story:" Exploring the experiences and impact on romantic partners of psychopathic individuals

Main Presenting Author: Lapsley, Sara

Co-Presenting Author: Forth, Adelle

Abstract: Previous research suggests that individuals in romantic relationships with those who have psychopathic traits experience significant harm due to the affective and interpersonal deficits, antisocial behaviours and lifestyle choices typically demonstrated by the psychopathic partner. This study explores the experiences of and impact on 15 individuals who self-identified as having a former romantic partnership with a psychopath. Interviews were conducted and coded using the Enhanced Critical Incident protocol. Themes related to the trajectory of the relationship, tactics used by the psychopathic partner, and the negative impacts of emotional, physical, sexual, and financial harm. Participants reported symptoms congruent with PTSD and moral injury as well as significant reductions in social and occupational functioning. Positive impacts also emerged which were

commensurate with the five domains of post-traumatic growth. Participants identified that access to educational resources, social support, and clinicians with an understanding of psychopathy would have lessened the impact of the relationship had on their wellbeing. These findings may have clinical implications regarding the treatment of clients who may present in a romantic relationship with someone who has psychopathic traits and shed light on manifestations of psychopathy in family systems and across the lifespan.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100559 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100552)

And the cycle continues: The role of the Dark Tetrad in image-based sexual abuse victimization

Main Presenting Author: Swanek, Jessie

Co-Presenting Author: Forth, Adelle

Abstract: While research on image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) victimization is increasing, limited research has examined the dark tetrad personality traits and IBSA victimization. With a sample of 1467 undergraduate students (72% women; 74% heterosexual), we examined the relationship between IBSA distribution and threat of distribution and the Dark Tetrad. For all regressions, identifying as a woman and as LGBQ+ was associated with an increased likelihood of being a victim/survivor of IBSA distribution and threat of distribution. Having higher lifestyle and antisocial psychopathy facets, higher sadism scores, and higher grandiose narcissism scores was associated with an increased likelihood of victimization to IBSA distribute and threat to distribute victimization. Machiavellianism and vulnerable narcissism were not significant for either IBSA distribute or threat to distribute victimization. Of those reporting both perpetration and victimization, 59% ($n = 39$) of participants reported that they had been victimized first. It may be the case that those higher in psychopathy, sadism, and narcissism are more likely to share nude or sexual images of themselves, putting themselves at a higher risk for future victimization. These results underscore the need for further research into the precursors and subsequent motivations of image-based sexual abuse perpetration and victimization.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100554 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100552)

Toxic relationships: Examining the impact of psychopathy across relationships

Main Presenting Author: Forth, Adelle

Additional Authors: Young, Morgan ; Haddock, Renee; Brazil, Kristopher

Abstract: Previous research has found that being in a romantic relationship with someone with psychopathic traits is associated with various types of abuse and negative mental and physical health outcomes. This mixed methods study examined the lived experiences of young adults who reported being in a relationship with someone with psychopathic traits who was a family member ($n = 114$), a friend ($n = 71$), or a romantic partner ($n = 83$). Victims reported a variety of abusive experiences with those in a romantic relationship reporting the most adverse physical and mental health effects. Experiencing polyvictimization was moderately associated with psychopathy scores and increased depressive, post-traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety symptoms. Avoidant coping strategies was most strongly related to adverse outcomes. Although most of the participants reported negative impacts, we also assessed for posttraumatic growth (PTGI) and if they experienced any learning outcomes. Learning outcomes reported included how to avoid similar relationships, better

identification, and being cautious about trusting others. PTGI was predicted most strongly by received social support and problem focused coping. Knowledge of the victimization experiences of those impacted by psychopathy across different relational groups allows for a better understanding of how to help and to mitigate the negative impacts.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100558 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100552)

How Does Psychopathy Impact Negative Social Functioning?

Moderator(s): Brazil, Kristopher J.

Abstract: Psychopathy is a constellation of personality traits marked by interpersonal manipulation and deceptiveness, affective callousness and lack of remorse, and behavioural impulsivity and daringness, which collectively combine to increase the risk of antisocial behaviour. Given this constellation of traits, it is not surprising that psychopathy is reliably associated with compromised empathy, morality, and relationships that have negative consequences for social functioning across different populations, including among those incarcerated and in the community. But what are the mechanisms that link psychopathy with negative social functioning? Research suggests the importance of cognitive and/or affective features that appear uniquely impacted in individuals with elevated psychopathic traits that could serve as identifiable mechanisms to help explain these links. Our symposium examines the role of newly proposed cognitive (e.g., mental imagery ability) and affective (e.g., emotion regulation difficulties, invulnerability) mechanisms that may influence the negative association between psychopathy and social functioning (e.g., empathy, morality, relationships). Determining what mechanisms play a role in affecting psychopathy's links to negative social functioning can identify targets for interventions and inform the development of this damaging personality.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101042, Presenting Papers: 101050, 101055, 101053 - Symposium

I Don't See It: The Complex Relationship Between Psychopathy, Mental Imagery, and Empathy

Main Presenting Author: Sohail, Roshni

Additional Author: Forth, Adelle E.

Abstract: Mental images can serve as internal models that guide one's behaviour. Individual differences in the strength of one's mental imagery also associates with their ability to engage in social cognition. Psychopathic individuals display deficits in empathy, both in feeling with others (i.e., affective empathy) and being able to take their perspectives (i.e., cognitive empathy). This study examined mental imagery as a cognitive mechanism which mediates the relationship between psychopathy and empathy. Undergraduates ($N = 595$, 77.5% women, 57.5% White) completed a survey with self-report measures assessing psychopathic traits and mental imagery vividness. Regressions showed that weaker mental imagery and more affective psychopathic traits (e.g., callousness) significantly predicted lower cognitive empathy. Similarly, weaker mental imagery and higher levels of psychopathic traits on all facets predicted lower affective empathy. Mediation analyses demonstrated that lifestyle and antisocial features of psychopathy were negatively associated with cognitive empathy through their unexpected positive relationship with imagery. Taken together, results suggest that it may not be that psychopathic individuals have a "failure to imagine"; but

rather, their imagination consists of self-serving images and motifs fuelling self-centered behaviour at the expense of others.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101050 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101042)

I Won't Get Caught: Psychopathy, Feeling Invulnerable, and Willingness to Cheat and Lie in Romantic Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Kilpatrick, Savannah

Additional Authors: Marcantonio, Vincent ; Brazil, Kristopher J; Forth, E. Adelle

Abstract: Psychopathy tends to be associated with poorer romantic relationship functioning, but little research has examined what may influence this connection. One possible mechanism we examine is perceived invulnerability, which has both danger (e.g., “nothing can harm me”) and psychological (e.g., “my feelings don’t get hurt”) facets of feeling immune to injury, harm, or danger. The purpose of the current study was to investigate whether perceived invulnerability acts as a mediating affective mechanism between psychopathy and reduced motivations to uphold honesty and loyalty in romantic relationships. Undergraduate students who were in a romantic relationship ($N = 825$, 74.5% women, 60% White) completed measures of psychopathic traits, perceived invulnerability, and relationship honesty and loyalty. In line with our mediation hypothesis, perceived danger invulnerability partially explained the relationship between psychopathic traits and both relationship honesty and loyalty. The results suggest that individuals with elevated psychopathic traits may be less motivated toward truthfulness and fidelity to one’s partner, in part, because they tend to feel immune to danger. Such self-perceived immunity to danger may drive those with psychopathic traits to take risks (e.g., infidelity, deception) that ultimately negatively impacts their relationships.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101055 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101042)

Understanding Reduced Moral Concerns in Psychopathy: Does Emotion Dysregulation Play a Role?

Main Presenting Author: Moore, Mackenzie

Additional Authors: Brazil, Kristopher J.; Forth, Adelle E.

Abstract: Moral Foundations Theory includes individualizing (harm avoidance and fairness) and binding (ingroup, authority, and purity) foundations. Psychopathy is often associated with less concern in both moral foundations, but the findings tend to be inconsistent. Very few studies have examined what mechanisms or factors may influence this association. We examined the role of emotion regulation difficulties as a moderating factor to help explain the inconsistent results. Undergraduate students ($N = 858$, 75% women, 59.8% White) completed measures of psychopathic traits, moral foundations, and emotion dysregulation. Regressions showed psychopathy negatively predicted both individualizing and binding moral concerns. Moderation findings showed psychopathy negatively related to individualizing moral concerns at all levels of emotion dysregulation, but the relationship was more strongly negative for those with lower emotion dysregulation. Results for binding moral concerns differed, whereby psychopathy had a negative relationship to binding moral foundations only at lower levels of emotion dysregulation. The findings suggest those high in psychopathy and low in emotion dysregulation may show particularly low levels of both

individualizing and binding moral concerns. Differences in emotion dysregulation may be one mechanism to help explain psychopathy's inconsistent link to moral concerns.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101053 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101042)

Increases in involuntary admissions and coercive measures in psychiatric services: Gender differences, risk factors, and implications for psychological services

Moderator(s): Hilton, N. Zoe

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: During COVID-19 lockdowns, mental health problems increased but access to mental health services decreased. We examined lockdown-related changes in psychiatric hospital admissions, considering potential impacts on psychologists who work in psychiatric hospitals. METHODS: We analyzed admission and assessment data from the Ontario Mental Health Reporting System on 8 Ontario psychiatric hospitals in 2013-2022. RESULTS: Paper 1 presents changes in patient characteristics, including involuntary status, symptoms and behaviours from pre-lockdown (2019-2020) to lockdown (March-June 2020) and post-lockdown (2020-2021); while admissions decreased, involuntary admissions, individuals with psychotic or personality disorders and violent behaviour increased. Paper 2 describes over 8,000 forensic admission assessments from 2013-2022 finding differences in women and men's treatment needs. Paper 3 presents regression models of risk factors for seclusion and restraint. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Coercive measures in mental healthcare (involuntary admissions, seclusion, restraint) can increase demands on psychologists, including risks of physical and psychological injury. This research identifies gender-specific treatment needs in forensic mental health and seclusion/restraint risk factors that psychologists can target, and indicates the need for psychological support for service providers.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100805, Presenting Papers: 100840, 100821, 100841 - Symposium

Gender differences in sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of forensic psychiatric patients over the last 10 years: Implications for psychological services

Main Presenting Author: Rajack, Natalie

Additional Authors: Ham, Elke ; Hilton, N. Zoe; Kim, Soyeon

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVE: Understanding men and women's treatment needs is critical to implement evidence-based and gender-appropriate psychological services in forensic mental healthcare. We aimed to identify and compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of men and women forensic inpatients. METHOD: We used descriptive and *t*-test analyses of 8180 admission assessments (16% women) in 8 forensic hospitals in Ontario from 2013-2022. RESULTS: Women were older than men ($M = 38.8$, $SD = 11.9$ vs $M = 37.4$, $SD = 12.6$), more likely to have post-secondary education (25% vs 19%) and more likely identified as Indigenous (8% vs 6%). Women were more likely to have a primary diagnosis of personality disorder (7% vs 3%) or mood/anxiety disorder (15% vs 10%), and showed higher acuity in measures of agitated and aggressive behaviour, positive symptoms, depression, self-harm and life stressors. In comparison, men were more likely to have a primary diagnosis of psychotic disorder (71% vs 67%) or any substance use disorder (50% vs 42%) and stayed longer in hospital (248 days vs 188 days). CONCLUSIONS: Psychologists should*

ensure that treatment needs for women in forensic hospital are addressed during the shorter time they may have available, including criminogenic needs (e.g., personality disorder) as well as more gender-targeted interventions (e.g., self-harm prevention and stress support).

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100840 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100805)

*Increasing acuity of persons in mental health care beds during and after pandemic lockdown:
Implications for psychological services*

Main Presenting Author: Kim, Soyeon

Additional Authors: Ham, Elke ; Hilton, N. Zoe; Crawford, Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Access to mental health services was restricted, while depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems increased during lockdowns. Longer-term effects and implications for psychological services have not been studied. METHODS: Descriptive analysis was used to examine changes in patient characteristics, including involuntary status, diagnosis, and clinical scales, between pre-lockdown-June 22, 2019, to March 16, 2020, lockdown-March 17, 2020, to June 21, 2020, and post-lockdown-June 22, 2020, to March 16, 2021, in 9,848 patients admitted to 8 Ontario psychiatric hospitals were included. RESULTS: Admissions decreased significantly by 19% from pre-lockdown to in lockdown and did not fully returned to pre-lockdown levels. The proportion of involuntary patients increased by 9% in lockdown and was still 6% higher post-lockdown than pre-lockdown. Proportions of patients diagnosed with psychotic or personality disorders were also still elevated. Violent behaviour increased during lockdown but approached normal post-lockdown. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Individuals in mental healthcare may have more clinical acuity than before the pandemic. Involuntary admissions are especially concerning because these patients may be more treatment-resistant and need individualized care and supervision. This increases physical, emotional, and cognitive demands on psychologists.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100821 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100805)

Risk factors for seclusion and restraint in forensic mental healthcare: A 10 year review

Main Presenting Author: Ham, Elke

Additional Authors: Hilton, N. Zoe ; Kim, Soyeon

Abstract: *INTRODUCTION: Seclusion and restraint can have harmful physical and psychological effects but are ubiquitous in mental healthcare, especially forensic settings where coercive measures are often used when patients are thought to pose a danger to themselves or others. OBJECTIVE: We examined patient characteristics associated with restraint and seclusion among patients admitted to forensic psychiatric units. METHODS: 8184 admission assessments conducted in 8 forensic hospitals in Ontario from 2013-2022 were extracted from the Ontario Mental Health Reporting System dataset. Binary logistic regression models examined associations between demographic and clinical characteristics and restraint and seclusion. RESULTS: 29% of patients were secluded, and 4% restrained, in the first 3 days of admission. Seclusions were more common in 2020-2022 than in previous years. Secluded patients were younger and more likely to be men and unemployed, but less likely to be recent immigrants or have a substance use diagnosis. Clinical risk factors included having*

“no insight” and higher scores on measures of aggression, violence or mania. Risk factors for restraint were similar. CONCLUSION: This study suggests that coercive measures in mental healthcare are increasing but identifies areas that psychologists can target to help reduce individuals’ risk of seclusion and restraint in mental health care.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100841 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100805)

Innovations in Postsecondary Student Mental Health and Wellness Research and Treatment: Implications for Accessibility, Student Inclusivity, and Acute Care.

Moderator(s): Uliaszek, Amanda A.

Panelists: Cleverley, Kristin

Abstract: Several large-scale surveys have noted an increase in the severity, complexity, and prevalence of mental health concerns in postsecondary students (PSS). As levels of distress increase, there is a growing demand for postsecondary settings to provide high-quality, evidence-based mental health services, academic accommodations, and inclusive mental health and wellness policies; this is coupled by the duty of the postsecondary setting to reduce stigma, ableism, and barriers to equitable educational opportunities. While groundbreaking standards and policies in mental health for PSS have been developed in Canada (e.g., Okanagan Charter), there is a critical gap in research evidence regarding the effectiveness of these services and initiatives. The present symposium describes three studies are unique in that they prioritize the student voice at every aspect of the research design process, while expanding our scope of focus beyond treatment-seeking students, all while employing gold standard research methodology. Specifically, we will explore a study focusing on 1) access and disability for those with mental health concerns; 2) hospital navigation pathways for PSS in acute distress, and 3) safe spaces for LGBTQ2S+ PSS. We will provide data-driven recommendations for both Canadian and international postsecondary institutions, as well as student-led knowledge mobilization strategies.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99415, Presenting Papers: 100954, 101024, 101022 - Symposium

2SLGBTQ+ Postsecondary Students' Experiences with Positive School Support: A Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Amestoy, Maya

Additional Authors: Zedan, Saleena ; Uliaszek, Amanda

Abstract: Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning (2SLGBTQ+) students experience significant stigma and mental health difficulties, and research is needed to identify feasible ways to mitigate these disparities. Positive school support (PSS), namely creating safe spaces such as gay and straight alliances, learning about 2SLGBTQ+ topics and history, having protective school policies for 2SLGBTQ+ identities, and having caring and responsive staff can be crucial factors that may lower the risk of internalized stigma and enhance psychological well-being in 2SLGBTQ+ students. The aim of this qualitative study was to provide a deeper understanding of experiences with PSS in 2SLGBTQ+ students. Twelve 90-minute semi-structured interviews were conducted with self-identifying 2SLGBTQ+ students. The semi-structured interview guide asked questions pertaining to: (1) knowledge of and experience with PSS on campus, (2) perspectives of the

influence of PSS on stigma and psychological well-being, (3) barriers to accessing PSS, and (4) recommendations for improvement. Transcripts are currently being analyzed using the inductive approach to thematic analysis. These findings may have important implications for mitigating mental health disparities in 2SLGBTQ+ students and supporting mobilization towards inclusivity in postsecondary settings. Authors: Maya Amestoy (presenting author), Saleena Zedan, Amanda Uliaszek

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100954 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99415)

Exploring Student Mental Health, Disability and Accessibility in the Postsecondary Setting

Main Presenting Author: Amestoy, Maya

Additional Author: Uliaszek, Amanda

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE Mental health-related disability is the leading form of disability among Canadian post-secondary students. Disability status and other identity factors intersect in meaningful ways to shape the lived experiences of post-secondary students with disabilities. Given the likelihood that Canadian post-secondary students will encounter mental health-related challenges, intersectional, student-driven mental health research is needed to improve student well-being and bolster supports. METHODS This cross-sectional survey-based study was co-designed with an interdisciplinary team of knowledge users and mental health specialists (e.g., students with lived experience of mental health-related disabilities, faculty, and administrators), and disseminated to all students engaged with Accessibility Services at the University of Toronto ($N = 8600$). RESULTS Survey data provided a holistic snapshot of the mental health-related needs, experiences, challenges and strengths of students with disabilities. CONCLUSIONS Preliminary findings reveal differences in academic support and accommodations needed for students with mental health disabilities. ACTION/IMPACT In the context of growing student mental health crises in Canada and beyond, better understanding the experiences and mental-health related needs of a large and diverse sample of postsecondary students with disabilities may inform more accessible public-health and education policy. Authors: Maya Ahia (presenting author), Amanda Uliaszek

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101024 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99415)

NavigateCAMPUS: A Hospital-University Navigation Pathway to Enhance Post-Secondary Students' Acute Mental Health Care Transitions

Main Presenting Author: Ewing, Lexi

Additional Authors: Cleverley, Kristin ; Brennenstuhl, Sarah; Levinson, Andrea; De Olivera, Claire; Ma, Clement; Bartha, Christina

Abstract: There has been a surge in post-secondary students (PSS) reporting mental health concerns over the past several years. Coupled with increased access to acute (hospital-based) mental health care there is an urgent need to understand effective acute mental health service (AMHS) discharge interventions to ensure continuity of care of PSS. A collaboration between the University of Toronto (UofT) and the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) led to the implementation of the Navigator Model to address this system gap. The model introduces care navigators to facilitate

transitions from AMHS to appropriate community or campus mental health care. The purpose of the NavigateCAMPUS project is to evaluate use of the Navigator Model for PSS. The study will recruit UofT PSS who have used the Transition Navigator Model following AMHS. The study uses a multi-methods approach: (1) a quantitative one-stage, single arm study design with 4 time points, and (2) a qualitative evaluation. Transition success, defined as attending an appointment with an appropriate care provider within 30 days of discharge from AMHS, is the primary success indicator. Additional indicators (e.g., health outcomes) will also be evaluated. The project will inform clinical practice, system integration, and provide a framework for scalability of the Model, enabling more effective continuity of mental health care. Kristin Cleverley, Lexi Ewing (presenting author), Sarah Brennenstuhl, Andrea Levinson, Claire De Olivera, Clement Ma, Chris Bartha, Carole-Anne Chaisson, Saba Nasir

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101022 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99415)

Innovative Interventions to Promote Adolescent Mental Health

Moderator(s): Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Greenham

Abstract: The demand for psychological and mental health services for children and youth has increased significantly since 2020. Ontario data shows young people waiting up to 2 years for services. Nowhere is the demand outpacing available services more than in pediatric hospitals where it is expected that services should be available to meet the needs of clients presenting with a wide range of mental health difficulties. Nonetheless, these increasing demands are expected to be met within existing resources. In this symposium, we will present the results of 3 innovative interventions that showcase how hospital-based psychologists have responded to address the mental health needs of young people. The 3 interventions have their roots in a research context with the capacity for broad implementation in hospital or community settings. They include: (1) A brief 6-session group-based parent and youth intervention that can reduce depression, stress, and suicidal ideation; (2) An intervention to limit social media use to reduce depression, anxiety, and overall emotional distress which is an example of how a “light” intervention can have a significant impact on emotional well-being; and (3) an adaption of the First Episode Rapid Early Intervention of Eating Disorders for implementation in Canadian youth service settings.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100484, Presenting Papers: 101405, 101434, 101418 - Symposium

BRAVA: RCT of an Innovative Brief Group Treatment for Adolescents with Mild to Moderate Suicidal Ideation and their Caregivers

Main Presenting Author: Kennedy, Allison

Additional Authors: Sheridan, Nicole ; Cloutier, Paula; Gray, Clare

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Adolescent suicidal behaviour is an increasing problem in Canada and treatment access is difficult. BRAVA is a 6-week virtual group intervention with rolling entry for adolescents with suicidal ideation (SI) and their caregivers. This RCT assessed the efficacy of BRAVA in improving adolescent mental health and reducing caregiver stress. METHODS: Ninety-nine adolescents presenting with SI and their caregivers were recruited from hospital and community services. They were randomized to BRAVA ($n=50$) or a control group ($n=49$). Adolescent

suicidal ideation, anxiety and depression and caregiver perceived stress and competence were measured. **RESULTS:** Preliminary analyses showed no significant differences between groups at intake for any demographic or clinical variables. Treatment retention and satisfaction were high. BRAVA was superior to the Control Group in reducing SI ($p = 0.05$) and depression ($p = 0.005$) in adolescents and caregiver life stress ($p = 0.026$) based on preliminary analyses (MANOVA). Intent to Treat analyses will also be presented **CONCLUSIONS:** This study demonstrates that BRAVA can have a significant impact on adolescent SI and depression compared to an enhanced treatment as usual control group and can reduce caregiver perceived stress. **ACTION/IMPACT:** BRAVA offers a treatment option for adolescents with suicidal ideation that has the potential to reduce treatment wait-time.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 101405 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100484)

FREEDcan: A conceptual model of an early response for eating disorders in integrated service settings

Main Presenting Author: Obeid, Nicole

Additional Authors: Porter, Janessa ; Silva-Roy, Patricia; Lamarre, Andrea; Darnay, Karleigh; Henderson, Jo

Abstract: **BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** Eating disorders (EDs) are recognized as a significantly prevalent (8-15%), highly comorbid group of disorders known to have their peak onset in adolescence, with the COVID-19 pandemic only serving to increase these numbers to even more alarming rates. Early intervention has been shown to be essential for treating EDs successfully, but Canada's health care system is not set up to offer these early response options. **METHODS:** Together with youth and carers experts, decision-makers, researchers, and clinicians the UK-based First Episode Rapid Early Intervention for Eating Disorders (FREED) program was co-adapted for integrated youth service settings. Narrative summaries of meetings held with stakeholders were reviewed. **RESULTS:** Across 28 hours of meeting time over a span of 11 months, 17 members of a multistakeholder advisory group developed 38 co-adaptations for the FREEDcan model. A description of this co-adaptation process and framework is presented, alongside barriers and mitigation strategies. **CONCLUSIONS:** The FREEDcan model has been developed with and specifically for the Canadian integrated youth service setting, making the implementation success of the model much more likely. **ACTION/IMPACT:** FREEDcan may offer an early intervention for eating disorders service option that can be scaled across integrated youth service settings across Canada.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 101434 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100484)

Limiting Social Media Use Decreases Depression, Anxiety and FoMO in Youth with Emotional Distress: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Main Presenting Author: Goldfield, Gary S.

Additional Author: Davis, Christopher

Abstract: **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to experimentally examine the effects of reducing SMU on smartphones on symptoms of depression, anxiety, fear of missing out (FoMO), and sleep in youth with emotional distress. **METHODS:** A randomized controlled trial was used to assign 220

youth to either an intervention or control group. The intervention group received mild behavioural intervention to reduce smartphone-based SMU to 1hr/day for 3 weeks while the control group had no SMU restrictions. SMU was objectively measured daily via tracking systems in smartphones. Mental health was subjectively assessed at baseline and following the 3-week intervention period.

RESULTS: Results of the two-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) indicated group x time interactions indicating that compared to the control group, the intervention group showed significantly greater reductions in symptoms of depression, anxiety, and FOMO, and greater increases in sleep (all p

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 101418 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100484)

Maltreatment and Adverse Childhood Experiences: Resilience and Adaptation in Diverse Populations

Moderator(s): Deneault, Audrey-Ann

Panelists: Deneault, Audrey-Ann; Langevin, Rachel; Racine, Nicole

Abstract: *Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) encompass a range of adverse events occurring before the age of 18 such as maltreatment (e.g., child abuse and neglect) and family dysfunction (e.g., parent substance use and mental health difficulties). Extensive research shows that these experiences are linked to life-long mental health difficulties. The extant literature suggests that some individuals may be particularly at risk for ACEs and of suffering their negative effects. Yet, there is a gap in research with diverse groups and potential resiliency factors, despite a critical need to inform prevention and intervention efforts. The current symposium addresses this gap by bringing together studies using innovative methodologies to bolster the understanding of ACEs in diverse populations. The first talk by Deneault uses a meta-analysis to examine if sexually and gender diverse individuals experience a higher prevalence of ACEs. The second talk by Langevin used an online survey to examine the perceived acceptability of child maltreatment and resilience pathways in Canada, Cameroon, Germany, and Japan. The third talk by Racine uses a retrospective file review to identify pathways of resilience in a clinical sample of children exposed to high levels of maltreatment. Insights from this symposium will help inform targeted interventions for resilience and adaptation among diverse populations.*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99602, Presenting Papers: 99656, 99635, 99636 - Symposium

A Meta-Analysis of the Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Sexually Diverse and Gender Diverse Populations

Main Presenting Author: Deneault, Audrey-Ann

Additional Authors: Neville, Ross ; Maya MacIsaac-Jones, Maya; Le, Milan; Racine, Nicole; Madigan, Sheri

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are a major contributor to the global burden of mental health difficulties. Recent meta-analytical estimates report that, worldwide, 60.1% of people experience at least one ACE (Madigan et al., 2023). Although some minoritized groups face increased victimization, it is unclear if sexually and gender diverse (SGD) individuals also experience more ACEs. The current study sought to estimate the prevalence of ACEs in SGD*

individuals through a meta-analysis. **METHODS:** A systematic review identified 38 studies who reported on the prevalence of ACEs in SGD populations, which were included in the current meta-analysis. **RESULTS:** The 38 studies included 24,133 SGD individuals (19,152 were sexually diverse, and 1,297 were gender diverse). Most participants were White and resided in North America. The meta-analysis revealed that 84.1% of SGD individuals experienced at least 1 ACE, with 38.5% of SGD participants experiencing 4 or more. The most common ACE was having experienced psychological violence (50.5%). **CONCLUSION:** This study confirms that SGD individuals experience higher rates of victimization in the form of ACEs. These increased ACEs are likely contributing to the increased mental health struggles that many SGD individuals face. This study highlights the need for prevention and intervention efforts to support SGD individuals.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99656 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99602)

Experiences and perceived acceptability of child maltreatment across countries: Implications for resilience and posttraumatic growth

Main Presenting Author: Langevin, Rachel

Additional Authors: Laure Wadji, Dany ; Bartoli, Eleonora; Martin-Soelch, Chantal; Pfaltz, Monique C.; Oe, Misari

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* The acceptability of child maltreatment (CM) differs across cultures, which may be related to differences in rates and impacts of CM. This study, conducted in 4 countries (Canada, Cameroon, Germany, Japan) with different cultures and living standards: 1) examined the associations between experiences of CM and the perceived acceptability of CM in these countries; and 2) investigated how experiences and perceived acceptability of CM may be related to positive outcomes (resilience, posttraumatic growth (PTG)). **METHODS.** A sample of 478 adults was recruited for an online survey. **RESULTS.** 1) Higher rates of acceptability were found in Cameroon and Japan, compared to Germany and Canada. Cameroon had the highest rates of CM. Across countries, experiences of neglect and sexual abuse were associated with a greater perceived acceptability of these forms of CM. 2) Higher scores of resilience and PTG were found in Cameroonian participants compared to other countries. Across countries, experiences of physical and emotional abuse were related to lower scores of resilience, while emotional abuse related to higher scores of PTG. **CONCLUSIONS/ACTIONS.** Culture does not only influence the acceptability of CM, but also rates of CM and positive outcomes among survivors. Cultural sensitivity and adaptation are necessary for CM prevention and intervention initiatives.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99635 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99602)

The Moderating Role of Protective Factors in the Context of Child Maltreatment: A Clinical Study

Main Presenting Author: Racine, Nicole

Additional Authors: Roy, Dominique ; Thiemann, Raela; Hartwick, Cailey; Madigan, Sheri

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Research has shown that exposure to childhood adversity is not deterministic with many children showing resilience in the face of cumulative adversity (Racine et al., 2022). However, limited research has examined these phenomena in clinical samples of children

exposed to high levels of maltreatment. The present study examined the influence of child resilience measured across the social ecology on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and child trauma symptoms. METHODS: Participants were 39 children and their caregivers, who were referred to the Luna Child and Youth Advocacy Centre for assessment and treatment related to maltreatment. We completed a retrospective file review and children completed questionnaires on trauma symptoms and resilience. RESULTS: A multiple regression demonstrated that child resilience negatively predicted trauma symptoms ($\beta = -.50$, $p < .005$) suggesting children with greater resources were less at risk for trauma symptoms following maltreatment. Child resilience did not significantly moderate the association between child adverse childhood experiences and trauma symptoms ($\beta = -.58$, $p = .54$). CONCLUSION: Using a larger sample size, future research should further examine the moderating role of child resilience and age-related factors that may influence the association between maltreatment exposure and trauma symptoms.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99636 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99602)

Phenomenological Ventures Into New Areas of Compassion Research

Moderator(s): Van Vliet, K. Jessica

Abstract: Compassion has become a thriving area of research. Strategies for helping people integrate compassion into their lives in ways that promote positive mental health and well-being depend in part upon an understanding of how compassion and related phenomena are experienced. The three studies in this symposium, while united by their use of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) as a method of inquiring into human lived experience and meaning, focus on unique contexts and novel topics of inquiry. The first study explores the experience of self-compassion as a means of coping with Long COVID, from the perspectives of adults struggling with this chronic health condition. Second is a study examining self-compassion as a strategy for helping adolescents cope with the painful ending of close friendships. In particular, the presentation highlights the role of self-compassion in protecting and repairing adolescents' sense of self during a crucial stage of identity development. The third presentation centers around an IPA study on the meaning and experience of compassion satisfaction, for psychologists counselling youth involved in the criminal justice system. Together, the studies open up several new avenues of research inquiry. Each presenter will end by discussing the clinical implications of their findings.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100029, Presenting Papers: 100058, 100061, 100063 - Symposium

The Experience of Self-Compassion in Individuals Suffering from Long COVID

Main Presenting Author: Krebs, Brandon K.

Co-Presenting Author: Van Vliet, K. Jessica

Abstract: Long COVID is a chronic health condition that persists following recovery from COVID-19 infection and is linked to a staggering range of mental health difficulties. Self-compassion has been found to protect against psychological distress in those with other chronic health conditions. However, research on self-compassion for people with Long COVID is scarce. Furthermore, little is known about the experience of self-compassion from the perspective of those suffering from this challenging health condition. This study aims to develop an in-depth understanding of the lived experiences and perspectives of self-compassion in adults with Long COVID. An interpretative

phenomenological analysis (IPA) approach is being implemented to explore, describe, and interpret participants lived experiences. Following data collection that consisted of one-on-one semi-structured interviews with participants, data are being analyzed using Smith et al.'s (2022) six-step approach for IPA studies. The themes developed through this process, along with their implications, will be discussed in this symposium. Our findings are expected to bridge the literature on self-compassion and Long COVID, and provide insights that help in the development of counselling strategies for people struggling with this illness.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100058 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100029)

The Role of Self-Compassion in Identity Development Among Adolescents Navigating Difficult Friendship Dissolutions

Main Presenting Author: Feltis, Lindsey E.

Co-Presenting Author: Van Vliet, K. Jessica

Abstract: Among adolescents, the ending of a close friendship can negatively impact a developing sense of self (Flannery and Smith, 2021). During this crucial stage of identity development, strategies are needed to help teens cope with difficult friendship dissolutions. One potential strategy is self-compassion. Although self-compassion has been found to boost adolescents resilience amidst adversity (Neff and McGehee, 2010), little is known about self-compassion in the context of adolescent identity development and friendship loss. Furthermore, an emphasis on participants lived experiences and perspectives is lacking. In the current study, we used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA; Smith et al., 2009, 2022) to explore adolescents experiences of self-compassion when navigating close friendship dissolutions. Based on individual semi-structured interviews with five participants, data analysis yielded experiential themes both within each case and across the group. As a key common theme, self-compassion was perceived as bolstering adolescent identity development in the face of friendship loss. In this session, we describe these findings in-depth and explain how they contribute to an understanding of self-compassion, adolescent identity development, and friendship loss. We also discuss implications for counselling adolescents struggling with friendship dissolution.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100061 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100029)

Understanding Compassion Satisfaction From the Perspectives of Psychologists Working With Justice-Involved Youth

Main Presenting Author: Haldane, Chayse M.

Co-Presenting Author: Van Vliet, K. Jessica

Abstract: Psychologists who work with justice-involved youth face numerous workplace stressors, which can negatively impact helpers' well-being (Senter et al., 2010) and the care they provide (Bride et al., 2007). As a protective factor in the helping professions (Hunt et al., 2019), compassion satisfaction (CS) is the pleasure gained from helping others in the course of one's work (Stamm, 2010). Despite the benefits of CS, there has been a lack of research on psychologists' experiences of CS in counselling justice-involved youth. Such research may contribute to psychologists' well-being and success in this challenging area of practice. The purpose of our qualitative study was to explore the experience of CS from the perspectives of psychologists counselling youth in the justice system. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) methods (Smith et al., 2009), analysis of data from semi-structured interviews with five psychologists produced six major themes: relationship

building and client engagement; witnessing client success; self-efficacy in promoting client change; interconnectedness between personal and professional lives; sense of meaning and purpose; and impact of workplace characteristics. Presentation of these themes will be accompanied by a discussion of how the findings may inform strategies for promoting CS among psychologists working with justice-involved youth.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100063 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100029)

Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centers (PHHC) Graduate Student Research Symposium

Moderator(s): Diplock, Benjamin D

Panelists: Simioni, Olivia; Au-Yeung, Christy S; Wanstall, Elizabeth A

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 for enhanced patient care and improved quality of life. The three presentations this year are nuanced, highlighting a cognitive remediation (CR) for schizophrenia; discussing a virtual intervention for individuals with first episode psychosis; and a virtual outpatient peer support program for adolescents living with inflammatory bowel disease. Specifically, the first presentation considers integrating digital CR into routine care for schizophrenia in hospital settings across Canada. The second discusses an online group intervention that aims to reduce self-stigma in individuals with first episode psychosis. The third presentation evaluates how linguistic synchrony between mentors and mentees relates to health-related program outcomes. 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: 100585, Presenting Papers: 100596, 100597, 100593 - Symposium

Exploring Attendance, Engagement, and Outcomes of an Online Intervention for Stigma in Individuals With First Episode Psychosis

Main Presenting Author: Simioni, Olivia

Additional Authors: Simourd, Lindsay ; Murphy, Colleen; Best, Michael; Stewart, Jeremy; Bowie, Christopher

Abstract: Internalized stigma is commonly experienced by individuals with psychosis and leads to poorer recovery and sustained functional impairment. Be Outspoken and Overcome Stigmatizing Thoughts (BOOST) is a group intervention that aims to reduce self-stigma in individuals with first episode psychosis. While in-person delivery has shown evidence of stigma reduction, little is known about how individuals with psychosis engage with and benefit from online group interventions. We explored attendance, engagement, and outcomes in online groups, as well as examined if baseline symptom severity was related to process variables. Seventy-seven individuals participated in the

online BOOST intervention. Self-reported anxiety, mood, beliefs about recovery, and internalized stigma were assessed before and after the intervention. Engagement was assessed using binary coding based on individuals' verbal participation during in-session activities. 13.5% of participants attended all sessions and 24.3% attended less than half. 59.5% of participants had their cameras on for all sessions attended, while only 8% had their cameras off for all sessions. On average, participants engaged with in-session activities for 64% of sessions. Baseline symptom severity and degree of self-defined recovery did not predict attendance or engagement. Consistent with the in-person group, the online group demonstrated significant reductions in internalized stigma (p)

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100596 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100585)

Linguistic Predictors of the Mentor-Mentee Relationship in a Peer Support Program for Adolescents with Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Main Presenting Author: Wanstall, Elizabeth A

Additional Author: Ahola-Kohut, Sara

Abstract: The iPeer2Peer program is a virtual outpatient peer support program for adolescents living with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Evaluating elements has been identified as an important area of investigation in peer support programs. One element that has been proposed is linguistic synchrony (LS) between mentors and mentees (i.e., how much their language mirrors one that facilitate the development of positive mentoring relationships another), though it has been relatively understudied at present. The present study aimed to assess LS in the first session of iPeer2Peer ($N=56$) using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) program and assessing how this relates to program outcomes (e.g., mentor quality, disease self-management, health-related quality of life). Results demonstrated that increased LS between mentors and mentees with regard to the use of "I" ($p=.03$), discussion of friendships ($p=.001$), focus on the future ($p=.05$), and the asynchronous discussion of leisure ($p=.04$) emerged as significant predictors of program outcomes. This study highlighted the potential of using quantitative linguistic programs, such as LIWC, to capture LS in the context of peer mentorship programs. These results provide support for the importance of LS in such programs, which can importantly inform how mentors approach their contributions and roles in programs like iPeer2Peer.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100597 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100585)

Revolutionizing Cognitive Health Interventions for Schizophrenia: A national implementation in Canadian hospitals

Main Presenting Author: Au-Yeung, Christy S

Co-Presenting Author: Thai, Helen

Additional Authors: Sousa, Ana Elisa FD; Guimond, Synthia; Menon, Mahesh; Woodward, Todd; Lepage, Martin

Abstract: Schizophrenia is among the most debilitating mental disorders, with significant burden on individuals, families, and communities. Core to this disorder are cognitive impairments—deficits in memory, executive functions, and attention persisting without natural resolution, hindering overall

functioning. While medication addresses psychotic symptoms, the absence of pharmacological interventions for cognitive impairments is glaring. Cognitive remediation (CR), a behavioral group intervention, has robust evidence supporting its effectiveness and feasibility. The intervention includes computerized drill practices to enhance cognitive functions and activities translating honed cognitive skills into practical applications. Despite its proven efficacy, integrating CR into routine care for schizophrenia has been lacking. The longstanding challenge of translating research into clinical practice, averaging 17 years, emphasizes the urgent need for adoption. To address this challenge, we developed a comprehensive digital training platform and identified implementation barriers. This initiative facilitated successful execution, enabling access to remote CR groups across Canada. This presentation underscores the importance of cognitive impairments in the recovery process, outlines aspects of CR, and explores the implementation strategy of digital CR in Canadian hospital settings.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100593 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100585)

Technology Use, Parenting Stress, Coping, and Child Well-Being During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Moderator(s): Menna, Rosanne

Abstract: With the rapid development of new technologies that are easily accessed and increasingly affordable, technology use has become more integrated in individuals' daily activities, especially with parents and children. During the COVID-19 pandemic, technology use in these groups has grown at an even more rapid rate. For example, Rideout et al. (2022) reported that media use by tweens and teens had increased 17% between 2019 and 2021, and this growth was faster than four years prior to the pandemic. It is important for researchers to investigate whether technology impacts the dynamics of the parent-child relationship. The papers in this symposium provide unique examinations of parent and child technology use during the COVID-19 pandemic and its association with parenting behaviours and stress, as well as children's coping and well-being. The first paper investigates links between parent stress and parent mobile technology use as they relate to parenting behaviours and young children's internalizing and externalizing problems. The second paper explores themes of parenting practices and stress, young children's screen time, and child behaviours using a qualitative design. The third paper investigates and compares parent and child reports of children's technology use and the associations between different types of technology-based coping and child well-being.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101453, Presenting Papers: 101481, 101494, 101485 - Symposium

Associations Between Parent Stress, Parent Mobile Technology Use, and Parenting Behaviours on Children's Socioemotional Functioning

Main Presenting Author: Katzman, Rachel

Additional Authors: Menna, Rosanne ; Babb, Kimberley; Rappaport, M. Lance

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic, along with the interruptions that parents experienced from mobile technology (i.e., technofear from smartphones and tablets) were stressors that may have exacerbated harsh parenting and poor socioemotional outcomes in young children. The current study examined the impact of parent stress and parent mobile technology use on parenting behaviours, as well as children's internalizing and externalizing difficulties during the first year of the COVID-19

pandemic. A total of 224 caregivers of children aged 3 to 5-years-old completed an online questionnaire. A subsample of participants completed a shortened online measure approximately two ($n = 157$) and four months later ($n = 111$). Cross sectional data indicated that greater parent stress and technofeference were both associated with greater socioemotional difficulties in children through more harsh parenting (i.e., hostile and physical control). Higher parent stress was also associated with more technofeference. Cross-lagged path models highlighted several transactional and bidirectional pathways that revealed a self-reinforcing cycle of cumulative risk factors for child socioemotional difficulties. This study demonstrated the impact of mobile technology on specific parenting behaviours, as well as highlight the role of both parents and children in buffering or exacerbating risk factors.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101481 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101453)

Coping During COVID: Child Technology Use and Coping During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Barnes, Anissa

Co-Presenting Author: Babb, Kimberley

Additional Authors: Menna, Rosanne ; Mastronardi, Carli; Rappaport, M. Lance; Mactavish, Alexandra; Amstadter, Anada B.; Battaglia, Marco

Abstract: Children spent a significant amount of time using technology during the COVID-19 pandemic, as many in-person activities moved online. Baseline data from a longitudinal study on child mental health during the pandemic was used to examine benefits and problems associated with technology use. In June/July of 2020, 190 caregivers and 158 associated children completed an online survey to examine child technology use, psychopathology symptoms, and other contextual variables. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, t -test, correlation, and regression analyses. Compared to retrospective reports of technology use 3 months prior to the pandemic, participants reported higher frequencies of technology use during the pandemic, aside from school-based/general computer use. Differences were found between caregiver and child reports of child texting, social media, internet, and video game use. Problem-focused and social-focused technology-based coping strategies were associated with reports of higher levels of child well-being. In contrast, higher proportions of emotion-focused technology-based coping strategies were associated with higher levels of child internalizing symptoms. Overall, technology appeared to be a helpful coping strategy for children during the pandemic; few participants reported that technology use negatively impacted children's well-being.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101494 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101453)

Parenting Stress, Young Children's Screen Time and Self-Regulation: A Thematic Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Tran, Amy

Additional Author: Menna, Rosanne

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.

Participants included 27 parents of young children (4 to 6 years old) who 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. Analysis is ongoing, yet emerging themes related to parenting stress include stress related to parents' added role as teachers; cancelled and missed events; isolation; and limited support. Three subthemes are emerging 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. The results will 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: 101485 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101453)

Towards a Family-Wide Clinical Science: Exploring Questions of "Who", "What" and "How" in Family Relationships, Mental Health, and Service Utilization Patterns

Moderator(s): Browne, Dillon T

Abstract: A family-wide approach is paramount within child mental health treatment, however, empirical research in this area frequently evaluates family subsystems in isolation. To support evidence-based practice with families, research informed by family-systems theory can help better understand relationship patterns across parents, children, and siblings, as they relate to mental health and service use. In this symposium, the first presentation will discuss bidirectional changes within and across the parent-child and sibling subsystems, in a community sample. The second presenter will discuss the interplay between parenting practices and mental health outcomes across siblings, following a brief mental health intervention. Finally, across datasets from studies 1 and 2, the last study will explore family typologies in relation to child and parent mental health service utilization. This symposium will provide longitudinal, bidirectional, and multi-level insights into family relationship patterns, while exploring how these dynamics predict well-being across time. The discussant will synthesize these results and their related clinical implications, overviewing how family-wide methodological and statistical designs offer impactful conclusions that may be integrated into evidence-based clinical practice.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100869, Presenting Papers: 101315, 101304, 101310 - Symposium

Identifying Latent Profiles of Family-wide Dynamics: Associations with Child and Caregiver Mental Health and Service Utilization

Main Presenting Author: Castelino, Chantelle

Additional Authors: Foroughe, Mirisse ; Wade, Mark; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Person-centered data analysis provides great utility in identifying clinical presentations and risk factors to guide service-related decision making. However, this approach is underutilized in family science, resulting in gaps in understanding differential patterns of family-wide processes. METHODS: To address this limitation, the present study will identify latent profiles of family functioning, based on indicators relating to family subsystems and contextual factors.

Subsequently, latent profiles will be used to predict child and caregiver mental health and health and social service utilization patterns. Two family samples were studied with harmonized measurement ($n=549$ from a general epidemiological sample, and $n=150$ from a clinical sample). After identifying latent profiles, growth curve modeling will be used to examine the 12-month trajectories for child and caregiver mental health, as a function of profile. Lastly, levels of health and social service utilization will be examined across profiles using the Bolck–Croon–Hagenaars method. RESULTS: We hypothesize that distinct latent profiles will emerge and predict mental health trajectories and service use. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT: Furthering our understanding of complex family dynamics may have implications for the future of family assessment and could lead to more targeted support and improved clinical outcomes.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101315 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100869)

Parental Differential Treatment and Sibling Relationship Quality: Considering Directional Effects

Main Presenting Author: Eckert, Lillian

Additional Authors: Zhang, Jasmine ; Browne, Dillon; Wade, Mark

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The relationship between parental differential treatment (PDT) and poorer sibling relationship quality is well established. Theories suggest that greater PDT influences sibling relationships by fostering anger and rivalry between siblings. However, the reverse association may be true, with poorer sibling relationships disrupting parental attitudes and behaviours, leading to PDT. METHODS: This study explores directional associations linking PDT and sibling relationship quality using a longitudinal design. Data come from an international sample of parents/caregivers ($n =343$) with at least two children aged 5-17 years. Caregivers responded to online surveys at 5 timepoints between May 2020–October 2021. A random-intercepts cross-lagged panel analysis (RI-CLPM) will be conducted, examining the relationship between PDT and sibling relationship quality over time. RESULTS: It is anticipated that results will support a bidirectional relationship, whereby sibling relationship quality and PDT will shape each other and fluctuate in a transactional manner. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT: The direction of the relationship between PDT and sibling relationship quality will be discussed. Findings will be leveraged to support a greater understanding of the internal workings of family relationships within and across subsystems.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101304 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100869)

Parenting Across Siblings in a Clinical Setting: A Multilevel Longitudinal Study of Children's Mental Health and Parenting following Brief Emotion-Focused Family Therapy (EFFT)

Main Presenting Author: Colucci, Laura

Additional Authors: Foroughe, Mirisse ; Sloss, Imogen; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Emotion-focused parent interventions represent an emerging area of child mental health treatment. Existing research has demonstrated clinical benefits from this approach, however, pathways of clinical change within the family system and the interconnectedness of those processes over time remains unknown. METHODS: Parents of children aged 8 years and older completed a brief 2-day, virtual Emotion-Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) workshop ($n=150$),*

alongside surveys pre- and up to 12 months post-intervention. Using multi-level modelling, analyses will evaluate whether post-intervention changes in parenting practices are observed and whether those predict reductions in parent-reported child mental health symptoms over time, for up to four children per family. **RESULTS:** It is anticipated that the program will be associated with positive changes in both domains, with the hypothesized pathways of influence, and that the magnitude of therapeutic gains will be divergent across siblings within families. **CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT:** Brief parent-involved EFFT represents an efficient and accessible means for parent-focused child mental health treatment. These results will clarify nuances in family-wide interpersonal and psychosocial processes; informing what individual-specific benefits may be conferred through the program and how therapeutic gains may cascade across the family system.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101310 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100869)

Trazedone, Captagon, and beyond

Additional Authors: Nussbaum, David ; Butler, Bryan; Richard, Jérémie

Moderator(s): Sepehry, Amir A.

Abstract: Herein, as proposed by the CPA Psychopharmacology Section executives, we discuss new repurposing avenues for existing compounds and updating the members about the sections' development. We present three works conducted by the executives from the Psychopharmacology section under two foci. The first foci would be on potential novel therapeutic options. We present pharmacological actions of Captagon (Fenethylline) and evidence for their support and why they should be considered as potential option for management of aggression. Subsequently, we present re-analysis of data, via meta-analytic methods, on Trazadone trials as a potential cognitive enhancer. The second focus would be on Canadian prescriptive authority (RxP) movement, where we provide updates via our newsletter and members contributions. Knowledge translating from the symposium maybe disseminated via *_Psynapse_*, the official CPA Psychopharmacology Section newsletter.

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 100782, Presenting Papers: 100788, 100793, 100791 - Symposium

Captagon: Basic Pharmacology, Psychological Effects, and Illicit Uses

Main Presenting Author: Nussbaum, David

Co-Presenting Author: Sepehry, Amir

Abstract: ISSUE: Captagon (Fenethylline), a CNS Stimulant is a combination of Amphetamine and Theophylline, first synthesized in 1961. Amphetamine, a (CNS) Stimulant, increases the prevalence of Dopamine and Norepinephrine (and to a lesser extent, Serotonin) in the CNS. Theophylline relaxes the muscles of the bronchial tubes and pulmonary blood vessels, reducing impedance against air flow and thus increasing air/oxygen flow to the lungs and the rest of the body. Theophylline has been used therapeutically to relieve coughing, shortness of breath and wheezing, and reduces constrictive airway responses to Histamine, Adenosine, Methacholine and allergens. Together, Captagon's components increase CNS activation and enhance CNS and bodily oxygenation, producing a psychological high, an increase in energy, reduction in fatigue, and increasing risks for addiction, impaired inhibition and decision-making. METHOD: This presentation will utilize a Content Analysis of the available literature to a) describe the basic mechanisms of Captagon's components, Amphetamine and

Theophylline, b) describe the joint behavioural effects of Captagon's components, c) the prevalence of Captagon addiction and usage, and d) how Captagon is being used in different parts of the world.

DATA: National statistics and published research data will provide data for countries where such data is available. **RESULTS:** Results will describe the basic mechanisms of action, behavioural results (including addictive potential, disinhibition, and increased energy), and how Captagon is used in kinetic conflicts. **IMPACT AND APPLICATION:** Psychologists will understand the mechanisms, behavioural changes, and motivating factors involved in Captagon use, enabling a better-informed advocacy against its illicit use.

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 100788 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100782)

CPA Psychopharmacology Section Newsletter: Update and New Directions

Main Presenting Author: Richard, Jérémie

Additional Author: Butler, Bryan

Abstract: *ISSUE: In this talk, the CPA Newsletter editors, Bryan Butler, and new co-editor Dr. Jérémie Richard will discuss _Psynapse_ updates and future directions. METHODS: Dr. Richard, a postdoctoral fellow at the John Hopkins School of Medicine's Center for Psychedelic and Consciousness Research, will discuss his new series for _Psynapse_ documenting his research journey while also providing summaries of important and exciting findings in the field of psychedelic medicine. Bryan will discuss future directions for the section's newsletter as well as ideas to increase student involvement including student travel awards and new opportunities to be involve in the section. RESULTS AND IMPLICATIONS: Communication from the co-editors will inform section members of our progress and initiatives.*

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 100793 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100782)

Trazadone for human neurocognitive functions: a meta- re-analysis

Main Presenting Author: Sepehry, Amir A.

Co-Presenting Author: Abdoul-Raman, Yasmin

Abstract: *ISSUE: Trazadone is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) federal agency for treatment of major depressive disorder as per the DSM-5-TR criteria. It has been often used off-label for management of neuropsychiatric conditions such as agitation, anxiety, symptoms of schizophrenia, bulimia, substance use, fibromyalgia, as well as behavioral and psychological symptoms of neurodegenerative conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and frontotemporal dementia. As reported by experimental studies, trazadone has been perceived to influence abnormal protein production and misfolding in brain cells at the so-called unfolded protein response pathway and perhaps mediating mitochondrial dysfunction and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) synthesis. These new mechanisms may have an innovative role for this medication and are often recognized in aetiology of neurodegenerative conditions. It is thus warranted that human studies examine for potential cognitive change, whether generally or specifically, as the result of trazadone intake. Clinical trials (e.g., pilot, randomized, and double blind controlled or cross-over studies) and cohort studies (retrospective and prospective) were carried out since. However, the most recent systematic review of evidence, 2021, encapsulating these studies shows equivocal support for its efficacy toward neurocognitive function. METHOD: It is our understanding*

that current evidence is lacking comprehensive examination, which warranted this second review and analysis of these published data, via standard systematic and meta-analytic techniques, considering dose response as a moderating variable. **DATA:** Data emerging from existing meta-analyses and subsequently published studies will be considered for re-analysis. **RESULTS:** Nine studies meet our selection criteria to date, and thus, we present and discuss the outcome of the new re-analyses. **IMPLICATIONS:** Psychologists and beyond would benefit from repurposing this compound for management of neuropsychiatric conditions should the result be significant, or a trend can be detected.

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 100791 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100782)

Where Do I Belong? Unpacking the Belonging-Wellbeing Association among Diverse Groups of Canadians

Moderator(s): Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Belonging—the “subjective feeling that one is an integral part of their surrounding systems” (p. 88, Allen et al., 2021)—is a fundamental human need (Baumeister and Leary, 1995). Accordingly, research indicates that belonging is a central predictor of psychological and physical well-being (Painter, 2013) that promotes positive health outcomes. To examine these associations in detail, this symposium integrates three studies that explore the role of belonging in well-being throughout the lifespan, across social contexts, and among diverse groups. The first study addresses the measurement of holistic belonging through a newly validated scale on interpersonal and system-level belonging, which correlates with psychological well-being. Building on these findings, the second talk explores the relations between youth belonging across social contexts and multiple indicators of well-being. The final presentation highlights the intersection between perceived belonging and well-being among Indigenous Canadians, in the understudied context of residential school attendance history. The discussant will highlight how the three studies collectively enrich the understanding of the interplay between belonging and well-being, while also focusing on how researchers, community organizations, and policymakers may harness belonging as a tool to support the groups that they serve.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101588, Presenting Papers: 101591, 101595, 101592 - Symposium

Belonging among young adults in Canada: Validation of the novel Where I Belong survey

Main Presenting Author: McDiarmid, Serena

Additional Authors: Henderson, Heather A. ; Van Kessel, Kate

Abstract: Community organizations seek to understand the holistic sense of belonging among those they serve (CYPT, 2022). Yet most belonging measurements are narrow and context-specific (e.g., focussed on school, Vaz et al., 2014), do not measure features of belonging that a community organization could expect to influence (Mahar et al., 2014), and/or use negatively worded items inappropriate for use by front-line staff in community settings (e.g., PSBI; Hagerty and Patusky, 1995). Here, we address these gaps by introducing a newly validated measure of holistic belonging, the Where I Belong (WIB) tool, using data from two young adult samples in Canada: 18- to 30-year-olds recruited online ($n=210$), and undergraduate students ($n=277$). Across these two samples respectively, psychometric analyses demonstrate that the WIB is internally consistent ($\alpha = .89, .78$),

has good convergent validity with general belonging ($r=.71, .66$) and loneliness measures ($r=-.71, -.64$), and strong discriminant validity when compared to a mental wellbeing measure ($r=-.29, -.37$). The survey has a two-factor structure reflecting elements of interpersonal and system-level belonging. Results suggest the WIB is a strong candidate for measurement of holistic belonging among young people in community settings. Community organizations in Waterloo Region have begun using the WIB and insights from this process will be shared.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101591 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101588)

Indigenous sense of belonging and psychological well-being: Exploring the role of residential school attendance

Main Presenting Author: Cantafio, Alexis

Additional Authors: Brosseau, Kinzey Anne ; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Extensive research has demonstrated the importance of belonging for psychological well-being among white and non-Indigenous minoritized communities (Allen et al., 2021). Despite the documented harms associated with Canadian residential schools among Indigenous communities (Toombs et al., 2023), the role of belonging in well-being among residential school survivors remains understudied. This study examines the association between perceived sense of belonging and well-being amongst Indigenous Canadians, including the extent to which history of residential school attendance (RSA) modifies this relationship. Indigenous people who responded to the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey ($n\sim 8000$) contributed to this research. Multiple regression analyses will be conducted to explore the links between belonging and well-being, and the moderating role of history of RSA. It is hypothesized that respondents who have a higher sense of belonging will have higher levels of well-being. Moreover, one's personal or family history of RSA will moderate this association, such that a sense of belonging will be most predictive of well-being among people who attended residential school. This research will contribute to the literature on the intergenerational legacy of residential schools while helping to identify factors that will contribute to optimal outcomes for Indigenous people.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101595 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101588)

Profiles of belonging across social contexts: Associations with life satisfaction and well-being in Canadian youth

Main Presenting Author: Zhang, Jasmine

Additional Author: Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Belonging is essential to youth well-being, particularly with exposure to an increasing breadth of social contexts (Durlak et al., 2011; Kern et al., 2017). Yet, few studies have comprehensively explored the role of belonging across multilevel spaces and places within the developmental ecology. To address this research gap, the present study examines data from the 2023 Youth Impact Survey ($N = 1867$). Youth aged 9–18 reported their general sense of community belonging, belonging in five specific settings (peer, family, school, neighbourhood, and city/municipality), and well-being outcomes (life satisfaction, mental health symptoms, and physical

health symptoms). Latent profile analysis will be used to extract patterns of belonging across contexts, and groups will be compared on sociodemographic characteristics. It is expected that some profiles will exhibit uniform levels (high or low) of belonging across contexts, whereas others will show variation across settings. Further, group membership will be evaluated as a predictor of well-being in regression models. Profiles are anticipated to differ on their well-being levels, such that those with stronger belonging will show better outcomes, with variation based on proximal versus distal contexts. The results will support multidimensional conceptualizations of young people's belonging and relevant strategies to support well-being.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101592 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101588)

Who flourishes the most? The roles of discrimination, mindfulness, and emotion-focused intervention on youth well-being.

Moderator(s): Johnson, Nathaniel J; Kil, Hali

Abstract: Recent global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted Canadian youths' concerns about mental health and well-being. Not surprisingly, in the 2020 Canada Youth Policy brief, Canadian youth called for increased support for their wellness and flourishing. This symposium will provide insight into individual variability in youth well-being in the context of discrimination, mindfulness, and emotion-focused intervention. Our first presentation will address how experiences of discrimination across diverse and intersectional identities may be linked to youth well-being and psychological distress in a large community sample. The second presentation will discuss how individual variability in trait mindfulness relates to mental health and well-being outcomes among 14- to 24-year-old youth. Our final presentation will explore the effects of a two-day emotion-focused family intervention on trajectories of resilience in youth 8 to 18 years of age and their parents. Finally, our discussant will consider the implications of these findings for improving support for Canadian youths' flourishing in familial, clinical, and societal domains. This symposium will provide valuable insight into individual variability in flourishing and mental health among Canadian youth, providing evidence-based knowledge on factors that can be targeted to more optimally support their well-being.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99925, Presenting Papers: 100038, 100037, 100039 - Symposium

Mindfulness profiles among Canadian youth: Links to well-being and mental health.

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Nathaniel J

Additional Author: Kil, Hali

Abstract: Mindfulness involves present-moment attention with a non-reactive and non-judgmental attitude. One popular model breaks mindfulness down into five facets: *_observing, describing, acting with awareness, non-judging, and non-reactivity_*. Recently, researchers have utilized person-centered approaches to explore the links between mindfulness, well-being, and mental health. Such approaches help to identify profiles of individuals based on combinations of scores on the mindfulness facets. Extending this prior research, we conducted a latent profile analysis on a sample of 406 Canadian youth (aged 14-24) to identify profiles using the five-facet model and to evaluate how the profiles differed in well-being and mental health outcomes. A four-profile model best fit the data and included

profiles of low mindfulness (16.7%), moderate mindfulness (44.6%), high mindfulness (11.2%), and a non-judgmentally aware (27.6%) profile with high scores on non-judging and acting with awareness. The high and non-judgmentally aware profiles had significantly higher scores on the well-being and mental health outcomes, the low profile had the lowest scores, and the moderate profile scores fell in between. Our findings suggest meaningful well-being and mental health variations across mindfulness profiles. We discuss the implications of considering these profiles in mindfulness-based mental health programs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100038 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99925)

Piling on the hurt: Exploring the influence of intersectional discrimination on well-being outcomes among youth

Main Presenting Author: Wasif, Fatima

Additional Author: Browne, Dillon

Abstract: As youth grow older, they increasingly construct their own identities, which involves understanding their position in relation to their peers and within their communities (Newman and Newman, 2020). Experiences of discrimination during this crucial developmental period can detrimentally impact youth identity and well-being (Torres et al., 2022). Indeed, being discriminated against by peers or adults is linked to greater distress and lower self-esteem (Benner et al., 2019; Huynh and Fuligni, 2010). Extant work has closely examined the link between ethnicity-based discrimination and youth mental health. However, there is an increasing understanding that discrimination spans multiple axes, and individuals can be subject to prejudice along many facets of their identity and being (Thompson, 2003; Torres et al., 2022). It is, therefore, crucial to account for the influence of intersectional discrimination on youth wellness. Here, we will utilize responses from a community survey of over 2000 youth reporting on their well-being across nine indicators. Using latent class analysis, we will account for how discriminatory experiences, including those targeting gender, ethnicity, and disability, influence well-being and psychological distress among children and adolescents. We will discuss implications for equitable policy-making targeting improving youth well-being.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100037 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99925)

Trajectories of child & caregiver resilience on the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale following a brief Emotion-Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) intervention

Main Presenting Author: Sloss, Imogen

Additional Authors: Smith, Jackson ; Colucci, Laura; Foroughe, Mirisse; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Families play an influential role in promoting youth well-being, which has led researchers to develop family-based approaches that aim to support youth with mental health challenges. The present study will explore a two-day caregiver group Emotion-Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) intervention. We will investigate whether this intervention is associated with trait resilience—as measured by the 10-item Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC-10)—which involves an individual's ability to cope positively with challenges. Participants include 194 caregivers who

participated in the group EFFT intervention. Caregivers completed measures reporting on themselves and their children (between the ages of eight and 18) at six time points from pre-intervention to 12-months follow-up. The present study will use multilevel modelling to investigate how much variation in trait resilience is attributed to change over time, individual differences, and family differences. Furthermore, we will examine how trait resilience changes over the course of 12 months, and whether these trajectories differ for children and caregivers. Finally, we will explore whether caregiver social support and family functioning predict change in trait resilience over time. The findings of this research will deepen our understanding of the role that families play in nurturing youth well-being and trait resilience.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100039 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99925)

Working with Concurrent Disorders: Innovative Approaches to Client Care and No-Cost Educational Resources for Care Providers

Moderator(s): Bell, Suzanne

Abstract: The majority of Canadians with concurrent substance use and mental health disorders do not get access to the care that they need. Changes to services during COVID-19 exacerbated this issue. This symposium focuses on 3 novel projects targeting education for professionals, ways to improve access to care, and methods of determining effective treatment models for individuals with concurrent disorders. The first presentation showcases a novel online learning program to enhance professional helpers' competency working with people experiencing concurrent disorders. This may be particularly useful for psychologists who cite lack of training as a key barrier to providing treatment for individuals with concurrent disorders. The second presentation highlights the development of a virtual concurrent disorders program with evidence suggesting that engagement in the program results in improved substance use health, mental health, and coping skills. The final presentation outlines how measurement based care can be used to improve client outcomes, guide quality improvement efforts, identify population health needs, gaps in services, and system-level improvements. As psychologists, we must meet the growing needs of the Canadian population: increased access to evidence-based education, training, and treatment models for concurrent disorders is a key way to accomplish this goal.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100813, Presenting Papers: 100822, 100832, 100870 - Symposium

Concurrent Disorders: An Evaluation of an Innovative Virtual Care Program

Main Presenting Author: Overington, Louise

Co-Presenting Author: Corace, Kim

Additional Authors: Suschinsky, Kelly ; Bell, Suzanne; Moran, Chelsea; Pallikaras, Vasilios; Willows, Melanie

Abstract: During the pandemic, services for individuals seeking substance use health and mental health supports were limited. The Royal's Substance Use and Concurrent Disorders Program developed Virtual Concurrent Disorder Services (V-CDS), an intensive day treatment for people with severe and complex mental health and substance use disorders in Ontario. Limited data exists on the effectiveness of virtual care for concurrent disorders; this program is the first of its kind in Ontario.

People with living expertise, clinicians, and community stakeholders co-designed the V-CDS. The inter-professional V-CDS team offers comprehensive integrated care including stabilization, diagnostic assessment, individual/group treatment, and collaborative care planning with regional and community partners. Clients (N=76) completed intake and discharge questionnaires to assess changes in substance use health, mental health and psychosocial functioning. Results indicated significant improvements in all areas ($p_s < .05$). Furthermore, almost 40% of clients attended from outside of Ottawa, highlighting increased access to care. Over 95% of clients with completed questionnaires were satisfied with the services received and would recommend the V-CDS to family and friends. This work provides evidence to support virtual care for individuals with concurrent disorders.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100822 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100813)

Implementing Measurement-Based Care for Concurrent Substance Use and Mental Health Disorders: Barriers, Facilitators and Lessons Learned

Main Presenting Author: Corace, Kim

Additional Authors: Overington, Louise ; Suschinsky, Kelly; Bell, Suzanne; Pallikaras, Vasilios; Moran, Chelsea

Abstract: Measurement based care (MBC), or progress and outcome monitoring, is an evidence-based practice which improves client care and outcomes, including for individuals living with concurrent substance use and mental health disorders. MBC improves providers' (including psychologists) accuracy of assessments, enhances clinical judgement, and allows providers to guide care and modify treatment as indicated. MBC also helps programs and organizations identify quality improvement efforts, and aids health systems in identifying population health needs, gaps in services, and system-level improvements. Despite these extensive benefits, MBC is rarely implemented in clinical care settings. Guided by implementation science, The Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre's Substance Use and Concurrent Disorders Program implemented and evaluated MBC within inpatient, outpatient and virtual care settings. Implementing MBC within these settings was feasible and led to the development of quality improvement initiatives. Key MBC implementation facilitators identified include: co-design and partnership with clients, clinicians, administration and leadership; meaningful measurement; routine integration with clinical workflows; staff training and development; digital health solutions; and leadership commitment and support. Strategies to overcome implementation barriers and key lessons learned will be discussed.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100832 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100813)

The Concurrent Disorders Curriculum: Free, evidence-based tools to assist helping professionals

Main Presenting Author: Fulton, Heather

Additional Authors: Johal, Rick ; Dodds, Justine; Sathiamoorthi, Karthik; Robinson, Sam

Abstract: Many people across health, housing and other social systems work with people experiencing concurrent disorders (CDs). However, there are few evidence-based, low- or no-cost educational resources available to support their work. The British Columbia Mental Health and Substance Use Services Centre for Learning developed a novel online learning program to enhance professional

helpers' competency in working with people experiencing CDs. The curriculum was developed in partnership of people with lived and living experience with CDs, family members, and Indigenous partners. Content development partners also included diverse helping (nurses, social workers, psychologists, researchers, physicians, etc.) and online learning development professionals. The curriculum went fully live in November 2023 and is freely accessible at no cost to any helping professional, regardless of jurisdiction. It is focused on enhancing key foundational competencies for any helper to know in order to best support people with CDs, regardless of setting (urban, rural; primary, tertiary care; physical vs more mental health-focused services). Over 1200 people have registered for accounts across diverse helping roles: admin, therapy and treatment, and clinical leadership. Program evaluation data on completion rate, satisfaction and qualitative data will be presented.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100870 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100813)

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

Agent-Based Modeling for Psychological Research

Main Presenting Author: Robert, Aurora

Co-Presenting Author: Tess, Victoria

Additional Authors: Wang, Wan ; Li, Johnson

Abstract: Psychological research often examines heterogeneous populations, but it is difficult to capture such complex intra- and inter- personal experiences and their behavioural consequences. Agent-based modeling is a computational method designed to simulate complex systems with exceptional experimental control. Agent-based models (ABMs) embed different types of agents (e.g., individuals) within a larger environment and use computational rules to simulate heterogenous behaviours at the micro-level to reveal emergent patterns at the macro-level. We present two ABMs for psychological research that simulate a composting knowledge intervention and residential composting program. The models investigate agent's micro-level composting and recycling, which results from the interaction between a household's level of environmental concern (high vs. low) and the composting knowledge intervention, as well as the effects on pre-established recycling behaviours (i.e., spillover). The macro-level outcomes include the kilograms of compost and recycling as well as overall diverted waste from landfill. Multiple experimental runs revealed that agents with heterogeneous environmental concern impacted the emergent macro-level outcomes. The results demonstrate ABM's utility in examining heterogeneous populations in simplistic models and showcase its potential in modeling complex psychological theories.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100526 - 12-Minute Talk

An Evaluation of Methods for Comparing Differences in Distribution Shape

Main Presenting Author: Celio, Victoria M

Additional Author: Cribbie, Robert

Abstract: For nonparametric tests (e.g., Mann-Whitney) to be valid measures of differences in central tendency, the investigated distributions must be equivalent in shape and variability. Various tests exist to determine whether two distributions differ in shape, variability and/or location (e.g., Smirnov, Kuiper, Cramér-von Mises, Anderson-Darling and Baumgartner). Since these tests are sensitive to multiple distribution characteristics, and their power depends on several factors, it is unclear which test is most appropriate for evaluating shape/variability differences. We conducted a Monte-Carlo simulation study to compare these tests statistical properties (i.e., power and Type I error control) for evaluating shape/variability differences between two independent distributions. In addition to sample size, we manipulated the shape (skewness/kurtosis) and variability of the generated distributions.

Preliminary results indicate performance differences among the tests for detecting differences in distribution shape/variability. Non-negligible differences in the statistical properties of the tests were observed and depended on the nature and magnitude of the differences in distribution. Suggestions will be provided regarding the best strategy for evaluating shape/variability differences between distributions, hopefully helping to minimize the misuse of these popular nonparametric tests.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101432 - 12-Minute Talk

An Experimental Paradigm for Triggering a Depressive Syndrome

Main Presenting Author: Altman, Maxwell

Additional Authors: Aucoin, Courtney ; Andrews, Paul W.

Abstract: Research investigating whether depression is an adaptation or a disorder has been hindered by the lack of an experimental paradigm that can test causal relationships. Moreover, studies attempting to induce the syndrome often fail to capture the suite of feelings, thoughts, and behaviours that characterize depression. An experimental paradigm for triggering depressive symptoms can improve our etiological understanding of the syndrome. Our study attempted to induce core symptoms of depression, particularly those related to rumination, in a healthy, non-clinical sample through a controlled social experiment. These symptoms are sad or depressed mood, anhedonia, feelings of worthlessness or guilt, and difficulty concentrating. 134 undergraduate students were randomly assigned to either an Exclusion (EX) or Inclusion (IN) group. Participants in the Exclusion group were exposed to a modified Cyberball paradigm, designed to make them feel socially excluded, followed by a dual-interference task to assess whether their exclusion interfered with their working memory. Excluded participants: (1) self-reported a significant increase in sadness and decrease in happiness, but not anxiety or calmness; (2) scored significantly higher in four of five variables related to depressive rumination; and (3) performed significantly worse on a dual-interference task, suggesting an impaired ability to concentrate. This study has been replicated twice with consistent sample sizes, revealing congruent effects on mood and rumination among excluded participants. However, variations emerged in our findings concerning the dual-interference task. Ultimately, our paradigm reflects a reliable means through which multiple depressive symptoms may be explored in a non-clinical sample.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101264 - 12-Minute Talk

Developing an Ecology of Mental Wellness: Indigenous Cree Lessons

Main Presenting Author: Spiegelaar, Nicole

Abstract: I sought to illustrate the role of land-based foodways in mental wellness according to James Bay Cree. Interviews with Cree leaders and harvesters were interpreted using grounded theory. The Cree did not define mental wellness by the absence of disorder, but by the quality of relationship with oneself and one's socioecological setting. Second, collective land-based survival supports mental wellness by fostering healthier relationship to self, others, and nature in a myriad of ways; for example, through enacted reciprocity and attentiveness to nature's meaningful patterns. This construct of wellness is synonymous with Mirella Stroink's (2011) "Metapersonal self construal" found in northern Ontario Indigenous cultures. Much of my talk will highlight Cree lessons on

constructs of mental wellness that are absent from Western clinical psychology, and on mechanisms of psychological healing in nature that are absent from psychological restoration theories and experimental design. I will argue that culturally divergent understandings underpinning dominant research and health care are based in divergent self-construals and conceptual relations to nature, labour and progress, and briefly revisit an alternate framework. I will underscore the implications for mental health care, particularly in remote Indigenous communities, and Canada's Bill S-5, the right to a healthy environment.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101632 - 12-Minute Talk

Do Attitudes Cause Violence? Researchers' Interpretations of Evidence from Different Research Designs

Main Presenting Author: Nunes, Kevin L

Additional Authors: Hatton, Cassidy E; Pham, Anna T

Abstract: Inferring causation from correlation can lead to the development and implementation of ineffective or even harmful interventions and policies. Our past studies suggest that researchers may often draw inferences that overstep the evidence (Nunes et al., 2019, 2023). To examine this issue further, we invited authors of articles published in violence journals to complete an online survey in which they were presented a brief description of a hypothetical study about the relationship between violent offending and attitudes toward violence. Participants ($N = 120$, 58.3% women) were randomly assigned to one of 12 studies—which varied on research design and whether the results were intuitive or counterintuitive—and then asked to draw inferences from that study. Participants rarely incorrectly stated that the study demonstrated causation or prediction when not warranted by the research design. However, more participants failed to acknowledge plausible alternate interpretations (e.g., reverse causality, third variable) and selected causal or predictive implications that were not warranted by the study's research design. This was more so the case when the studies' results were intuitive than when they were counterintuitive. Our findings suggest that many researchers appear to draw inferences that overstep the evidence and suggest a strategy for reducing overstepping.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100193 - 12-Minute Talk

Evaluating Multiplicity Control in Psychological Research

Main Presenting Author: Martinez Gutierrez, Naomi

Additional Author: Cribbie, Robert

Abstract: Whenever researchers test multiple hypotheses, the risk that one or more of the hypotheses might be falsely supported (i.e., Type I errors) increases with the number of hypotheses evaluated (i.e., the multiplicity problem). Because most studies evaluate multiple hypotheses, the risk that at least one hypothesis is a Type I error appears substantial. However, it is necessary to evaluate how consistently multiplicity control (MC) is applied and the rationale behind its application, to understand the merit of MC in psychological research. We conducted a systematic review of MC practices in 250 articles from ten high impact journals. Specifically, we coded: 1) total hypotheses tested; 2) family of analyses

(e.g. mean comparisons); 3) focus on estimation or significance testing; 4) whether the hypothesis was exploratory vs confirmatory; 5) presence or absence of MC; 6) if applicable, the nature of the MC; and 6) if applicable, the rationale for the type of MC. There was a median of 76 hypotheses tested per article, however only 8% of all hypotheses were protected by MC. The most popular type of MC was familywise, via the Bonferroni method. These results highlight the wide range of situations wherein multiplicity occurs, the inconsistency with which MC is applied, and the lack of rationale for MC decisions. We hope that the results will create an active discussion on the merit of MC.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100308 - 12-Minute Talk

Evaluating the Fit of Structural Equation Models: A Negligible Effect (Equivalence) Testing Approach

Main Presenting Author: Beribisky, Nataly

Additional Author: Cribbie, Robert A

Abstract: Structural equation modeling (SEM) allows researchers to specify associations among observed and latent variables. However, before the associations are inspected, the fit of the model to the data should be evaluated. For decades, inferences regarding model fit in SEM were either conducted via the futile likelihood ratio χ^2 test or by comparing fit indices to cut-off values (pseudo-inference). However, negligible effect (equivalence) tests (NETs) can provide a legitimate inferential test for model fit. We introduce a NET for model fit based on the standardized root mean squared residual (SRMR-N), and review existing NETs for model fit. Using a Monte Carlo study, we compare variations of the SRMR-N tests on Type I error rates and power. We also introduce a new R function that can perform NETs based on three popular fit indices, including SRMR. Several examples, using real data, are used to demonstrate the capabilities of this function. The primary goals of this talk are to acquaint researchers with existing and novel NETs for model fit, highlight how they can be used in tandem with approximate fit indices, and demonstrate how researchers can incorporate these methods into their own research via user-friendly R functions. In summary, we hope to make researchers aware of available strategies for enhancing their evaluations of model fit in SEM.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100884 - 12-Minute Talk

Incorporating Modern, Robust Statistics into Graduate Quantitative Methods Training

Main Presenting Author: Li, Johnson

Co-Presenting Author: Robert, Aurora

Abstract: Psychological theories are often developed based on empirical evidence supported by statistical tests, but their accuracy depends upon numerous parametric assumptions (e.g., normality, homogeneity of variance) that are often violated in psychological data. Robust statistics are less sensitive to the violation of data assumptions, leading to more desirable outcomes with attractive properties (e.g., less biased estimates, protected Type I error). Despite robust statistics potential, there has been a decline in its use within psychological research. Blanca et al. (2018) found that 33.33% of psychology studies used robust statistics in the 1960s. Its popularity has dropped to 18.38% between

1990 and 1997 and further decreased to 2.85% in 2017. One possible reason for this decline is the lack of robust statistical training among psychology researchers. Hoekstra et al. (2012) found that only 18% and 8% of the psychology researchers correctly checked the assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variance, respectively. In this talk, we will first review the latest development of robust statistics: robust estimators for ANOVA, correlation, and regression in psychology. Second, we will present pre-post differences regarding the attitudes and knowledge of robust statistics for graduate psychology students who are taking a quantitative methods course in the fall term of 2023 at the University of Manitoba. This research is on-going, and the pre-test survey shows that only 50%, 33%, and 33% of the participants are familiar with the parametric assumptions of ANOVA, correlation, and regression, respectively. The post-test results will be available by the end of December in 2023, and the implications of all robust statistical training findings will be discussed at the conference.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99422 - 12-Minute Talk

Incorporating subjective judgments into statistical analyses with random-variable-valued measurements (RVVMs): Some recent applied examples with implications for measurement validity

Main Presenting Author: Kroc, Edward

Abstract: *Background:* Confidence weighting has long been used in cognitive psychology to incorporate person-specific subjective judgments into a binary response process. Recently, this theory has been extended via random-variable-valued measurements (RVVMs) to allow for integration of subjective judgments into any kind of statistical analysis for any kind of discrete or continuous response process. *Methods:* In this talk I will illustrate how RVVMs have been used in applied practice to account for subjective judgments in factor analytic models, validation and clinical application of diagnostic scales, and meta-analysis. *Results:* Incorporating subjective judgments in statistical models via RVVMs yields new dimensions of quantitative validity evidence, notably via a generalized Brier score. In general, they allow for the incorporation of novel sources of measurement error not otherwise captured via classical, deterministic measurement processes. *Conclusions:* RVVMs can increase the sensitivity, specificity, and validity of a diagnostic scale, relax reliance on untenable assumptions of traditional measurement models, and more faithfully quantify uncertainty in a measurement process. *Impact:* RVVMs offer a new dimension of validation and measurement error work. But unlocking this new dimension requires a willingness from researchers to collect sample data that include subjective judgments.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100981 - 12-Minute Talk

Investigating Estimation and Confidence Intervals for Structural Fit Indices

Main Presenting Author: Zhang, Xijuan

Additional Author: Wu, Hao

Abstract: A full structural equation model (SEM) typically consists of both a measurement model (describing relationships between latent variables and observed scale items) and a structural model (describing relationships among latent variables). To assess the full SEM model fit, fit indices such as

the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), comparative fit index (CFI), and standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) are often used. However, often researchers are primarily interested in testing hypotheses related to the structural model while treating the measurement model as a necessary but not primary focus of the overall model. In this case, researchers often wish to isolate and just evaluate the fit of the structural model. In our research, we examine a two-stage approach that can compute fit indices that evaluate only the fit of the structural model in a full SEM. We call these fit indices "structural fit indices". Specifically, we developed and examined several new versions of the structural RMSEA, CFI, and SRMR as well as their corresponding confidence intervals (CIs). We conducted a simulation study to examine these structural fit indices and their corresponding CIs. The simulation study demonstrated that our newly developed structural fit indices had low bias and their CIs had high coverage rates. We recommend researchers use these structural fit indices if they wish to isolate and evaluate the fit of the structural model.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99713 - 12-Minute Talk

IWEAP for Theta: A Robust Method for Latent Trait Estimation in Item Response Theory

Main Presenting Author: Alter, Udi Andy

Additional Author: Chalmers, R. Philip

Abstract: THIS TALK WILL INTRODUCE A NOVEL APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING RESPONDENTS' LATENT TRAITS USING ITEM RESPONSE THEORY (IRT) MODELS. THE PROPOSED TECHNIQUE, CONVENIENTLY NAMED ITEM-WEIGHTED EXPECTED A POSTERIORI (IWEAP), EXTENDS THE EAP ESTIMATION METHOD (BOCK and AITKIN, 1981) BY INCORPORATING A STANDARDIZED WEIGHT FUNCTION BASED ON ITEM-FIT STATISTIC, S-X2 (ORLANDO and THISSEN, 2000, 2003). THE CORE OBJECTIVE OF IWEAP IS TO ENHANCE THE ACCURACY AND PRECISION OF THE ABILITY OF INTEREST (THETA) ESTIMATES BY GIVING GREATER WEIGHT TO RESPONSES FROM WELL-FITTING ITEMS COMPARED TO RESPONSES FROM POORLY-FITTING ONES. DURING THIS TALK, WE WILL DESCRIBE THE MECHANICS BEHIND IWEAP USING ACCESSIBLE, NON-TECHNICAL TERMS AND PRESENT THE RESULTS FROM A MONTE CARLO SIMULATION STUDY EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS NEW METHOD. WE WILL FURTHER DEMONSTRATE HOW USERS CAN IMPLEMENT THIS NEW APPROACH EASILY USING THE 'MIRT' PACKAGE (CHALMERS, 2012) IN R. JOIN US AS WE DELVE INTO THE EVOLUTION OF IRT ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES AND EXPLORE HOW IWEAP STANDS AS A PROMISING ADVANCEMENT IN ACCURACY AND PRECISION OF LATENT TRAIT APPROXIMATION.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100408 - 12-Minute Talk

Machine Learning Structural Equation Modeling and Falsificatory Data Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Truong, Michael S

Additional Author: Choi, Ji Yeh

Abstract: The synthesis of Machine Learning (ML) and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) methods is a rapidly developing field of quantitative methods. ML is well-known for its ability to leverage high dimensional datasets for powerful predictive modeling, but may suffer from poor interpretability. In contrast, SEM is well-established for positing and interpreting the relationships amongst theoretical constructs and for testing how well the data fits theory, but it may be inappropriate for high dimensional datasets where theory is likely to be immature. Hence, the goal of ML-SEM research has been to synergize the strengths of ML and SEM, while offsetting their respective weaknesses. However, a persistent critique of ML-SEM is that it may suffer from over-fitting. In this talk, I aim to side-step this critique by proposing the use of ML-SEM for ‘Falsificatory Data Analysis’ (FDA). As an illustrative example, I will show how the FDA mindset can be used to apply ML-SEM to powerfully test the auxiliary hypothesis of data quality in a high dimensional dataset. I also discuss how a FDA mindset may generally improve data analysis and theory by encouraging the scientist to focus on the conditions under which a dataset can be brought to bear on their theory.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99229 - 12-Minute Talk

Path Coefficients Corrected for Range Restriction Based on a Modern, Multiple Imputation Missing Data Handling Approach: A Monte Carlo Simulation

Main Presenting Author: Li, Johnson

Abstract: For research involving selection of participants, the variance of their scores is often range-restricted. For example, the correlation between the grade 12 provincial test and university GPA scores is often smaller than it should be because not all high-school students have a chance to be admitted to a university, and hence, their GPA scores are missing or range-restricted. Thorndike’s (1949) bias-correction formulae are regarded as the conventional approach, but they depend on whether the unrestricted variance of the scores is known. This research proposes the application of Pfaffel et al.’s (2016) modern, multiple imputation (MI) approach to conceptualize range restriction and adjust for the corresponding bias. This research addresses two Monte Carlo studies that compares the uncorrected, Thorndike’s corrected, and MI corrected path coefficients based on two types of path models—(1) multiple linear paths and (2) moderated linear paths—where Pfaffel et al. did not generalize the MI approach to. The results showed that the MI approach appropriately adjusts for the bias of the range-restricted path coefficients, thereby offering a useful approach that does not require the unrestricted variance of the scores in Thorndike’s corrections.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99382 - 12-Minute Talk

Qualitative multiple case study: A theory elaboration strategy for psychological research

Main Presenting Author: Lévesque, Michel

Abstract: Theory elaboration is an empirically based theorizing approach: During a study, one interprets data through an existing theory while drawing theoretical insights from the data to refine it. I discuss the research design of my doctoral study, a qualitative multiple case study (QMSC), as a theory elaboration strategy. I developed a theory to explain transgender (trans) arts activity as a resilience process by adapting minority stress theory, interpreting four trans young adults’ arts

activities as resilience processes through my theory, and forming insights from their activities to refine it. My theorizing unfolded over four single case studies and a cross-case analysis. Each study examined if a participant was a case of gender minority arts-based resilience, using thematic analysis of data from in-depth semistructured interviews. I then identified similarities and differences across the studies' findings. Two participants were not cases, and two were, but all sparked insights that changed my theory. My insights suggest QMSC is an apt strategy for theorizing new mechanisms within existing psychological theory and with individuals' experiences. Qualitative research in psychology is often associated with theory building, but theory elaboration remains largely unarticulated as an alternative theorizing approach. I describe QMSC as a theory elaboration strategy to address this gap.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 98860 - 12-Minute Talk

Setting priorities for advancing the science of lived experience engagement in mental health and substance use research: A dissemination and priority setting event

Main Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa

Additional Authors: Sheikhan, Natasha Y; Hiebert, Melissa; Putterman, Connie

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Engaging people with lived experience of mental health or substance use challenges in research about these topics can help increase the success and relevance of the research, while breaking down barriers that divide research from real-world experiences. However, lived experience engagement can be challenging. A body of research therefore directly addresses the science of engagement. METHOD. We conducted a scoping review of the literature to understand the gaps in the science and practice of engagement. We then took these gaps to the research engagement community to share our findings, gather their feedback, and gain their perspectives on the research priorities to advance the science of engagement. RESULTS. 55 people attended one of two events, bringing researcher, lived experience, and family perspectives. The breadth of gaps identified in the literature largely resonated with attendees. Their top priorities for research and practice included attending to diversity gaps and ensuring strong communication, relationships, and rapport. An event evaluation showed that the dissemination and priority setting event was appreciated by attendees. DISCUSSION. In lived experience engagement in research, researcher, lived experience, and family stakeholders can play an important role in knowledge exchange. Future research should focus on these priority areas to improve the science of engagement.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99648 - 12-Minute Talk

Test-Retest Reliability of the Financial Threat Scale: Assessed Longitudinally During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Marjanovic, Zdravko

Additional Author: Comeau, Thea

Abstract: *The Financial Threat Scale (FTS; Marjanovic et al, 2013) measures fear, concern, and preoccupation with personal financial instability on a unipolar scale (1=Not at All to 5=A Great Deal), correlating moderately with similar personality traits and strongly with situational factors affecting finances. It exhibits both trait-like and state-like qualities, leaning towards a sensitivity to situational pressure. Empirical evidence links the FTS to psychological and physiological health variables, and it has been widely translated and used. This study aimed to assess FTS test-retest reliability, examining financial threat at two points (November 2020 and April 2021) in undergraduate student and non-student community samples. Preliminary analysis showed mean scores near the scale midpoint, with a significant drop for the community sample over time. Cronbach alpha statistics ranged from .94 to .96 across samples, indicating excellent internal consistency. Test-retest reliability estimates, measured through Pearson correlations (> .70) and intraclass correlations (> .80), were "good" for both student and community samples. Overall, these findings align with past research and offer new support of the FTS' reliability.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100259 - 12-Minute Talk

The Rise of Null Hypothesis Significance Testing as the Gold Standard in Psychology, 1940-55

Main Presenting Author: Arshinoff, Spencer

Abstract: *In the midst of the ongoing replication crisis, it is more important than ever for psychologists to take a critical look at methodology. Any analysis of contemporary methods should consider the contexts of the methods' origins; yet, many psychologists labour under the false assumption that the methods they use are ahistorical, infallible, and fundamental to psychology itself. This could not be further from the truth. Nearly every psychologist uses null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) to analyze and draw conclusions from quantitative data, despite its imperfections and heavy criticism. It is so ingrained into the field that other methods are seldom considered. While there is no single explanation for its ubiquity, it no doubt stems in part from how NHST is usually taught, as a strictly formalized procedure inherent to the scientific method. Crucially, it is presented without a history, with no mention of its originators or underlying statistical philosophies. In reality, NHST was introduced to psychology in the 1940s, deriving from the work of statistician R.A. Fisher. Other statistical methods were available at the time, and NHST was scrutinized from the very beginning of its incorporation into psychology (e.g., Berkson, 1942). Still, by the mid-1950s, it had come to dominate the field, enjoying a near-universal usage that continued, unbroken, to this day. Using a mix of archival materials from the 1940s and 1950s, including textbooks, reviews, and course catalogues, I disentangle how, and why, NHST became the gold standard. By situating the method in a historical context, the myth of NHST as objective is discredited.*

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 99702 - 12-Minute Talk

Twenty years of school psychology research: Trends in self-reported limitations and implications for evidence-based and clinical practices

Main Presenting Author: Kang, Yeon Hee

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. A total of 3,224 research articles in School Psychology Review, Journal of School Psychology, School Psychology (formerly School Psychology Quarterly), and School Psychology International published between 2002 and 2022 underwent a content analysis of discussion sections. Out of a total of 3,224 papers, a total of 2,278 articles met the criteria for article inclusion: 505 in SPR (22.2% of our sample), 640 in JSP (28.1% of our sample), 575 in SPI (25.2% of our sample), and 558 in SP (25.5% of our sample). Out of 2,278 empirical articles, n = 159 did not report any limitations, leaving a final sample of n = 2,119 articles. The most common limitation threats to study validity were external (n = 728; 34.4%) and internal validity (n = 823; 38.8%), followed by construct (n = 348; 16.4%) and statistical conclusion validity (n = 220; 10.4%). Based on the content analysis, the authors provide guidelines for reporting research limitations to support scientific progress, replications, implementation, and clinical relevance of research results.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100314 - 12-Minute Talk

Validation Canadienne-Française du Burnout Assessment Tool

Main Presenting Author: Trépanier, Sarah-Geneviève

Additional Authors: Peterson, Clayton ; Dion-Cliche, Flavie; Proulx, Felix A.; Paquette, Virginie

Abstract: PROBLéMATIQUE. Le _Burnout Assessment Tool_ (Schaufeli et al., 2020) a récemment été proposé pour mesurer l'épuisement professionnel (EP). Quatre dimensions sont évaluées : épuisement, distanciation mentale, affaiblissement des ressources cognitives et affaiblissement des ressources émotionnelles. L'objectif est de proposer et valider une version canadienne-française de cet outil. MéTHODE : À l'aide d'analyses par équations structurelles exploratoires (ESEM: Asparouhov and Muthén, 2009), l'étude 1 (n = 520 travailleurs) explore la structure factorielle de la version canadienne-française de l'outil, alors que l'étude 2 (n = 247 travailleurs) réplique cette structure et évalue la relation entre les dimensions de l'EP et ses prédicteurs établis (ambiguïté et conflit de rôle, charge de travail, autonomie professionnelle). RésULTATS : La structure à quatre facteurs obtient des indices d'adéquation satisfaisants dans l'étude 1. Dans l'étude 2, cette structure est répliquée et les résultats montrent que les prédicteurs les plus saillants des dimensions de l'EP sont la charge de travail et l'ambiguïté de rôle. Les indices de cohérence interne sont aussi satisfaisants (>.80). CONCLUSION ET ACTION/IMPACT: La version canadienne-française du _Burnout Assessment Tool_, découlant d'un processus de traduction inversée rigoureux et possédant de bonnes qualités psychométriques et une structure factorielle stable, est un outil adéquat pour évaluer l'EP. __

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100444 - 12-Minute Talk

VISUAL ANCHORS AND RATIOS TO QUANTIFY GRAPH DISTORTIONS

Main Presenting Author: Zang, Shuo

Additional Author: Cousineau, Denis

Abstract: *Graph distortions are common in publications, and bar graphs can easily become misleading by changing the _y-axis_ starting point. When the _y-axis_ starting point is bigger than the origin 0, we call this a truncated lower y-axis scale. With truncated scales, viewers tend to perceive larger differences between bars, which can result in misleading interpretations. Herein, we define visual anchors and ratios to explain judgments of differences between bars in bar graphs; we also expand graph distortion measurement, the _Graph Discrepancy Index_, to match and quantify three sorts of graph discrepancies. In study 1, we test whether the upper graph distortion influences perception or not. In Study 2, we examine both the lower and upper y-axis truncation and expansion. The results show that viewers have higher ratings when there is a positive level of graph distortion. Study 3A and 3B examine whether the difference in effects of lower and upper graph distortion is changed when the bar graphs are reversed so that the bars intersect with the upper part of the plot. Study 4A and 4B examine the mechanism of visual anchors on graph distortion among bar graphs, dot graphs and line graphs. Study 5A and 5B examine whether the error bar is another potential visual anchor and whether it can eliminate the lower graph distortion or not. The results of Study 1 to Study 4B confirm the existence of the upper graph distortion effect whose effect is smaller compared to the lower graph distortion effect. This difference in effects is explained by the visual anchors in graphs; black bars in bar graph stand for the lower ratio and the lines in line graph stand for the fill ratio. As for the error bars, the long error bars served as an additional anchor that reduced exaggerated ratings in Study 5B; the short error bars boosted the exaggerated ratings in Study 5A. We discussed the results of other relevant research based on the model of anchors and argued that the model of anchors can be generalized to other data visualization and provides a way to use graphs to represent inferential statistics by redefining the anchors.*

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99631 - 12-Minute Talk

Youth Experiencing Homelessness: Pillars of Successful Research Engagement Across North America

Main Presenting Author: Hamel, Kayla

Co-Presenting Authors: McDonald, Kyla P.; Kidd, Sean

Additional Authors: Balasubramaniam, Abinaya ; Osman, Sam

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The need for representative samples in research is widely acknowledged. However, marginalized populations experiencing poverty are consistently underrepresented, carrying implications for fully understanding and addressing their needs. The current presentation presents a framework for successful research engagement of youth with experiences of homelessness, with relevance to broader under-represented groups. METHOD: This framework was developed through a literature review paired with strategy sharing by three internationally-recognized research teams in the field of youth homelessness, located in Canada and the United States. For research team input, the data included conversations with team members (e.g., case workers, psychologists, peer mentors, and other researchers) and their written responses to various questions surrounding the challenges and successes to engaging youth from marginalized populations in research. Responses were analyzed by the first and second author through reflexive thematic analysis with a focus on the themes inherent to successful engagement of participants. RESULTS: Five fundamental pillars were identified as being crucial for successful research engagement across sites. These pillars include authenticity, accessibility, communication, collaboration, and flexibility. Authenticity captured the need for respectful, genuine, and warm interactions with participants which prioritized their autonomy and identities. The accessibility pillar portrays the importance of adjusting all research-related activities*

with ease, comfort, and the needs of participants in mind. Flexibility allowed for increased participant engagement and for projects to improve and evolve over time based on team and participant feedback. Collaboration occurred between researchers and various agencies and between diverse research team members, including individuals with lived experience where possible, and played a vital role in ensuring successful engagement. Finally, open and clear communication between all stakeholders was necessary for successful trials. ACTION/IMPACT: Despite some success with recruitment and evidence of strong retention, the study also uncovers notable challenges and lessons learned. This investigation proposed a framework to both motivate and inform researchers looking to work with marginalized populations and may help to promote inclusion and equity in research.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100818 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Adopting Two-Eyed Seeing as a Consultative Practice in School Psychology Research & Practice

Main Presenting Author: Young, Jenna M

Co-Presenting Author: Nelson, Melanie

Additional Author: Makarenko, Erica

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Psychoeducational assessments with Indigenous students are controversial in part from the oppression experienced by Indigenous peoples in Westernized educational and psychological systems and services (CPA Task Force, 2018). School psychologists are directed to provide culturally responsive services to mitigate the potential to cause harm to Indigenous students, families, and communities in their work (CPA Task Force, 2018; NASP, 2020). In the provision of culturally responsive services to Indigenous clients, school psychologists are advised to approach their work with cultural humility and allyship, and to affirm, understand, and imbed Indigenous clients' culture and cultural identity in the psychoeducational assessment process (CPA Task Force, 2018). Although guidelines and recommendations exist for school psychologists in the provision of culturally responsive services to Indigenous clients, there is little known about how school psychologists are currently providing their services. Moreover, there is attention being drawn to the fact that the profession of psychology is lacking in Indigenous representation (Ansloos, 2019). Most psychologists working with Indigenous students, families, and communities are non-Indigenous (Ansloos, 2019) with most school psychologists being White women (Castillo et al., 2011). Not only is there a need to diversify the profession of psychology by increasing Indigenous representation, there is also a need for more diversity research that considers the explanation of culture as a process rather than simply exploring it as a variable to be considered in psychological practice (Miranda et al., 2014). *METHODS:* To mitigate these issues, the session presenters have developed a study to utilize Etuaptmumk, a Two-Eyed Seeing framework to construct a research design that allows for Indigenous voice in contexts where it is difficult to obtain Indigenous participants. Two-Eyed Seeing is a framework of research conceptualized by Elder Albert Marshall from the Eskasoni Mi'kmaq First Nation that "encourages learning to see from one eye with the best in the indigenous ways of knowing and from the other eye with the best in the mainstream ways of knowing, and most importantly, learning to see with both eyes together - for the benefit of all" (Bartlett, 2012, p. 41). *RESULTS:* The authors of this Round Table session will introduce the study which was undertaken in utilizing a Two-Eyed Seeing to better understand the processes school psychologists engage in for the provision of culturally responsive psychoeducational assessments with Indigenous students, families, and

communities. How the Two-Eyed Seeing approach was adopted and conceptualized as a consultative process in the study will be discussed. School psychologists receive training and often conduct consultation in their practices. Adopting the Two-Eyed Seeing framework as a consultative practice allowed for an ethical space for Indigenous voice and expertise to support and guide the study.

ACTION/IMPACT: The adoption of Two-Eyed Seeing demonstrates a participatory research framework that may be utilized in contexts where researchers and participants may not be Indigenous yet there is a need to conduct research that aims to ameliorate services provided to Indigenous peoples in recognition of Truth and Reconciliation. Two-Eyed Seeing allows for Indigenous perspectives to be shared through the development of an ethical space to engage with non-Indigenous perspectives in collaborative ways. Session participants will learn about a way to adopt Two-Eyed Seeing to facilitate engagement with Indigenous scholars and psychologists in research. Session participants will be encouraged to share their ideas and experiences in navigating their own research endeavours with Indigenous students, families, and communities. Session participants will be encouraged to respond to questions such as, "What were your experiences in engaging Indigenous expertise and knowledge in your research and practical endeavours?" "What have you found has worked well for you?" "How did you go about navigating any barriers you confronted?"

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Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101127 - Conversation Session

Storying together: Methodological considerations for the qualitative study of intergenerational trauma with racialized communities

Main Presenting Author: Chou, Fred

Additional Author: Chia, Mikaela

Abstract: This round table identifies methodological considerations for the qualitative study of intergenerational trauma (IGT) with racialized communities. IGT has received burgeoning interest as a distal determinant of mental health in racialized communities with concepts such as racial trauma and its effects across generations gaining momentum in public discourse. However the approaches to studying IGT have been limited with a lack of cultural considerations well integrated into methodologies (Chou and Buchanan, 2021). To illustrate the complexities of conducting IGT research, the authors provide an overview of two recent studies that examined IGT and resilience in the Chinese Canadian diaspora. The first study provides a collaborative approach to studying IGT, while the

second examines intergenerational racial trauma associated with the Chinese Students' Strike (1922-23) in Victoria, BC using photoelicitation. Based on these studies, the presenters highlight challenges in conducting IGT research, as well as how qualitative, narrative, and collaborative approaches to research can offer strategies that prioritize the relational integrity of racialized communities. A series of reflective questions will be presented to the attendees to invite conversation. Attendees will also be provided an opportunity to raise questions to further the exploration of enhancing the conduct of IGT research.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 98711 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Advancing Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion: A starting point, not an afterthought

Additional Authors: Wozniak, Jan ; Gill, Hymnjoyt; Coady, Ellen ; Chong, Gale; Phung, Naomi; Nkeramihigo, Amanda

Moderator(s): Oliogu, Etinosa

Abstract: THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY HAS BEEN ACTIVELY INVESTING TIME AND RESOURCES INTO ADVANCING JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION (JEDI). THESE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY A NEED TO ADDRESS LONG STANDING DISPARITIES, BIASES, AND INEQUALITIES AND TO RESHAPE THE LANDSCAPE OF PSYCHOLOGY TO BETTER REPRESENT THE DIVERSE SOCIETY IT SERVES. THE PROPOSED PANEL WILL COMPRIZE 4-6 PROFESSIONALS FROM VARIOUS SUBSPECIALTIES WITHIN PSYCHOLOGY: DISABILITY/NEURODIVERSITY, INDIGENITY, GENDER/SEXUAL MINORITIES, AND RACIAL MINORITIES. EACH PANELIST WILL PROVIDE A SHORT OVERVIEW OF THEIR CLINICAL AND/OR RESEARCH EXPERIENCE RELATED TO INVESTIGATING PHENOMENA IN POPULATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN HISTORICALLY NEGLECTED, HAD NON-REPRESENTATIVE RESEARCH FINDINGS INAPPROPRIATELY APPLIED TO THEM, OR WERE OTHERWISE TREATED INEQUITABLY. ATTENDEES WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASK THE PANELISTS QUESTIONS ABOUT TANGIBLE NEXT STEPS OR GOALS TO CONSIDER WHEN INCORPORATING JEDI PRACTICES INTO THEIR OWN WORK. THIS PANEL AIMS TO FACILITATE OPEN DIALOGUE AMONG PANELISTS AND ATTENDEES AT VARIOUS CAREER STAGES AND WITHIN DIVERSE SUBDISCIPLINES, FOSTERING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND PROMOTING AWARENESS OF WORK IN THE FIELD THAT PROMOTES JEDI. IT WILL underscore the importance of recognizing identity as a fundamental starting point rather than an incidental afterthought.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100781 - Panel Discussion

Qualitative inquiry and Indigenous methodologies: A panel with Indigenous scholars

Moderator(s): Wendt, Dennis C

Panelists: Hardy, Crystal N; Day, Stephanie J; Peltier, Shanna; Paul, Jocelyn M; Gurr, Erin; Efimoff, Iloradanon H

Abstract: It is no secret that when it comes to psychological research, Indigenous communities are generally drawn more towards qualitative and interpretive methodologies in comparison to the variable-analytic post-positivist approaches that are traditionally commonplace in the profession. Furthermore, prominent Indigenous or decolonizing research methodologies—reflecting long-subjugated epistemologies (or “ways of knowing and doing”)—are generally more in line with the qualitative-interpretive turns within psychology. Thus, there are opportunities for deepening the relationship between Indigenous methodologies and qualitative inquiry—a critical endeavor given that both domains of scholarship are in rapidly increasing demand within Canada. At the same time, there are ontological, epistemological, ethical, and practical complexities at this intersection, including risks of qualitative research reflecting and pursuing colonial agendas. The formation of this panel was initiated from the leadership of the History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry section (HTQ). It brings together 6 scholars (5 graduate students and 1 early-career professor) from diverse Indigenous Nations (Anishinaabe, Haida, Métis, Mikmaw, Ojibjway, and Oneida) to discuss these opportunities and challenges.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section
Session ID: 100795 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

Examining Change in Statistics Attitudes: Considering Regression to the Mean in Study Design

Main Presenting Author: Cao, Jane

Additional Author: Counsell, Alyssa

Abstract: EXPERIMENTS AND CLINICAL TRIALS USE RANDOM ASSIGNMENT TO CREATE A CONTROL GROUP IN PRE-POST DESIGNS TO COMPARE THE AMOUNT OF CHANGE DUE TO NATURAL VARIATION AGAINST TRUE CHANGE BY THE INTERVENTION OR MANIPULATION. IN SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING (SOTL) RESEARCH, WHERE RANDOM ASSIGNMENT IS TYPICALLY NOT POSSIBLE, AN APPROPRIATE CONTROL GROUP IS NOT OFTEN CLEAR. CONSEQUENTLY, CONTROL GROUPS ARE OFTEN MISSING IN THESE QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS. HOWEVER, THIS LACK OF COMPARISON WHEN EXAMINING CHANGE CREATES TWO ISSUES: 1) IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ISOLATE THE EFFECT DUE TO THE “INTERVENTION” OVER OTHER EXTRANEous VARIABLES, AND 2) IT IGNORES A PHENOMENON CALLED REGRESSION TO THE MEAN. IN THIS POSTER WE WILL BE EXAMINING EXISTING STATISTICS ATTITUDES DATA AND NEWLY COLLECTED DATA TO ILLUSTRATE HOW EFFECT SIZES FOR ATTITUDINAL CHANGE ARE IMPACTED BY REGRESSION TO THE MEAN. WE EXAMINE BOTH CHANGE ESTIMATES IGNORING A CONTROL GROUP AS WELL AS CHANGE ESTIMATES WITH A CONTROL GROUP TO ILLUSTRATE THE ISSUE OF REGRESSION TO THE MEAN. METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO REMIND RESEARCHERS OF THE IMPACTS AND IMPORTANCE OF ACCOUNTING FOR REGRESSION TO THE MEAN. FINALLY, WE DISCUSS SOME EXAMPLES OF WHAT AN APPROPRIATE CONTROL GROUP COULD LOOK LIKE IN THESE CONTEXTS.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99746 - Printed Poster

A Scoping Review Of EEG-Based Auditory Evoked Potentials In Typically Developing Children

Main Presenting Author: Jagtiani, Jahnavi M

Additional Authors: Jones, Jeffery ; Scheerer, Nichole; Sasal, Zehra

Abstract: *Electroencephalography (EEG) is a well-established method for investigating neural processes. Auditory evoked potentials (AEPs) are changes in the brains electrical activity elicited by auditory stimuli that can be extracted from an EEG recording. The diversity in topics and methodologies across AEP studies has created the need for a scoping review to synthesize this literature. Specifically, this scoping review aimed to compile and summarize past AEP research on child populations. A variation of relevant keywords was applied across major electronic databases, yielding a total of 289 papers. Across studies, there is consistent evidence of age-related changes in AEPs in children. Increases and decreases in ERP amplitudes and latency were found across development. While components like the N1 show reliable increases across age, components like the P3 and N2 show less consistent patterns across studies. Further, the interaction between age and task-specific factors such as stimulus complexity and task difficulty have been related to differences across studies. This review sets the stage for further research on auditory processing in the pediatric population. It also enriches understanding of auditory processing in younger populations, helps lead interventions, aids in diagnostic processes, and guides support systems for children at different developmental stages.*

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100860 - Printed Poster

Associations entre les comportements de soutien et de contrôle des enseignants, des parents et des amis et la configuration du concept de soi d'étudiants de niveau secondaire.

Main Presenting Author: Fortin-Delisle, Isabelle

Additional Authors: Gaudreault, Felix ; Green-Demers, Isabelle; Pelletier, Daniel

Abstract: *L'OBJECTIF de cette étude était d'examiner les relations entre le soutien et le contrôle de trois figures sociales clés (les enseignants, les parents et les amis), d'une part, et trois configurations du concept de soi (intégré, orienté vers l'ego et impersonnel), d'autre part. Les comportements interpersonnels ont été conceptualisés au moyen de la Théorie de l'évaluation cognitive tandis que le modèle tripartite du concept de soi a été proposé par Hodgins et Knee (2002). Les HYPOTHÈSES avancées sont les suivantes : (1) Le soutien des enseignants, des parents et des amis est associé positivement au soi intégré, positivement, à un degré moindre, au soi orienté vers l'ego et négativement au soi impersonnel; (2) Le contrôle des enseignants, des parents et des amis n'est pas associé au soi intégré mais est associé positivement au soi orienté vers l'ego et au soi impersonnel. Les PARTICIPANTS (N=300 élèves de secondaire 1 à 5) ont complété en classe un questionnaire comprenant l'Inventaire des comportements interpersonnels et le Questionnaire des configurations du soi. Le réseau d'associations proposé a été mis à l'épreuve au moyen d'ANALYSES de modélisation*

par équations structurelles. Les hypothèses ont été intégralement corroborées. La DISCUSSION aborde la contribution du rôle des agents sociaux à la compréhension de la configuration du concept de soi.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99332 - Printed Poster

Beyond Binary: Rethinking Gender in Psychological Science

Main Presenting Author: O'Brien LeBlanc, Shannon

Additional Authors: Danyluk, Chad ; Cohen, Michelle Ernest; Doyle, Ace; Flux, M.C.; Soki, Shine; Page-Gould, Elizabeth

Abstract: Gender and gender-intersecting research within social psychology has highlighted the need to amplify the often-neglected marginalized voices of gender-diverse communities. Despite increased Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) efforts, research remains grounded in a cisgender, heteronormative perspective. Examining our reasons for including gender and gendered language in research impacts well-being in gender-diverse participants and deserve further study. Language, particularly, is crucial in understanding diverse gender identities, including the use of pronouns, distinguishing sex and gender, and highlighting self-identification. Our paper evaluates a selection of 90 publications from six popular social psychology journals on their handling of sex and gender-based data (including sample compositions, how data was collected and reported and how sex and/or gender was included in analyses in relation to the research topic). Initial analysis reveals a lack of gender inclusivity, via binary categorization, outdated terminology, and exclusion of gender diverse data from analyses. Our discussion focuses on how such methods may perpetuate harm and reduce trust between researchers and participants, identifies limitations in how we survey gender-diverse participants, and proposes alternative methodologies to guide future research in more inclusive directions.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99855 - Printed Poster

Child distress and attachment dimensions in the preschool Strange Situation Procedure

Main Presenting Author: Yee, Michael

Additional Authors: Sabourin, Janessa ; Bureau, Jean-François

Abstract: Early critics of attachment theory claim that attachment security during the Strange Situation Procedure is only a reflection of an infants' propensity to cry – a feature of temperament (Kagan, 1995). However, research has shown that crying and temperament are independent from attachment security in infancy (Vaughn et al., 2008). No studies to date have explored this association in the preschool years when crying should be less common, as most children at this age understand that their mothers' separation is not permanent. METHODS. The sample consists of 70 preschoolers ($M_{age}=3.9$ years, $SD=8.7$) and their mothers. Attachment is coded with the Preschool Attachment Rating Scale (PARS: Moss et al., 2015). Frequency of crying is coded with the Coding System for Crying (Ainsworth et al., 1978). RESULTS. Frequency of crying through the procedure is related to mother-child ambivalent attachments. Frequency of crying at the end of the procedure is negatively

associated with attachment security. CONCLUSIONS. Results show some overlap between crying and attachment. First, they align with the preschool ambivalent profile, which is marked by dependence and immaturity. Second, they suggest that secure children may be crying at the beginning of the procedure but generally calm down during the task. This study challenges the postulate that preschool attachment is not marked with distress.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99970 - Printed Poster

Childhood maltreatment predicts poorer cognitive performance, but not cognitive decline over 5-years among older adults with chronic disease

Main Presenting Author: Chicoine, Ann Xiuli

Co-Presenting Author: D'Antono, Bianca

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Childhood maltreatment (CM) may increase risk for cognitive deficits and dementia. Individual differences in risk have received limited attention. The objectives of this study are to assess if CM predicts poorer cognitive performance and greater cognitive decline over 5-years among adult men and women with chronic disease, and whether these relations differ by sex and/or coronary artery disease (CAD) status. METHODS: Adults ($N=1254$; 39.6% women; 65.56 ± 6.97 years old) with CAD or other non-cardiovascular chronic diseases completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA). The latter was assessed twice at 5-year intervals. Hierarchical regressions and moderation analyses were performed, controlling for covariates. RESULTS: CM was associated with significantly lower MoCA scores at study onset ($b = -0.013$, $p = 0.020$), but not with change in MoCA ($b = -0.002$, $p = 0.796$). Neither Sex nor CAD status emerged as significant moderators. CONCLUSION: Childhood maltreatment was independently associated with poorer cognitive functioning among older men and women with chronic diseases but did not predict greater cognitive decline over the follow-up period. IMPACT: Studying factors that correlate with worse cognitive outcomes with age may contribute to improved prevention efforts in those at higher risk, namely children victim of maltreatment.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 98652 - Printed Poster

Co-designing Physical Activity Applications with Autistic People

Main Presenting Author: Kalala, Jeddah

Additional Authors: Montgomery, Janine ; Milajerdi, Homa R; Katz, Larry

Abstract: People with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) do not engage in the recommended levels of physical activity (PA) compared to their neurotypical peers. Although these patterns are more pronounced in adolescence and adulthood most of the research has focused on the experiences of children. Using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis and co-design methodology, the current study explored the experiences of adolescents and adults ($N = 4$) by conducting a series of workshops and asking participants about the barriers and facilitators to PA. It also introduced two PA applications (apps), Move Improve and Exercise Buddy and asked participants to provide feedback about what app features they found useful. Additionally, participants were asked to share their experiences being part of a co-design study. The primary goal of this research is to provide insight into how participatory research can be improved so that people with ASD can participate fully. Secondary goals include

gathering information to inform future app development by highlighting which apps and app features have the intended effect of increasing and enhancing PA experiences and understanding barriers and facilitators individuals with ASD face as they attempt to maintain physically active lifestyles. In addition, information collected on barriers and facilitators may enable app developers to directly target these during product development. Implications for future co-design studies and app development are discussed.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101608 - Printed Poster

Cognitive Restraint vs. Restriction: An Investigation of Daily Eating Patterns Among Women with Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, and Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder Diagnoses

Main Presenting Author: Hales, Elizabeth

Additional Authors: Trolio, Vittoria ; Miller, Alexia; Bicaker, Ege; Racine, Sarah E

Abstract: Research has found only moderate correlations between cognitive restraint (efforts to reduce food intake) and restriction (actual reduction in food intake) on self-report questionnaires. How these self-report measures relate to actual restrictive eating in daily life, and how these associations differ across women with eating disorders characterized by restrictive eating, remains unknown. Using the Eating Pathology Symptoms Inventory Cognitive Restraint (EPSI-CR) and Restriction (EPSI-R) subscales and daily restrictive eating episodes collected via 2-weeks of ecological momentary assessments (EMA), the study correlates EPSI scores to daily reports of restrictive eating in women with anorexia nervosa (AN; n = 58), bulimia nervosa (BN; n = 56), and avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID; n = 31). Data are forthcoming, but we hypothesize: 1) a strong positive correlation in AN and ARFID, and a weak positive correlation in BN, between EPSI-R and EMA restriction, and 2) a strong positive correlation in AN, a negative correlation in BN, and no correlation in ARFID between EPSI-CR and EMA restriction. Findings will increase our understanding of the validity of self-report measures of cognitive restraint and restriction and may reinforce the importance of differentiating restraint and restriction when assessing and treating EDs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99996 - Printed Poster

Comparing Approaches to Teaching Introductory Statistics in Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Celio, Victoria M

Additional Authors: Alter, Udi ; Martin, Jodi

Abstract: Psychology students often perform poorly in introductory statistics courses despite their importance in developing students' statistical literacy skills. Many statistics instructors have implemented statistical software in instruction to improve students' experiences in statistics courses. However, there is little consensus regarding which approach (hand-calculations, point-and-click software, syntax-based software) to teaching introductory statistics courses provides students with the most substantial benefits. We evaluate how different aspects of students achievement in introductory statistics courses are impacted by these different teaching approaches. To test this, undergraduate

students ($n = 188$) who completed an introductory statistics course participated in an online survey assessing their conceptual and practical knowledge of statistics and their satisfaction with their performance in their course. Four general linear models will be fitted, and pairwise comparisons will be conducted to compare academic achievement across these groups. Pre-registration will be submitted by end 2023, analyses will begin in early 2024, and the study will be completed by March 2024. Our results will inform instructors which approach provides students with the most considerable benefits, encouraging instructors to adjust their current teaching approaches to better support students.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101402 - Printed Poster

Criterion and construct validity on the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS): A systematic and meta-analytic review of the evidence

Main Presenting Author: Pourjafari, Peter

Co-Presenting Author: Daros, Alexander

Additional Authors: Paramasivam, Thusheharan ; Sadek, Malak

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Emotion dysregulation (ED) is associated with considerable impairment and increased risk for psychopathology. The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) is the most widely used self-report measure of ED, but no research has systematically synthesized its criterion and construct validity in relation to ED. METHODS: ProQuest was used to locate studies from 2004-2022 that included the DERS, were peer-reviewed/primary sources, and written in English (2,288 records). Among other variables, each author extracted information on study methodology and evidence for ED criterion and/or construct validity. After selecting the first 10 years for this interim analysis and excluding 56 records, 325 remained. RESULTS: Most studies were cross-sectional (71%), with experimental methods and treatment studies less frequent. Only 10.8% of studies went beyond self-report and included behavioral methods. In support of criterion validity, papers related ED to many psychopathologies, the most common being depression (20%), anxiety (19%), trauma/abuse (17%), and borderline personality disorder (14%). In support of construct validity, papers related ED to variables assessing emotional sensitivity/intensity (31%), emotion regulation strategies (20%), emotional clarity/awareness (13%), and impulse-control/goal-directed behavior (11%). CONCLUSION: A wide range of findings appear to support DERS criterion and construct validity. Our next step is to quantitatively summarize these relationships to assess their magnitude and stability. Given the importance of ED in the development of psychopathology, it is important to establish the validity of the DERS to measure ED. IMPACT: Suggestions for improving ED measurement beyond the DERS will be an outcome of this synthesis.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100237 - Printed Poster

Cross-Cultural Validation of the MisoQuest (A Self-Report Measure for Misophonia) and its Relation with Cognitive Functioning

Main Presenting Author: Raymond, Kate E

Additional Author: Butler, Blake E

Abstract: *Misophonia is a disorder involving an extreme aversion to specific ordinary sounds, such as chewing and breathing. These “trigger” sounds are easily ignored by typically developed listeners, but elicit negative emotional reactions, physiological stress, and cognitive impairment in people with misophonia. Although misophonia is characterized by distress and impairment, it is not yet classified as a psychological disorder in diagnostic manuals, largely because it is unclear how it should be defined and assessed. The current study recruited participants with and without misophonia (N=130) to evaluate the psychometric properties of the English-translated MisoQuest - a self-report measure developed by Siepsiak and Colleagues (2020) to assess misophonia severity. We demonstrate that the English MisoQuest has excellent internal consistency and strong test-retest reliability, and that scores specifically tap misophonia symptom severity rather than generalized anxiety or broader sensory sensitivities. Finally, we establish evidence of criterion validity, demonstrating that higher MisoQuest scores predict poorer performance on cognitive tasks in the presence of trigger sounds. Overall, this study indicates that the MisoQuest is a reliable and useful measure for identifying misophonia in English-speaking individuals and that scores on this measure are related to clinically relevant outcomes.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99961 - Printed Poster

Do Criminal Attitudes Cause Criminal Behaviour? Different Research Designs Can Yield Different Results

Main Presenting Author: Nunes, Kevin L

Additional Authors: Peters, Joshua R; Hatton, Cassidy E; Latour, Genevieve

Abstract: *Correlational designs can often use variables that reflect the constructs of interest reasonably well, but they usually cannot convincingly demonstrate causality. In contrast, randomized experiments can demonstrate a causal effect of one variable on another, but it is often less clear how well those variables reflect the constructs of interest. To compare the results yielded by different research designs, we tested the relationship between criminal attitudes and criminal behaviour using three different approaches with a sample of undergraduate students. First, we examined the relationship between measured variables and found that more criminal attitudes were associated with more criminal behaviour. Second, we created a message designed to reduce criminal attitudes and gave participants the choice to read the message or skip it. Participants who chose to receive the anti-criminal attitudes message subsequently reported less criminal behaviour (and less criminal attitudes) than those who chose to skip the message. Third, we randomly assigned participants to receive the anti-criminal attitudes message or a control message and found that the groups did not differ in their subsequently reported criminal behaviour (or criminal attitudes). Our findings illustrate how different research designs are vulnerable to different threats to validity and can yield contradictory results.*
Blakey, S., Cazeau, S., Evans, H., Gorman, S., Higginson, A., Hussain, T., Langlois, D., Kaye, M., May, K., Merpaw, O., Miller, J., Sebastian, L., Senkowski, N., Peters, J. R., Latour, G., Hatton, C. E., and Nunes, K. L.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100854 - Printed Poster

Engaging people with lived experience and family members across the field of psychiatry: The big picture

Main Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D

Co-Presenting Author: Sheikhan, Natasha Y

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* A growing literature describes the engagement of people with lived experience of mental health challenges in mental health research. This scoping overview of reviews synthesizes the literature reviews on engagement. *METHOD.* We conducted systematic database searches and screened 2081 records for relevance. Twenty records were included in this review. We extracted data in a spreadsheet, used codebook thematic analysis, and descriptively present the findings. *RESULTS.* Reviews have been conducted across sub-disciplines of mental health research. Some are specific to the engagement of youth, geriatric populations, people with dementia, or people who use drugs, while others address general populations. The literature describes barriers and facilitators to engagement, engagement roles and stages, and perceived impacts, which largely overlap across sub-disciplines. The impact of engagement is reported as mostly positive; negative impacts are rarely described. Articles further express the need to generate more evidence on the concrete impacts of engagement. *DISCUSSION.* This review provides an overarching understanding of issues involving the engagement of people with lived experience across the broad field of mental health research. The issues, implementation factors, impacts, and gaps can inform future research practices enriched by genuine and effective engagement.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98745 - Printed Poster

Examining Adult's Ability to Evaluate the Credibility of Online Websites

Main Presenting Author: Wood, Emily C

Co-Presenting Author: Barbosa , Samantha DM

Additional Author: Roberts, Kim P

Abstract: The Internet has become a vital tool for gathering information. However, not all online information is credible. The current study aimed to assess adults ability to accurately rate the credibility of online websites. Thirty different online websites were chosen from the internet and were modified using a list of credibility criteria that deemed the websites High, Mixed, or Low in credibility. For example, an “untrustworthy” website included advertisements, no author, no date, spelling errors, etc. A “trustworthy” website included the reverse of these features. Two groups of participants ($N=110$, $N = 117$) were shown 15 websites that varied in their credibility. Participants then rated each website on a trustworthiness scale of 1 (“Very Trustworthy”) to 4 (“Not Trustworthy”). Preliminary descriptive analyses ($N = 227$) showed that the average rating for the untrustworthy websites ($M = 2.65$) was higher than those for the mixed ($M = 2.20$) and trustworthy websites ($M = 2.07$). This shows a general pattern in which the credibility ratings decrease from the untrustworthy to the trustworthy websites. The results will be used to create a corpus of websites which will be used to assess children’s website credibility evaluation in future studies. Understanding how adults evaluate credibility provides a basis for better understating how these skills develop at different developmental stages.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100851 - Printed Poster

Examining the association between HEXACO personality profiles, altruism and proactivity: An exploratory study

Main Presenting Author: Lee, Jisung

Additional Authors: Daljeet, Kabir ; Espinoza, Jose A.

Abstract: Within the HEXACO model of personality, it is theorized that two interstitial facets, altruism and proactivity, underlie its six personality dimensions. This perspective has been supported by variable-centered approach, particularly through correlational studies (DeVries et al., 2016). However, researchers have recently started taking a person-centered approach to studying personality. Espinoza et al. (2020) identified five stable and replicable personality profiles within the HEXACO model using latent profile analysis. The representation of interstitial facets across these profiles, however, remains largely unknown. In our exploratory study, we applied the parameters from Espinoza et al.'s research to a new group of 255 participants who completed the 100-item HEXACO-PI-R online. We identified four of the five previously discovered profiles in our dataset. We tested the relationship between these profiles and the interstitial facets of altruism and proactivity, using BCH Chi-Square tests. Our analysis revealed significant mean differences across three of six profile comparisons for both the proactivity and altruism facets. This research marks an important first step in understanding the implications of personality profiles within the HEXACO model, offering both theoretical and practical insights for future studies in HEXACO personality profiles.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100351 - Printed Poster

Examining the Criteria Adult's Use When Evaluating the Credibility of Online Websites: A Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Barbosa, Samantha DM

Co-Presenting Author: Wood, Emily C

Additional Author: Roberts, Kim P

Abstract: Online media has become an essential tool for knowledge acquisition. Yet not all online information is trustworthy. The current study aimed to understand adult's credibility evaluations at a deeper level. Thirty different online websites were chosen from the internet and were modified using a variety of credibility criteria (e.g., recency of information, authorship, design) that deemed the websites High, Mixed, or Low in credibility. Participants ($N= 227$) rated how trustworthy each website was and then provided justification for their rating using evidence from the website.

Preliminary qualitative analyses of the open-ended responses showed that participants identified key criteria related to credibility. However, participants often listed the same credibility criteria but differed in their credibility ratings (e.g., one claimed that the criteria indicated high trustworthiness, whereas others used the same criteria as evidence that the website was untrustworthy). A full qualitative analysis will be presented outlining the criteria participants used when evaluating the credibility of online websites. This research will provide a basis for better understanding the criterion adults use to evaluate online website credibility. Additionally, the results could help guide future intervention programs that seek to teach individuals how to evaluate the credibility of online sources.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101583 - Printed Poster

Examining the Mediating Effects of Dissociation in Maternal Histories of Maltreatment and Mother-Infant Bonding

Main Presenting Author: Pirro, Teresa

Additional Author: Langevin, Rachel

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Child maltreatment (CM) is a worldwide concern. To better understand the intergenerational cycles of CM, pregnancy and the perinatal period are important to examine, since this is a period that overlaps the mothers' CM with that of their infant. The aim was to examine how dissociation potentially mediates the association between maternal histories of CM (total and by subtypes) and bonding at 3 months postpartum. *METHODS.* A sample of pregnant women between the ages of 18 to 29 partook in this study by completing online surveys at two time points (Time 1 _n_= 85, and Time 2 _n_= 57). A mediation model was tested using SPSS Process. *RESULTS.* CM was associated with maternal dissociation prenatally. Maternal dissociation was also associated with postnatal mother-infant bonding. Models for the four CM subtypes (i.e., neglect, physical abuse, emotional maltreatment, and sexual abuse) yielded similar results. *CONCLUSION.* Our study bridges some of the gaps in the literature related to longitudinally examining the associations between maternal histories of different subtypes of CM, dissociation, and early mother-infant bonding. *IMPACT.* Ultimately, maternal histories of CM, dissociation, and early bonding are all areas that can be targeted by practitioners when implementing trauma-informed practices to help mothers during their pregnancy and throughout the perinatal period.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99152 - Printed Poster

Examining the Role of Interpersonal Stress on Suicidal Ideation in Young Adults Who Engage in Nonsuicidal Self-Injury

Main Presenting Author: Misceo, Cristina

Additional Author: Stewart, Jeremy G

Abstract: Suicide is a global health concern, particularly among young adults. Suicidal ideation (SI) and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) are thought to be precursors to suicidal behaviours. Thus, to enhance our understanding of suicide risk, we must examine factors that predict more severe SI among an NSSI population. Interpersonal stress, perceived burdensomeness (PB), and thwarted belongingness (TB) all contribute to greater SI intensity (Campos et al., 2016; Liu and Miller, 2014). However, most studies use subjective measures of stress, and few have examined the interactions among interpersonal stress, PB, TB, and SI. This study aims to explore the relationship between these constructs. It will be among the first to use a gold-standard, contextual measure of life stress to predict suicide-related outcomes. We currently have data from 86 participants aged 18 to 29 with a lifetime history of NSSI, and we aim to collect 14 more. Using a longitudinal analysis, we will investigate whether more severe interpersonal stress at baseline predicts greater SI intensity two months later, and if PB and TB moderate this relation. We hypothesize a significant three-way interaction, whereby the association between interpersonal stress and SI intensity will be strongest at

high PB and TB. Results may advance our understanding of the escalation to more severe SI, providing insight into risk assessments.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99364 - Printed Poster

Examining the Structure of the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS) in Emerging Adult Undergraduates: An Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling Approach

Main Presenting Author: Bernusky, Haley C. R.

Additional Authors: Carusone, Julian M.; Battaglia, Anthony M.; Conrod, J. Patricia; Stewart, Sherry H.; Keough, Matthew T.

Abstract: Rationale: The SURPS was developed to measure four personality risk factors linked to substance misuse (i.e., anxiety sensitivity, hopelessness, sensation seeking, impulsivity). The SURPS is being increasingly used to match individuals to personality-tailored interventions; however, there has been considerable debate in the literature about its structural validity. A central issue has been the use of overly restrictive measurement models (i.e., confirmatory factor analysis; CFA) to examine the factor structure of the SURPS. The goal of the present study was to use a flexible exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) approach, which integrates CFA with the exploratory aspect of exploratory factor analysis (EFA), allowing for realistic non-zero cross-loadings, to analyze the underlying factor structure of the SURPS. Methods: Emerging adults ($N = 2,742$; ages 18-25) from five Canadian universities completed the SURPS in fall 2021/winter 2022 academic terms. Traditional CFA and modern ESEM four-factor approaches were each used to analyze and compare the structure of the SURPS. Results: Relative to an ill-fitting four-factor CFA, the four-factor ESEM provided excellent fit to the data in our sample. Conclusions: SURPS model fit was superior when using the ESEM vs. CFA approach, adding support to the scale's psychometric validity for use in Canadian emerging adult undergraduates. Presenting author: Haley C. R. Bernusky Additional authors : Julian M. Carusone; Anthony M. Battaglia; Patricia J. Conrod; Fakir M. Yunus; Kara D. Thompson; Marvin D. Krank; Allyson F. Hadwin; Sherry H. Stewart; Matthew T. Keough;

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 99751 - Printed Poster

Exploring Predictors of Statistics Anxiety among Undergraduate Psychology Students from Universities Inside and Outside of Canada

Main Presenting Author: Celio, Victoria M

Additional Authors: Hallett, Darcy ; Cribbie, Robert

Abstract: Due to the prevalence of statistics anxiety among undergraduate psychology students', considerable research has investigated predictors of statistics anxiety. This study aims to explore whether forms of general anxiety (i.e., test anxiety, social interaction anxiety, performance anxiety, fear of negative evaluation, creativity/non-creativity anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty and trait anxiety) predict different facets of statistics anxiety (i.e., test and class anxiety, fear of asking for help, interpretation anxiety and numerical task anxiety), in a sample of undergraduate psychology students

from universities inside ($n = 136$) and outside ($n = 8205$) of Canada. Using structural equation modelling, we will identify predictors of statistics anxiety and differences in coefficients between the Canadian and non-Canadian samples. Given the results for the Canadian model, we identified several predictors of statistics anxiety. Different facets of statistics anxiety appear to be predicted by different types of general anxiety. For instance, performance anxiety is a significant predictor of fear of asking for help but not statistics test and course anxiety. The study's results will help inform statistics instructors throughout Canada about different predictors of statistics anxiety and advise researchers whether these results can be generalized to other populations.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101416 - Printed Poster

Exploring the Link Between Temperament and Post-Drug Use Behavior in Adolescents

Main Presenting Author: Batchelor, Hannah M

Additional Author: Yildirim-Erbasli, Seyma

Abstract: IN LIGHT OF THE RISING IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE USE ON ADOLESCENTS, THIS STUDY ADDRESSES A CRITICAL GAP BY INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIOR AFTER DRUG USE. WE STUDIED THE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE FISHER TEMPERAMENT INVENTORY (FTI) COLLECTED IN 2019. PARTICIPANTS ($N=503$ AGED 13-18) COMPLETED THE FTI INVOLVING A SERIES OF QUESTIONS ABOUT SOCIABILITY AND EXPERIENCE OF BEHAVIOR CHANGE FOLLOWING DRUG USE. ACCORDING TO THE SPEARMAN CORRELATIONS, THOSE WITH A HIGHER CURIOUS SUBTYPE WERE MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE A CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR AFTER DRUG USE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THOSE WITH A HIGHER CAUTIOUS SUBTYPE WERE MORE LIKELY TO UNDERGO LITTLE TO NO CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR AFTER DRUG USE. IN ADDITION, WE FOUND MIXED RESULTS FOR THE ANALYTICAL SUBTYPE, INDICATING MORE OR LESS LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE A CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR DEPENDING ON THE DRUG TYPE. HOWEVER, NO SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE PROSOCIAL SUBTYPE AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE AFTER DRUG USE. THE RESULTS SUGGEST A LINK BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT-DRIVEN SOCIABILITY AND POST-DRUG USE BEHAVIOR, WITH VARIATIONS OBSERVED ACROSS DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENT CATEGORIES AND DRUG TYPES. THE DIVERGENT RESPONSES AMONG DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENT SUBTYPES HIGHLIGHT THE NUANCED NATURE OF THESE ASSOCIATIONS, EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR TAILORED APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF DRUG USE ON ADOLESCENT SOCIABILITY AND BEHAVIOR.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99438 - Printed Poster

Exploring the uptake of reporting guidelines for lived experience engagement in psychological research

Main Presenting Author: Sheikhan, Natasha Y.

Co-Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D.

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Engaging people with lived experience as partners can improve the design, methods, and relevance of psychological research. However, impact assessment is limited due to inconsistent and inadequate reporting of engagement. As reporting guidelines can address reporting deficiencies, the uptake of engagement-specific reporting guidelines should be examined. *METHODS.* A secondary analysis of a scoping review on the impact of engagement was conducted to explore the uptake of engagement-specific reporting guidelines. Medline (Ovid), CINAHL (EBSCO), and PsycINFO (ProQuest) were searched. The uptake of reporting guidelines was searched for and charted in NVivo 12. *RESULTS.* Out of 61 articles that reported on the impact of engagement in psychological research, only 8 followed a reporting guideline for engagement. The use of reporting guidelines in these articles ensured comprehensive and accurate reporting of engagement activities and impact. *CONCLUSION.* Reporting guidelines can improve the transparency and quality of research. However, the uptake of engagement-specific guidelines is low, suggesting a need for practice-related solutions to increase uptake. *ACTION.* Given that there are currently no reporting guidelines specific to engagement in psychological research, there is a need for guidance around reporting that is tailored to this field.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100926 - Printed Poster

Family Matters: the Association Between Global Health, Pain, and Family Factors in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Main Presenting Author: Mekhael, Anastasia A

Co-Presenting Author: Nabbijohn, Natisha A

Additional Authors: McMurtry, C. Meghan ; Truffyn, Emma; Stintzi, Alain; Mack, David

Abstract: *INTRODUCTION:* Pediatric inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is associated with psychosocial burden and pain. Poorer family functioning is associated with increased pain and disability in other pain conditions but has yet to be examined as a risk factor in IBD. We aimed to delineate the role of 7 family-related risk factors (FRRFs; Family Relationships, Parent Health and Function, Access to Health Care, Residential Stability, Family Support, Family Stress, Parenting Skills, Organization of Care) in predicting global health (GH) and pain in children ages 8-16 with IBD over 12 months. *METHODS:* 77 patients completed the PROMIS Global Health Scale (GH) and a 0-10 average pain rating at diagnosis (baseline) and at 4- and 12-months. At a consensus meeting, the IBD Care team completed the pIBD-INTERMED, a validated biopsychosocial assessment tool, that includes risk scores sorted by health domains; only FRRFs will be examined here. *RESULTS:* FRRFs associated with average pain ($r = -0.26$, $p =$

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100428 - Printed Poster

Financial and Health Decision-Making Capacities in Mild Cognitive Impairment and Early Alzheimer's Disease

Main Presenting Author: Sepehry, Amir A

Additional Authors: Schultz, Izabela Z; Cohen, Douglas A; Greer, C Sarah; Stewart, Alison M

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Cognitive decline often encountered in aging population can originate from the normal aging, prodromal (or Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI)), early mild stage of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) or from late-life neuropsychiatric conditions. The cognitive weakening is often compounded by the presence of comorbid medical conditions (e.g., depression, anxiety). These conditions complicate regular day-to-day functional activities and decision-making on finance and health, and life and family matters. In both clinical and medical-legal contexts functional decline often calls for mental capacity assessments. The outcomes may not be a simple "all or nothing", but contextualized, multidimensional, on a capacity continuum, nuanced and complex; a potential source of professional and ethical quandaries. METHODS: Therein, we define capacity assessment and examine the key legally relevant clinical and forensic assessment issues surrounding neurodegenerative conditions that present differently from natural aging. We critically synthesize the neuropsychological literature on financial- and health-related decision-making capacities in individuals with late-life mild neurocognitive impairment and AD, considering pertinent assessment instruments, exploring approaches to retrospectively determine premorbid neurocognitive abilities in assessing health-related and financial decision-making. TO CONCLUDE, we provide recommendations for evidence-informed clinical and medical-legal capacity evaluation of adults with mild neurocognitive impairment and mild AD-related impairment.*

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100404 - Printed Poster

Identifying Stable Coping Profiles Across Adulthood: An Investigation Using Latent Profile Transition Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Henning, Colin T

Additional Authors: Van Elswyk, Amy E; Summerfeldt, Laura J; Parker, D. A. James

Abstract: *The use of various coping strategies has important impacts on individuals' health and well-being. However, much of the extant coping field continues to use variable-centred approaches that ignore unique within-person interactions among coping strategies, as well as change in these interactions over time. The present study sought to address these gaps by identifying coping profiles representing distinct interactions between a set of coping strategies and examining the stability of these profiles over time. The study used data from a large community sample of Canadians ($N = 1,372$) who completed the short form for the Coping with Stressful Situations (CISS) scale at three time-points over 5 years. Latent profile transitional analysis (LPTA) was used to identify latent profiles and then examine the stability of the profiles over time. Results from the LPTA revealed three distinct coping profiles: Engaged, Moderate Avoidance-Focused, and Disengaged. All three coping profiles showed relatively strong stability across the three waves, with Engaged coping being the most stable over time. These findings have important implications for future coping research seeking to use a person-centred approach, including for the identification of individuals potentially at risk for poor life outcomes based on their reliance on these unique and stable coping profiles.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99563 - Printed Poster

Impact of Victim-Perpetrator Relationship on Number of Actions Taken in Response to Victimization

Main Presenting Author: Ladouceur, Natasha E

Additional Authors: Devaughn, Tabitha Y; Snaychuk, Lindsey A; O'Neill, L Melanie

Abstract: Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) has become increasingly prevalent, in recent years, and perpetrators have found new ways to target individuals (Henry et al., 2020). Research looking at victim-perpetrator relationships has found that in cases of sexual harassment and assault, victims are less likely to report victimization, when the perpetrator is known (Winters et al., 2020; Lawyer et al., 2006). The present study ($N = 290$) examines how the relationship between victim and perpetrator (known vs. unknown) impacts the number of actions taken against perpetrators in cases of TFSV. It was hypothesized that victims who did not know their perpetrator would take more actions. An independent samples t-test did not indicate a significant difference in TFSV scores between known ($M = 8.80$, $SD = .37$) and unknown ($M = 7.94$, $SD = 0.39$), perpetrators, $t(-1.58) = 288$, $p = .115$. However, as hypothesized, a significant difference was found for the number of actions taken between known ($M = 1.84$, $SD = 1.06$) and unknown ($M = 2.22$, $SD = 1.13$), perpetrators, $t(3.06) = 306$, $p = .002$. Bivariate correlations indicate a positive correlation between TFSV scores and the number of actions, $r = 0.229$, $p < .001$. These results indicate that in cases where the perpetrator was unknown, more actions were taken. Further research is required to determine what factors lead an individual to act.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100301 - Printed Poster

Implementing natural language processing (NLP) in R to evaluate knowledge acquisition from a course on success and well-being

Main Presenting Author: Cranton, Angeline C

Additional Author: Santor, Darcy A

Abstract: Natural language processing (NLP) refers to a set of machine learning techniques increasingly used to analyze textual or qualitative data. These techniques offer several advantages, which include the ability to analyze large amounts of text efficiently while reducing the influence of rater bias. Open-access packages for R that contain a range of analytic methods, such as frequency and sentiment analysis, allow researchers to implement NLP techniques along with visual analytical tools, such as word clouds. The current analysis utilized data from 700 students end-of-course reflection, comprised of 15 questions concerning students experiences with a success and well-being course. Analyses integrated results from NLP techniques with data from standard baseline and follow-up questionnaires assessing well-being, academic difficulties, and satisfaction with the course. Results illustrate the benefits of incorporating the results of NLP methods alongside the results of traditional quantitative survey methods and demonstrate how these two methods can be implemented quickly and efficiently, even with large amounts of text-based responses from large numbers of respondents.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100197 - Printed Poster

Improving Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Diagnostic Accuracy Among Offenders : A Retrospective Study

Main Presenting Author: Gosselin, Anik

Co-Presenting Author: Hrechkosii, Marharyta

Additional Author: Gulati, Sanjiv

Abstract: In correctional populations, ADHD is highly prevalent and often comorbid with substance use disorders (SUD), which can increase the likelihood to seek psychostimulant medication. The diagnostic process is therefore important to discriminate between offenders with and without ADHD. Using a retrospective method, we compared offenders for whom ADHD was confirmed ($n=18$) to offenders for whom ADHD was ruled-out ($n=18$). Nearly all (94% of ADHD; 89% of non ADHD, n.s.) offenders were also diagnosed with SUD. Measures included a semi-structured interview (DIVA-5), a self-report (i.e., CAARS-S:L), an observer's report (CAARS-O:S), the CPT and the CATA. Independent samples T-Test revealed no significant group difference for the CAARS-S:L, mainly due to a ceiling effect for subjective symptoms (Mean $T=86$ for ADHD vs 82 for non ADHD). However the ADHD group presented significantly higher scores on the observers report (CAARS-O:S) inattention, hyperactivity, impulsivity, problems with self concept, and ADHD Index subscales; higher omissions and hit reaction time standard deviation (HRT SD) on the CATA; as well as higher detectability, omissions, perseverations, HRT SD and variability on the CPT. The present study supports the importance of including observers' reports and objective computerized measures to diagnose ADHD, considering the possibility of medication seeking and over-reporting of symptoms.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99743 - Printed Poster

Investigating the boundaries of emerging technologies by exploring spatial navigation in Face to face (F2F) and virtual reality (VR)

Main Presenting Author: Tombe, Mikaila

Co-Presenting Author: Morden, Marla

Abstract: Virtual reality (VR) has been identified as an important emerging technology for psychological research as it promotes ecological validity while simultaneously permitting considerable researcher control. As such, it may be uniquely well-suited for addressing issues of reproducibility, while also increasing the representativeness of study results. As an emerging technology, the boundaries of suitability for exploring psychological phenomena are actively being explored. In the current research we compared memory performance on a simple navigation task in a face to face (F2F) and virtual reality (VR) format in a group of university students. We conducted a t-test to compare the mean error rate in the F2F and VR group and found that overall task performance did not differ between the two groups, although the face to face group reported distinctive strategies as compared to the spatial navigation group. Some participants in the VR group reported motion sickness. This research contributes to our growing understanding of the applicability of VR to psychological research, and underlines both the potential successes and limitations of this emerging methodology.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99936 - Printed Poster

Is Cliff's δ More Robust to Kurtosis than Robust Cohen's D ?

Main Presenting Author: Duguay, Christopher R

Co-Presenting Author: Li, Johnson

Abstract: Measuring effect sizes has become more important in psychology. This study compared the level of bias in Cohen's d , the ordinal measure Cliff's δ , and "Robust Cohen's d " (or Cohen's dr) (where the mean is trimmed by 20% and the variance is winsorized by 20%) when used on data with commonly seen violations of normality. To measure robustness, this study measured the bias seen across 4 levels (sample size) x 4 levels (effect size) x 2 levels (normal and mixed-normal distribution) via Monte Carlo simulation. The simulation created 1,000 replications for each of the 32 levels. Cliff's δ was more robust to violations of normality than Cohen's d , and Cohen's dr was more robust than Cliff's δ in turn. This study concluded that Cohen's d consistently underreports effect sizes and that if it is possible to use Cohen's dr or Cliff's δ instead, one should use Cohen's dr . Ordinal methods (Cliff's δ) have advantages over Cohen's dr in that much behavioral data is easier to describe with ordinal scales. As such, the results of this study point to either trimming/winsorizing data when using Cohen's d , or pushing for wider adoption of ordinal methods, or both.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100435 - Printed Poster

Large Language Model-based Classification for Emotional and Social Intelligence

Main Presenting Author: Barr, Jeremy

Additional Authors: Persi, Jacob ; Henning, Colin; Parker, D. A. James

Abstract: This pilot study investigates the feasibility of fine-tuning a large pre-trained language model, specifically DistilBERT, to classify levels of emotional and social Intelligence (EI and SI) using a modified constructed-response Situational Judgment Test (SJT). The main aim of this study was to evaluate the models ability to differentiate between low and high levels of these constructs accurately, based on open responses to targeted scenarios related to specific EI and SI competencies. Results indicate the fine-tuned DistilBERT model was successful in distinguishing between low and high levels, with the overall classifier exhibiting robust performance metrics. However, sub-competency classifiers exhibited varying degrees of performance, with the SI classifiers displaying strong performance, and the EI classifier showing moderate performance. These findings contribute to the growing research on using transformer models for psychological assessment and suggest the need for further exploration of model interpretability, alternative methods for assessing EI and SI competencies, and the utility of larger foundational models and different model architectures.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99573 - Printed Poster

Le discours interne du perfectionniste: Apport du Modèle de l'Excellencisme et du Perfectionnisme (MEP)

Main Presenting Author: Bourgeois, Camille

Additional Author: Gaudreau, Patrick

Abstract: *Le Model of Excellencism and Perfectionism (MEP) propose que le vécu expérientiel des perfectionnistes diffère de celui des gens qui aspirent à l'excellence. Cette approche est réconciliable avec un courant théorique proposant que le perfectionnisme s'accompagne de pensées automatiques qui monopolisent le discours interne autour de cognitions irréalistes. Entretenir un dialogue interne perfectionniste est une forme de pression interne qui accentue les préoccupations quotidiennes, tout en élevant les risques de ressentir de la détresse. Les gens visant l'excellence ont des standards élevés, mais leur nature réaliste devrait les protéger d'un discours interne les incitant à poursuivre la perfection.* **OBJECTIF.** Vérifier si les perfectionnistes ont un discours interne différent des gens qui aspirent à l'excellence. **MÉTHODE.** 600 personnes ont complété le *Scale of Perfectionism and Excellencism (SCOPE)* et le *Perfectionism Cognitions Inventory (PCI)*. **RÉSULTATS.** Une régression multiple a été utilisée afin de vérifier les hypothèses du MEP. L'analyse montre que seul le perfectionnisme (et non l'excellencisme) était significativement, positivement et fortement associé à un discours interne perfectionniste. **IMPLICATIONS.** Le discours interne est une porte d'entrée pour des interventions visant à transformer le perfectionnisme en une aspiration plus saine et équilibrée vers la poursuite de l'excellence.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101376 - Printed Poster

L'impact de la thérapie cognitivo-comportementale sur les croyances positives relatives à l'utilité de s'inquiéter

Main Presenting Author: Dubé, Kassia

Additional Authors: Fortin-Delisle, Isabelle ; Dugas, Michel

Abstract: *Les individus souffrant du trouble d'anxiété généralisée (TAG) rapportent avoir des croyances positives concernant l'utilité de s'inquiéter telles que l'inquiétude sert de motiver ou résoudre des problèmes. Selon plusieurs chercheurs, ces croyances contribuent à maintenir le TAG. La thérapie cognitive comportementale (TCC) pour le TAG vise, entre autres, la réévaluation de ces croyances.* **OBJECTIF.** *Cette étude a pour but d'évaluer l'impact de la TCC sur les croyances relatives à l'utilité de s'inquiéter.* **MÉTHODE.** 60 patients atteints du TAG ont répondu au questionnaire *Pourquoi S'inquiéter (PSI-II)* avant et après le traitement. **RÉSULTATS.** Un test t chantillons appariés a été utilisé pour comparer les scores aux deux temps de mesure. L'analyse préliminaire montre une diminution significative du score total au PSI-II ($t(59) = 5.65$, $p < 0.001$, $d = 0.73$) entre le pré-traitement ($M = 52.67$) et le post-traitement ($M = 37.71$). Des analyses complémentaires viseront à mesurer les changements pour les différentes croyances évaluées par les cinq sous-scales du PSI-II. **IMPLICATIONS.** La TCC mène à la diminution des croyances positives relatives à l'inquiétude, un facteur de maintien document pour le TAG.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100910 - Printed Poster

Measuring Preschoolers' Understanding of Number Words

Main Presenting Author: Kahwaji, Liza

Additional Authors: Merkley, Rebecca ; LeFevre, Jo-Anne

Abstract: One foundational skill that supports children's acquisition of advanced mathematics is cardinality, the understanding that the last number word in a counted set represents the number of items in the set. Researchers study cardinality using different measures of number word knowledge. One measure is the Give-N task, where children create a set of items; another is the Point-to-X task, where children choose which item set corresponds to a number. Research has shown that success rates vary between measures, suggesting it is not clear how to assess cardinality. Because of this ambiguity the sticker task was constructed, where preschoolers are presented with a set of stickers, asked to re-create the set, and then asked to identify how many stickers are seen. Previous tasks only tested the ability to recognize or reproduce item sets; this novel task requires both. Directly comparing children's performance between all three tasks, I expect recognizing item sets will be easier than producing them; I also expect the sticker task will reveal small developmental changes in number word knowledge. The results of this study will add new insights into the acquisition of number knowledge. Expanding and assessing measures of cardinality will provide researchers with the best methods to investigate cardinality. This will have implications for supporting numerical development in the early years.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101525 - Printed Poster

Method Effects in the Short Version of the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ-SF): An Empirical Investigation.

Main Presenting Author: Gerbeza, Matea

Additional Authors: Kazeil, Jenna M; Beshai , Shadi

Abstract: The Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ) measures dispositional mindfulness (DM), the capacity for nonjudgmental present-moment awareness. Self-report scales of DM may not purely assess mindfulness. The FFMQ uses positively- and negatively-worded items, potentially introducing method effects (MEs): systematic biases in measurement whereby responses differ due to the item's valence and not the content. MEs may represent response styles typically seen in clinical samples. The presence of MEs in the FFMQ-24 was investigated. A total of 425 participants were recruited from an online platform and randomized to receive the original FFMQ-24 (mix of positively- and negatively-worded items), or a modified version (only positively-worded items). Participants then completed self-report measures for depression and anxiety. Correlational analyses showed that modified scale scores were correlated with symptom measure scores; however, these correlations were significantly weaker than the same correlations with scores on the original scale. Total scores on the modified scale also contributed to variance in scores on the modified facets over and above variance attributed by scores on symptom measures. Results suggest that negatively-worded items of the FFMQ-24 exhibit MEs that systematically inflate relationships with symptom measures. This paves the way for more refined measures of DM.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100901 - Printed Poster

Perceived stress among caregivers of people living with dementia: Strategies used and services utilized by caregivers to manage stress

Main Presenting Author: Castillo, Louise I.R.

Additional Author: Hadjistavropoulos, Thomas

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Caregivers of people living with dementia (CPDs) experience stressors that are associated with adverse outcomes. We aimed to examine the services used by CPDs to manage the stress associated with caregiving.* **METHODS:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 CPDs to explore their experiences. **RESULTS:** A thematic analysis was conducted to analyze textual data by two independent coders. Six themes emerged concerning the types of strategies used by CPDs in the provision of care. Professional services were a common resource used by caregivers. Many participants expressed that they had sought information about dementia care management through didactic courses. Participants also indicated using stress management strategies to manage their mental health, and behavioural strategies to manage symptoms in the care recipient. Participants reported using technology as an adjunct to care management (e.g., apps, assistive technology) and engaging in various support groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** The results indicate that CPDs utilize various formal and informal supports to manage the care that they provide. Digital and assistive technologies have the potential to alleviate caregiver stress but require more research. **ACTION/IMPACT:** The needs of caregivers are complex. Researchers should leverage prevalent resources used by caregivers and facilitate their refinement and investigation.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology
Session ID: 99287 - Printed Poster

Perspectives of Academic Researchers on how to Build an Inclusive Project

Main Presenting Author: Beres, Melanie

Additional Authors: Ghaderi, Golnaz ; Cobigo, Virginie

Abstract: *Background: Researchers have used different inclusive strategies to involve persons with intellectual disabilities in different phases of research. However, there is still a need for further exploration of inclusive approaches used during more complex phases of research such as data analysis. The objective of this study was to explore the strategies that a graduate student and thesis supervisor employed to build an inclusive project involving two advisors with intellectual disabilities.* **Method:** A semi-structured interview was conducted with a professor and PhD student to investigate their experiences conducting inclusive research, strategies they used, and challenges they faced. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis. **Findings:** The analysis of the interview revealed that the academic researchers used several inclusive strategies including easy read language, were attentive to the advisors' needs and incorporated visuals. The challenges the researchers faced were time constraints, lack of funding, and limited guidelines on inclusive approaches during data analysis. **Conclusion:** These findings highlight the importance of developing clear guidelines for conducting inclusive research to mitigate some of the challenges faced by researchers. **Impact:** This study provides guidance to students who wish to conduct inclusive research with persons with intellectual disabilities.

Section: Students in Psychology
Session ID: 99641 - Printed Poster

Pharmaceutical Research: The Permeance of Psychological Ethics when Prescribing Privileges are Given

Main Presenting Author: Charles, Kira

Abstract: This literature review is an examination of the past as well as the current role of prescribing psychologists in pharmaceutical research spaces from the perspective of Native American and Alaskan Native populations. The historic absence of marginalized racial and ethnic populations within biomedical research has led to continued disparities throughout the healthcare system despite advocacy efforts to diversify clinical research participant pools. Repeated misuse and abuse of Native American and Alaskan Native communities when included in research studies has contributed to a continued mistrust of researchers, providers, and the medical field as a whole. As we approach the 33rd anniversary of the beginning of the Psychopharmacology Demonstration Project, which started the journey of prescriptive authority for psychologists in the United States, a look through the current relevant ethical codes, ethical guidelines, and practice guidelines is given. Additionally, how these ethical documents apply to today's prescribing psychologists and the unique role they play in pharmacotherapy, level of pharmaceutical industry involvement, pharmaceutical research, and advocacy for equitability in each domain is discussed. The turbulent history between psychiatry and marginalized communities cannot go unaddressed if psychologists are to approach prescribing services as new, ethically focused, and culturally-sensitive providers. An extended and redefined ethics document is needed for prescribing psychologists to not just avoid the discrimination and harm caused by homogenous clinical trials and influences of pharmaceutical companies, but to approach prescribing with a biopsychosocial foundation. This is done via increased advocacy for relevant and up to date evidence-based psychotropic research for heavily isolated and marginalized populations, such as indigenous communities.

Section: Psychopharmacology

Session ID: 98951 - Printed Poster

Planting Decision Trees: Human-Friendly Interpretation of Monte Carlo Simulations, Multiverse Analyses and Multivariate Posterior Distributions

Main Presenting Author: Truong, Michael S

Additional Authors: Crone, Gabriel ; Alter, Udi; Choi, Ji Yeh

Abstract: Monte Carlo simulations, multiverse analyses and multivariate prior distributions are all core elements of modern data science. However, interpreting each of these elements is frequently a cumbersome ordeal that leaves much to be desired. Monte Carlo simulations are frequently presented as a large multi-way table that can be both intimidating and difficult to extract key findings from. Similarly, multiverse analyses may have so many branching decisions that it becomes difficult to parse which decision may have been most critical to the final results. Multivariate posterior distributions are featured heavily in Bayesian data analysis, but selecting the dimensions to visualize the largest changes in probability is challenging due to their high-dimensional nature. In response to these challenges, we investigate and illustrate the use of the classic machine learning technique of decision trees to extract the key aspects of each of these elements. In a typical machine learning context, decision trees are a powerful way of discovering the largest main effects and higher-order interactions in an interpretable fashion. The adoption of effective applications of decision trees to each of these elements offers a human-friendly interpretation of Monte Carlo simulations, multiverse analyses, and multivariate prior distributions.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99230 - Printed Poster

Prevalence of sleep disorders in the context of psychosis: Preliminary findings from a meta-analysis

Main Presenting Author: Lanthier, Malika

Additional Authors: Abou Chabake, Sara ; Fonseca, Karina; Potvin, Stephane Potvin; Robillard, Rebecca; Lecomte, Tania

Abstract: *Rationale:* In addition to hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking, individuals with psychotic disorders often experience sleep disorders. The growing number of articles in the field demonstrates the need for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the relationship between the different sleep disorders and psychosis, which may call for different types of treatment. *This study aims to quantitatively assess and synthesize the data from the literature to evaluate the prevalence of sleep disorders among patients with psychotic disorders.* *Methods:* A systematic literature review of Medline, Embase and PsycInfo was performed in November 2022, searching the period from 1980 to August 2003 (i.e., DSM-IV or higher) for studies with the mention of sleep disorders, prevalence, and psychosis. *Analyses:* After removing duplicates, 3878 articles were screened based on titles and abstracts. Full-text review contains 222 articles. *Conclusion:* Preliminary observations confirm that various types of sleep pathologies, ranging from insomnia to hypersomnia and sleep apnea, have been observed in individuals with psychotic disorders. *Impact:* Meta-analytically aggregated prevalence rates for each sleep disorder could enlighten the need for multidomain sleep screening and interventions for individuals with psychiatric disorders.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99757 - Printed Poster

Sibling relationships and family functioning quality in the family meal

Main Presenting Author: Yee, Michael

Additional Authors: Trepiak, Thomas ; Bureau, Jean-François

Abstract: Previous studies (e.g., Dubois-Comtois et al., 2008) have explored the parent-child relationship to the family meal dynamic but neglect the potential contribution of the sibling relationship. The sibling relationship involves companionship but also rivalry and aggression. As parents intervene in sibling conflict, this study explores the possibility that the quality of the sibling relationship and family interaction are associated. **METHODS.** This sample consists of 63 intact families ($M_{age}=8.4$ years, $SD=12.3$) with more than one child living at home. Sibling relationship quality is evaluated using mother, father, and observer-reports on the Sibling Inventory of Behavior (Hetherington et al., 1999), and child self-report on the Sibling Relationship Inventory (Boer et al., 1997). Family functioning quality is assessed with the Family Mealtime Q-Sort (Kiser et al., 2010). **RESULTS.** Reports from multiple sources show that sibling rivalry, aggression, and avoidance are related to less positive tone, more disruptions, more parental supervision, and more problem-solving in the family. **CONCLUSION.** This study offers a new perspective on family meals. Previous studies consider parental supervision and problem-solving to reflect positive parental engagement and sensitivity. Our results suggest this may be due to sibling conflicts, emphasizing the integral role of siblings in the family system.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99972 - Printed Poster

Sorting the Good From the mIERda - Discussing a Novel Approach to Insufficient Effort Responding Detection

Main Presenting Author: Gauthier, Ariane J.

Additional Author: Pelletier, Luc G.

Abstract: In survey research, inattentive and disengaged participants are a source of concern; a phenomenon known as insufficient effort responding (IER). Whilst it was initially believed that IER rarely occurred, a growing body of literature supports the common nature of IER. Although IER represents a significant threat to research integrity, a standardized and easy-to-implement detection approach has yet to be developed. The present project introduces the _multidimensional IER detection analysis _ (mIERda) _, which uses a tree-based method, as a novel approach to IER detection. Across multiple studies, we piloted the mIERda and conducted simulations to test its sensitivity to changes in diverse parameters (e.g., sample size, proportion of IER, type of IER). We also tested if the mIERda could retrieve meaningful between-group differences by estimating the impact of IER on mean estimations and response choice thresholds using a Bayesian cumulative link mixed effects model. Preliminary results show that IER participants differ from attentive participants in terms of response thresholds and led to increased variability in estimates, thus offering further evidence of the detrimental impact of IER. This project highlights the fundamental impact of IER on results drawn from survey research, demonstrates the importance of IER screening, and positions the mIERda as a useful IER detection tool.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99489 - Printed Poster

Stepping Up Client Assessment & Outcome Evaluation through Electronic Data Capture

Main Presenting Author: Ivan, Zoe

Additional Authors: Armstrong, Monica ; Adeponle, Ademola; Mak, Joyce; Kennedy, Allison

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Community mental health programs can improve their treatment and outcome evaluation by automating standardized measurement-based assessments. *METHODS:* Through collaboration with a local pediatric hospital, clinical data collection procedures were evaluated at a community-based, live-in mental health treatment program. Staff interviews and a process mapping exercise revealed inefficiencies in client evaluation procedures. Staff feedback informed new procedures incorporating electronic data capture and web-based measures. *RESULTS:* New procedures using automated data capture were developed to simplify integration of psychometric data for client and program evaluation. The implementation outcome will be described. *CONCLUSION:* Measurement-based care via electronic data capture can reduce administrative burden and can facilitate standardized client assessment and outcome evaluation at the client and program level. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Incorporating electronic measure-based care into the standard practice of community mental health programs provides service outcome measurements and clinically relevant data to enhance individualized client treatment and improve community mental health care.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100878 - Printed Poster

Sustained attention ability is related to eye-tracking task behaviour but not performance

Main Presenting Author: Francoeur, Catherine L

Additional Authors: Michaels, Jesse ; Bertone, Armando

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Sustained attention ability is most often only considered during the completion of cognitively demanding tasks (i.e., Nichols and Waschbusch, 2004). Few studies have assessed sustained attention ability on less demanding task behaviour. *METHODS.* 19 adult participants (19-25 years) completed a two-alternative forced choice face identity discrimination task while their eye movements were tracked. Participants were then placed in high (HA) and low sustained attention (LA) groups defined by CPT-3 performance. *RESULTS.* A Poisson generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) demonstrated an association between group and the number of whole fixations during trials, with participants in the LA group making significantly fewer fixations than those in the HA group [$p=.002$]. This was also reflected by shorter log-transformed response times ($p=.026$). A logistic GLMM revealed no between-group differences for task accuracy ($p=.31$). *CONCLUSIONS.* Results suggest that while lower sustained attention ability is associated with fewer eye movements and decreased reaction time during task completion, this does not result in decreased performance. Results are interpreted as a more liberal response bias in participants with lower sustained attention. *ACTION.* Further analysis will examine if these results are consistent across testing blocks, which places increased demands on sustained attention.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101502 - Printed Poster

Testing links between affect, pain tolerance, and suicide risk using a novel paradigm

Main Presenting Author: Filion, Ashley

Additional Authors: Salomons, Tim ; Stewart, Jeremy G

Abstract: An elevated pain tolerance is a factor that can increase the risk of someone acting on their suicidal thoughts. Research on how affective states may interact with pain tolerance to momentarily change one's risk for suicide is lacking. Therefore, this study developed a paradigm that assessed pain tolerance changes following a sham personality test used to induce a temporary state of thwarted belongingness, a suicide-relevant cognition. We enrolled 73 participants ($M_{age}=19.07$, $SD_{age}=1.86$) who completed a cold water pressor pain tolerance assessment before and after receiving negative ($n=45$) or neutral personality feedback ($n=28$). Results from an ANOVA indicated that the negative group ($M_{change}=3.29$, $SD_{change}=4.24$) had a significant increase in negative affect from pre- to post-feedback, while affect in the neutral group ($M_{change}=2.92$, $SD_{change}=3.77$) did not significantly change (interaction: $\eta^2=.19$, $p < .001$). Both groups experienced a significant increase in pain tolerance ($\eta^2=.22$, $p < .001$). The presence of lifetime suicidal thoughts and behaviours was not associated with changes in pain tolerance ($\eta^2=.04$, $p = .085$). Results validate our emotional manipulation and suggest that pain tolerance can fluctuate more rapidly than suicide theories assume. Future studies should investigate how affective states interact with suicide risk factors both proximally and longitudinally.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99669 - Printed Poster

The association between relational commitment and perception of the future of the relationship in men and women who perpetrated an attachment injury

Main Presenting Author: Bisson, Camille

Additional Authors: Lonergan, Michelle ; Yilmaz, Ece; Lafontaine, Marie-France

Abstract: An attachment injury refers to feelings of betrayal or abandonment that occur during a critical time of need for a partner's support. Previous research has found an association between greater commitment and a more positive outlook on the future of the relationship. Considering the deleterious impact an attachment injury can have on the quality and stability of the relationship, and how little is known about the partners who perpetrated an attachment injury (i.e., injuring partners), this study examined this association in 145 injuring partners. Furthermore, due to the possible differences between men and women regarding commitment, gender was examined as a moderator. Participants completed a measure of relational dedication and of the likelihood of a relationship dissolution within the next year. Results indicated a significant association between greater dedication to the partner and relationship, and a lower perception of a break-up, although gender did not moderate this association. It is possible that gender differences are more implicated in other aspects of commitment, such as how each partner expresses their feelings of commitment (i.e., commitment-inspire acts). Understanding this association among injuring partners is important as they are key contributors to a couple's recovery from an attachment injury. Findings will be discussed considering the attachment theory.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99818 - Printed Poster

The associations between parental histories of childhood maltreatment and placement outcomes of children involved with child protective services

Main Presenting Author: Mazzarello, Olivia

Additional Authors: Frederickson, Alesha ; Hélie, Sonia; Esposito, Tonino; Royer, Marie-Noëlle; Langevin, Rachel

Abstract: BACKGROUND. Child maltreatment (CM) is detrimental to the mental and emotional health of children. A parental history of CM increases the likelihood of their own children experiencing CM. Yet, past studies failed to investigate the links between parental histories of CM and placement histories of children. This study examines the associations between subtypes of substantiated CM (e.g., neglect, physical abuse) experienced by parents as children, and placement outcomes (i.e., presence of placement, duration of placements, presence reunification) of their children. METHODS. CPS administrative data from Montréal was extracted; 1742 children with at least one parent that was also substantiated for CM in childhood were included. RESULTS. Regressions showed that maternal histories of sexual abuse and neglect, and a paternal history of psychological abuse were positively associated with the presence of placement. Parental histories were not associated with the cumulative duration in placements. Further analysis will examine the presence of a reunification as an outcome. CONCLUSIONS. Findings suggest that different forms of

CM experienced by parents may uniquely be related to the placement outcomes for their children. IMPACT. This study will inform intervention and prevention strategies aiming at supporting families where intergenerational continuity of CPS involvement is present.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99976 - Printed Poster

The Development of the Experiential Impact of Mental Fatigue Scale

Main Presenting Author: Richards, Olivia H

Additional Author: Johnsrude, Ingrid

Abstract: Fatigue, including mental fatigue, affects all aspects of cognition and emotion, with potentially devastating effects on quality of life. Yet, mental fatigue remains relatively unexplored as a construct, since it is difficult to define and measure. Measures of mental fatigue often do not consider daily life experiences, and existing measures fail to distinguish among various, potentially dissociable, ways that mental fatigue manifests. The present studies assessed the validity of the newly created Experiential Impact of Mental Fatigue Scale (EIMFS). This self-report measure assesses individuals' experiences of mental fatigue and the impact it has on their life. Participants (Study 1, $n = 365$; Study 2, $n = 243$) responded to 85 items that address the various forms of mental fatigue across different situational contexts. It is predicted that factor analysis will yield a four-factor structure which I term: decreased cognitive control, decreased cognition, emotional consequences, and decreased motivation. The results are currently being assessed through a two-step process. First, the unidimensionality of the individual four factors is being assessed using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). This will determine whether each set of items measures a single continuous latent construct and will allow for the removal of items that do not load onto their target factor (loadings below .40 or greater cross-loadings on another factor). Second, these unidimensional factors will be analyzed together using Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM). This will refine the factors further by removing items that are contributing the least to their target factor and promoting discriminant validity between the factors. Each of the four subfactors as well as the scale overall will be assessed for acceptable reliability and construct and criterion validity with ancillary measures. Further details on the final factor structure and psychometric properties of the EIMFS, as well as future research directions, will be provided at the conference.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100281 - Printed Poster

The hidden demographic: International status as a lens to consider when measuring motivational climate

Main Presenting Author: Shankar, Sanheeta

Co-Presenting Author: Johnson, Cole

Additional Author: Robinson, Kristy

Abstract: Motivation is crucial for success in STEM and can be supported or thwarted by teachers' strategies (Schmidt et al., 2019). Research suggests students interpret motivational teaching differently based on their personal and academic backgrounds (Robinson, 2023). In particular, international students' unique characteristics (language, past experiences, cultural acclimatization)

might shape how they view their instructors (Roberston et al., 2000). Building on prior research (Chue and Nie, 2016) that has highlighted how international students perceive higher psychological needs support than domestic students, our study seeks to identify and analyze additional types of support that students may perceive differently. Accordingly, we used MANOVA ($F[1, 2756] = 8.35, p < .001, \eta^2 = .02$) to compare the self-report perceptions of motivational support ($\alpha = .81-.93$) between international students ($N=568$) and domestic students ($N=2,196$) in introductory STEM courses. Compared to students in the same courses, international students perceived significantly more support for psychological needs, consideration of student preferences, use of rationales, and real-life connections in their instructors' teaching. Our findings emphasize the importance of considering international status in classroom research, suggesting avenues for future exploration of antecedents and outcomes of these differences.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101248 - Printed Poster

The Importance of Context: Re-examining the 'Deployments' of SWAT Teams in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Lair, Zachary

Abstract: Based on an analysis of data released through Freedom of Information (FOI) requests, Canadian researchers have suggested that Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams are no longer exclusively deployed to resolve high-risk incidents but now frequently respond to routine calls that do not necessitate their involvement. Given concerns about these conclusions, the present study submitted the same FOI requests to the 14 police agencies previously examined and worked with the FOI analyst from each agency to analyze the data released. Our statistical re-analysis of the FOI data resulted in novel findings while highlighting two problems with the conclusions reached in previous research: the conflation of incidents where any SWAT officer responds to calls, with full SWAT team deployments and the masking of potential risk factors in calls when relying on call type categories for coding data. Our results additionally indicated that SWAT team deployments are less pervasive than previously suggested while highlighting the importance of researchers engaging with police services when researching SWAT teams to gain access to quality data that accounts for the complexities of data being released. Our findings further illustrate the value of police agencies disclosing relevant contextual information to researchers while identifying areas of improvement for police reporting practices in Canada.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100562 - Printed Poster

The influence of a history of childhood maltreatment on language development in children: The moderating role of physiological stress

Main Presenting Author: Paquette, Myriam

Co-Presenting Author: Fernandez, Mariana

Additional Authors: Martel, Marguerite ; Bérubé, Annie

Abstract: Parents with a history of maltreatment tend to have more difficulties in parenting. They also demonstrate altered levels of physiological stress. These consequences put their child at a higher risk

of developing language difficulties. This study aims to investigate the relationship between the parent's maltreatment history and language development of their child with parental stress as a moderator. A sample of 41 parents and their children (2 and a half and 5 years old) participated in our study. The history of maltreatment was measured by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. The Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test was used to assess children's vocabulary development. For physiological stress, 2 measures of salivary cortisol levels were analyzed, one taken before the parent-child interaction, and the second 10 minutes after. A moderation analysis indicates a statistically significant interaction between maltreatment and cortisol levels ($p = .04$). The model accounted for 42% of the variance. The nature of the interaction was interpreted with simple slope tests. As the severity of childhood maltreatment increases, language development scores decrease, but only for families with parents that showed higher cortisol levels after the interaction. This research contributes to the assessment of various mechanisms that influence the effect of an experience of childhood maltreatment on the development of children.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100044 - Printed Poster

The Mediational Role of Romantic Attachment in the Association Between Childhood Emotional Maltreatment and Romantic Satisfaction in Canadian Emerging Adults

Main Presenting Author: Beaudette, Sophie G

Additional Authors: Kern, Audrey ; Brassard, Audrey; Fernet, Mylène; Langevin, Rachel

Abstract: RATIONALE. Lifetime prevalence of childhood emotional maltreatment (CEM) is considerably high. However, it is understudied, especially in relation to its impacts on emerging adult (EA) relationships. Accordingly, this study aims to (1) examine the role of avoidant and anxious romantic attachment as mediators in the association between CEM and relationship satisfaction in EA, and (2) investigate whether these relationships differ in clinically distressed and non-distressed samples. METHODS. A sample of 273 partnered EAs (18-25 years old) completed self-report measures of CEM, attachment, relationship satisfaction and psychological distress. RESULTS. Preliminary parallel mediation analysis showed significant indirect effects of avoidant attachment in the associations between CEM and relationship satisfaction, however, the indirect effects of anxious attachment were not significant. These findings will be explored further in the clinically distressed and non-distressed participants by conducting a multigroup analysis. CONCLUSION. Findings will clarify how CEM may relate to negative long-term relational outcomes for EAs, notably through its association with insecure attachment. IMPACT. They may also support clinical implementation of attachment-based interventions for survivors of CEM.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100123 - Printed Poster

The Ottawa Clinical Fear of Recurrence Measure (OCFR-M) for clinical fear of recurrence: First look into the self-report's validity and reliability

Main Presenting Author: Giguère, Lauriane

Additional Authors: Harris, Cheryl ; Mutsaers, Brittany; Smith, Ben; Humphris, Gerald; Costa, Daniel

Abstract: *BACKGROUND The Ottawa Clinical Fear of Recurrence (OCFR) tools are a set of three new instruments being developed to assess clinical fear of recurrence (FCR), defined by a recent Delphi study of experts as being characterised by a) high levels of preoccupation, b) high levels of worry, c) that are persistent, d) along with hypervigilance and hypersensitivity to physical sensations that result in e) functional impairment. The tools have been pilot tested in a group of cancer survivors (N = 21) and found to be acceptable. METHODS Following the pilot study, the self-report questionnaire (OCFR-M; 23 items) will be administered to 300 mixed cancer survivors along with established instruments to investigate convergent, discriminant, and incremental validity, assessed using Pearson correlations. Exploratory factor analysis will be used to explore the factor structure, and item response theory will help streamline the number of items on this questionnaire. A subset of 50 participants will complete the questionnaire a second time 2 weeks later to explore test-retest reliability. RESULTS Data collection is expected to be completed by January 2024. Preliminary results focusing on validity and reliability will be presented. CONCLUSION This study will allow for a first look into the OCFR-M's psychometric properties and report on its performance compared to available FCR measures. IMPACT The OCFR-M will allow healthcare professionals to assess the presence of clinical FCR to enable appropriate referral to services for survivors who struggle with FCR.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100985 - Printed Poster

The Role of Identity Item Design in Promoting Survey Data Quality: A Computational Simulation of Gender Identity Questions and Non-Binary Gender Identities

Main Presenting Author: Dewsnap, Kyle

Additional Authors: Zumbo, Bruno ; Kroc, Ed

Abstract: *Background: Traditionally, survey questions assume a binary gender framework, which excludes people who live outside of it. Here, we investigate how a mismatch between a respondents gender identity and survey response options can affect the inferences made from survey data.*

Methods: We design a Monte Carlo simulation of survey research and replicate several populations with different levels of sample size and gender identity distributions, including non-binary identities. We focus our analysis on examining how respondents who are non-binary that are compelled to answer a binary gender item can introduce complexity to survey data. Results: Regression analysis of simulated data revealed how the behaviour of these unrepresented respondents reduced the quality of survey data and, by extension, confounded the accurate estimation of regression coefficients.

Conclusion: Presenting non-binary individuals with binary gender questions significantly attenuated the estimated differences between gender groups. This demonstrates how survey design choices can impact researchers' abilities to make valid inferences from survey data. Impact: Social scientists must better understand how survey questions affect the quality of inferences from survey response data. Future research should continue to investigate and mitigate the potential bias from identity mismeasurement within surveys.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101064 - Printed Poster

Towards stronger measurement of active and passive social media use: Item response theory and psychometric analysis of three self-report measures

Main Presenting Author: Godard, Rebecca

Additional Authors: Draper, Zakary ; Holtzman, Susan

Abstract: Active social media use (SMU) involves engagement with other users (e.g., posting, commenting), while passive SMU involves consuming content without engaging with others. The two most common standardized scales in this literature, the Passive and Active Use Measure (PAUM) and the Multidimensional Scale of Facebook Use (MSFU), are nearly a decade old and focus only on Facebook use. Their psychometric properties when applied to the current social media landscape are unknown. To address this gap, this study provides an updated psychometric and item response theory (IRT) evaluation of these two scales and compares them to single-item momentary measures. Emerging adults ($N = 697$) completed the PAUM and MSFU at two time points 3 months apart. They responded to momentary measures of active and passive SMU 3 times daily for 7 days to assess active/passive use closer to its real-time occurrence. The PAUM and MSFU performed in the poor to borderline range on most psychometric and IRT indicators, but convergent and divergent validity were adequate. The active and passive SMU subscales were positively associated in both the PAUM and MSFU, but negatively associated in the single-item momentary assessments. Further, the majority of variance in momentary measures of active and passive SMU was within-subjects, highlighting the need to assess within-person effects of active and passive SMU.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99286 - Printed Poster

Undergraduate participant pools since the COVID-19 pandemic: Challenges and sustainability

Main Presenting Author: Geddes, Otis

Additional Author: Grouzet, Frederick M. E.

Abstract: Undergraduate participant pools are the most common source of participants in published psychological research (Thalmayer et al., 2021). However, the COVID-19 pandemic produced rapid changes in the nature of studies offered to students and the number of participants available for recruitment (Ory et al., 2022). Among participant pool coordinators across Canada who have anecdotally shared their experience ($n = 14$), half of them reported a decrease in participation rates, 38% reported no changes and 15% were unable to say. Similarly, many coordinators (57%) reported issues with participants' engagement (e.g., not following instructions, missing appointment, early dropout) since the pandemic. Coordinators reported lower participation and engagement with in-lab studies and some had introduced new measures to address these issues. These observations suggest that participation rates and levels of engagement may not have fully recovered after the pandemic, especially for in-lab studies. Using self-determination theory (Ryan and Deci, 2017) and recent research on the topic, we propose a series of adjustments and tools to support optimal functioning and sustainability of undergraduate participant pools. The objective is not only to increase students' participation in research but also the quality of their participation and the benefit that they can get from this valuable experience.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100512 - Printed Poster

Unveiling the Shadows: Exploring Lived Experiences of Stalking

Main Presenting Author: Holterhus, Keely-Shaye

Co-Presenting Author: Robinson, Natasha

Additional Authors: Gauthier, Mattise A; Grahn, Shelby A; Peace, A Kristine

Abstract: In Canada, approximately 27000 incidents of criminal harassment were reported to police in 2022. However, what is reported is a gross underestimation of the true prevalence of stalking. One challenge in assessing the stalking experiences is there is high variability in what constitutes stalking and whether it elicits fear – both required for criminal charges. This presentation will explore characteristics of those who have reported lived experience of stalking, including demographic, attitudinal, and judgment differences. Data will be aggregated across several samples of participants involved in stalking research ($N = 1200+$). Differences and similarities across those with and without lived experience in stalking will be analyzed, including how they assess or judge stalking scenarios. Further, we will examine qualitative and quantitative data concerning self-reported stalking experiences, including acts indicative of stalking (i.e., showing up at work versus liking an insta post), frequency of occurrence, and subjective distress. We anticipate that those with lived experience may minimize aspects of criminal harassment, and that certain stalking behaviours (i.e., flowers/gifts) will be romanticized more by those without prior victimization. Studies such as these have important implications regarding the scope, identification, and reporting of stalking experiences.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100305 - Printed Poster

Utilizing scoring algorithms to increase correspondence between self-reported and behavioral impulsivity measures.

Main Presenting Author: Mazumder, Ashmita

Additional Authors: Dong, Mengxi ; Erb, Suzanne; Fournier, A Marc

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Impulsivity measures often exhibit weak correlations between self-report and behavioral assessments, prompting varied explanations. One hypothesis suggests that self-report measures reflect typical performance, while behavioral measures reflect maximal performance, leading to a disconnect. Adopting distinct scoring methods that differentiate typical and maximal levels of self-reported impulsivity may enhance correspondence with behavioral measures.

METHODS: Our study involves three administrations of behavioral and self-report measures, spaced 2-3 days apart. For a maximal scoring algorithm, we will use multilevel item response (IRT) analysis, ranking items based on discrimination and difficulty levels. Maximal scores will be calculated based on endorsement of difficult items, while typical scores will be calculated as the mean of all items. We hypothesize that maximal self-report scores will better correspond with behavioral measures than typical self-report scores. RESULTS: Data collection, involving 383 participants, is complete. Pending analysis will explore whether scoring algorithms increase the correspondence between self-report and behavior. IMPACT: This study extends beyond impulsivity, as incongruence between self-report and behavior is pervasive in psychological science. Our findings may offer insights applicable to a broader range of research constructs.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99960 - Printed Poster

Validating the Extended Version of the Depression Hopelessness and Suicide Screening Form (DHS-Ext)

Main Presenting Author: Knap, Natalie V

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to validate the extended version of the Depression Hopelessness and Suicide Screening Form (DHS-Ext; Mills and Kroner, 2010) with a focus on the 3 additional scales: social support, positive coping, and negative coping added to the original version of the DHS (Mills and Kroner, 2004). Undergraduate students have been recruited via an online non-interactive study. Participants will complete five instruments; the DHS-Ext, the Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire (INQ; Van Orden et al., 2012), the Suicidal Feelings Questions Form (SFQF; Paykel et al., 1974), the Social Provisions Scale (SPS; Cutrona and Russell, 1987), and the Brief Cope (Carver, 1997). It is anticipated that the findings will support the DHS-Ext constructs through convergent and divergent validity. Research has shown that suicide risk factors are more positively related to depression, hopelessness, negative coping and lack of social support, while being inversely related to social support and positive coping. Having a validated instrument that can screen for indicators of depression, hopelessness, and suicide risk factors while also screening for social support and coping mechanisms can benefit clinicians by assisting them with assessment, intervention, and safety planning. For example, by targeting a lack of social support and negative coping when working with individuals with suicide vulnerabilities. An instrument with psychometric properties can also help advance future research in this area.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99663 - Printed Poster

Validation of the Brief Perceived Sexual Minority Discrimination Questionnaire

Main Presenting Author: Shadabi, Saghaf

Additional Authors: Remedios, Joshua ; Gunnell, Katie; Danyluck, Chad

Abstract: Sexual minorities—people who identify as lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB)—experience unique forms of discrimination based on their sexual orientation. There exist few validated measures aimed at assessing sexual minority discrimination and none that allow for comparison with other forms of discrimination (e.g., ethnic discrimination). We examined an adapted version of the Brief Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Questionnaire-Community Version for use with sexual minorities (PSMDQ-CV). Sexual minority participants were recruited online to complete the PSMDQ-CV in addition to measures of harassment, sexual minority identity, and well-being ($N = 589$, $M_{age} = 33.23$ years, $SD = 10.82$ years; 56.2% female). We will use exploratory factor analysis to study the PSMDQ-CV's factor structure. Cronbach's alpha will determine internal consistency. Correlations of the PSMDQ-CV with measures of physical and mental well-being, and harassment will assess convergent validity. Correlations with measures of LGB identity and stressful life events will assess divergent validity. Data analysis is ongoing. Results will identify if the PSMDQ-CV can be used to accurately examine the impact of perceived discrimination in sexual minority populations and, if so, may add to a more cumulative understanding of the role of discrimination in health and wellbeing across a range of minoritized social identities.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100012 - Printed Poster

Validity of word lists for assessing attentional biases in eating disorders: A semantic differential approach

Main Presenting Author: Mosco, Rose

Additional Authors: Charlebois, Thalia ; Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: Tabri and Palmer (2020) developed word lists for use in attentional bias eating disorders research. Lists of appearance words (attractiveness, stigmatized and general appearance) and non-appearance words (positive and negative emotion, and inanimate objects) were matched on lexical characteristics. Herein, we extended the validity of the word lists by examining perceptions of the words using a semantic differential approach. In Studies 1 ($N=299$) and 2 ($N=311$), participants rated each word in terms of evaluation (bad vs. good), potency (weak vs. strong), and activity (passive vs. active). In Study 2, participants also rated the words in terms of threat (threatening vs. safe). In both studies, participants completed measures of appearance overvaluation, body dissatisfaction, and weight stigma. As expected, participants perceived the attractiveness and positive emotion words as similarly good, strong, active, and safe. Likewise, participants perceived stigmatized and negative emotion words as similarly bad, weak, passive, and threatening. Participants also perceived general appearance and inanimate objects words as similarly neutral. Ratings for appearance words had weak to moderate associations with eating disorder measures. The findings extend the validity of Tabri and Palmer's (2020) word lists, further supporting their suitability in attentional bias eating disorder research.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100656 - Printed Poster

Which Social and Emotional Skills Do Socioemotional Instruments for Adults Measure, and Which Mental Health and Interpersonal Outcomes Do They Predict?

Main Presenting Author: Setti, Anik

Additional Authors: Paschoa, Cristiane ; Rinolfi, Letícia ; Barham, Elizabeth

Abstract: Socioemotional wellbeing is thought to involve social skills (important for interactions and relationships) and emotional skills (which contribute to understanding, expressing, and regulating emotions). With many measures of these skills in development, it is important to examine evidence about specific skills that comprise this construct, and the wellbeing outcomes they affect. In this study, we analyzed measures of adults' socioemotional skills to: (a) map the competencies they evaluate, and (b) examine relationships with indicators of psychosocial health and relationship quality. We searched for articles published between 2013–23 about instruments that measured at least two socioemotional skills, one of which had to be other-focused. We found 23 articles describing 15 instruments and 82 subscales. After grouping similar subscales, 14 underlying constructs were identified -- six emotional, six social, and two socioemotional. Scores on these measures were significantly related to well-being, mental health, and relationship outcomes. However, criterion validity was reported for only six instruments, and only one study examined relationship outcomes. While this evidence suggests that

promoting socioemotional skills may result in greater wellbeing and fewer mental health concerns, experimental studies and more evidence regarding associations with relationship quality are needed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100230 - Printed Poster

Why Ruin My House of Cards? The Reasons for Disapproval of Romantic Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Truong, Jenny

Abstract: Disapproval of a romantic relationship can shape relationship stability and individual well-being. Despite significant research on this topic, we still know very little about the reasons behind disapproval of relationships from friends and family. The current study explores the reasons participants give for why they think others disapprove of their relationship as well as their reasons for disapproving of another person's relationship. Using 40 in-depth interviews from men and women in a variety of relationship types (e.g., same-sex, mixed-sex, inter/intra-racial, age discrepant), qualitative analyses identified several patterns of disapproval. Explanations for perceiving disapproval of one's own relationship frequently vary from the explanations that the same participants give for disapproving of someone else's relationship, often falling along lines that emphasize the fundamental attribution error. Additional planned analyses will explore potential gender differences in perceiving and explaining disapproval. Findings will be discussed in the context of how better understanding actual reasons for disapproving of romantic relationships may contribute to practical advice concerning how to cope with the challenge of either feeling that others disapprove of one's own relationship or determining whether to disclose one's disapproval of a loved one's relationship.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100219 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Co-designing best practice guidelines for lived experience engagement in mental health and substance use research: A modified Delphi consensus study

Main Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D

Co-Presenting Authors: Sheikhan, Natasha Y; Dada-Phillips, Wuraola

Abstract: BACKGROUND. There is a growing movement toward engaging people with lived experience (PWLE) of mental health challenges and family members (/F) in research about them and their needs. However, best practice guidelines to support engagement are lacking. OBJECTIVE. We aim to co-design best practice guidelines to support the authentic, effective, meaningful engagement of PWLE/F in mental health and substance use research. METHOD. We are collaboratively developing a content map of guideline items, which we are submitting to a Delphi consensus study among academics and PWLE/F. An expert panel of PWLE/F and scientists is deliberating on each progressive round of Delphi results. RESULTS. The guideline content map is comprised of six overarching categories reflecting key stages of engagement: 1. Initial reflections, 2. Underlying values, 3. Planning to engage PWLE/F, 4. Onboarding PWLE/F, 5. Working with PWLE/F, and 6. Evaluating and reporting on PWLE/F engagement. Each progressive Delphi round is serving to refine the items. DISCUSSION. As research communities enhance the engagement of PWLE/F to

democratize research processes, best practice guidelines will provide the guidance in the stronger, more rigorous, more authentic engagement of PWLE/F.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99161 - Virtual Poster

Evaluating Access to Psychological Support Services for Quebec University Students

Main Presenting Author: Stevenson, Alyssa

Additional Author: Drapeau, Martin

Abstract: *RATIONALE.* The current study aims to evaluate the availability psychological support services for Quebec university students. This pilot project is the first to our knowledge to document these issues. *METHODS.* To identify the psychological support services offered, environmental scans were conducted on each Quebec university website and organizations offering insurance to students. Surveys were also sent to student associations, university health and student services departments, and student insurers. *RESULTS.* Almost all Quebec universities offer mental health services in one form or another, although there are clear differences from one university to the next in the availability of certain services and in the number of sessions available. Longer forms of intervention (e.g., psychotherapy) are generally provided through external providers, with coverage from insurance companies. These interventions are often limited to few sessions and are thus short-term interventions. *CONCLUSIONS.* There is great variability in the type of services offered from one university to the next. Most of the services offered are time-limited and of generally short duration. *IMPACT.* This study helps identify the strengths and gaps in the current services offered while proposing solutions, raising awareness among relevant authorities, and highlighting the need to enhance the services offered.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100669 - Virtual Poster

Exploring the relationship between psychological distress and personality

Main Presenting Author: Bhardwaj, Gauri

Additional Author: yildirim-erbasli, Seyma

Abstract: *DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS — PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS — ARE PREVALENT MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS DISABLING MILLIONS GLOBALLY, WITH SUBSTANTIAL INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RESILIENCE. UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THESE MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IS VITAL FOR TARGETED INTERVENTIONS AND PERSONALIZED TREATMENT PLANS. ALTHOUGH THE LITERATURE SUGGESTS ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND MENTAL HEALTH, A FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THIS RELATIONSHIP IS NEEDED TO ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING. IN THIS STUDY, WE EXAMINED THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (DEPRESSION ANXIETY STRESS) AND PERSONALITY (TEN ITEM PERSONALITY INVENTORY) USING THE DEPRESSION ANXIETY STRESS SCALE COLLECTED IN 2019 (N = 37820). OUR ANALYSIS REVEALED SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND*

PERSONALITY TRAITS, SUGGESTING THAT CERTAIN PERSONALITY TRAITS ARE MORE LIKELY TO SHOW HIGHER OR LOWER LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS. FOR EXAMPLE, EXTROVERTED, DEPENDABLE, SYMPATHETIC, AND EMOTIONALLY STABLE PERSONALITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE HIGHER DEPRESSION. HOWEVER, CRITICAL, EASILY ANXIOUS, RESERVED, AND CARELESS PERSONALITIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE HIGHER DEPRESSION. SUCH INFORMATION COULD ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS AND SUPPORT THE WELL-BEING OF INDIVIDUALS BASED ON THEIR UNIQUE PERSONALITY PROFILES.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100758 - Virtual Poster

Personality and Motivation in Cannabis Use and Related Problems in a Treatment-Seeking Sample of Young Adults with Clinically Elevated Levels of Cannabis Use

Main Presenting Author: Carusone, Julian M

Additional Authors: Rapinda, Karli K; Keough, Matthew

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Externalizing (i.e., impulsivity and sensation seeking) and internalizing (i.e., anxiety sensitivity and hopelessness) personality traits have been linked to cannabis use and related problems. However, the specific motivations underlying these personality pathways remain unclear – especially in treatment-seeking young adults with cannabis problems. We predicted that internalizing traits would relate to cannabis use and problems through coping motives, whereas externalizing traits would predict cannabis outcomes through enhancement motives. METHOD: Eligible participants ($N = 136$) completed online measures as part of a baseline assessment from a cannabis treatment trial. RESULTS: Path analysis revealed that hopelessness (but not anxiety sensitivity) was associated with greater cannabis problems via coping motives. No support was found for externalizing traits. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: These findings may provide evidence for personality-based prevention and screening of hopelessness in young adults with clinically elevated cannabis use who demonstrate coping motives.*

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100587 - Virtual Poster

Virtual Reality in Mental Health Assessments: A Systematic Review and Future Directions

Main Presenting Author: Bhardwaj, Gauri

Additional Authors: yildirim-erbasi, Seyma ; Hanson , Bill

Abstract: *TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY HAVE DEVELOPED RAPIDLY; DECREASED COST, INCREASED CONVENiences, AND A SEISMIC SHIFT IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE ON THE HORIZON. VIRTUAL REALITY (VR) MAY BE THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES BECAUSE OF ITS POTENTIAL TO PROVIDE CLINICALLY RELEVANT INFORMATION FOR ASSESSING AND TREATING MENTAL ILLNESSES. THIS STUDY PROVIDES AN UNDERSTANDING OF VR IN MENTAL HEALTH SETTINGS,*

CONSIDERING ITS BENEFITS, CONCERNS, AND NEW DIRECTIONS. WITH THIS GOAL, WE SYSTEMATICALLY REVIEWED MEDLINE, PSYCINFO, AND SCOPUS DATABASES. THE INITIAL SEARCH YIELDED 3,608 POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE ARTICLES, OF WHICH 25 STUDIES MET INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA. OUR STUDY REVEALED THAT VR-BASED ASSESSMENTS COULD PROVIDE BETTER INSIGHT INTO BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA, ENHANCED PATIENT ENGAGEMENT, IMPROVED ASSESSMENT ACCURACY, DIAGNOSIS AND CARE, VERSATILE AND SAFE ASSESSMENT ENVIRONMENT, AND ECOLOGICALLY VALID TESTING CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, SUCH SETTINGS RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT COMPLEXITY AND COGNITIVE DEMANDS, COST AND RESOURCES, AGE AND POPULATION CONSIDERATIONS, LIMITED GENERALIZABILITY, LEARNING EFFECTS, AND TIME CONSTRAINTS. RESULTS REVEALED A SIGNIFICANT GAP IN UNDERSTANDING CLINICIANS PERCEPTIONS REGARDING USING VR ASSESSMENTS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE. SUCH INFORMATION IS CRUCIAL TO OFFERING A CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE BEYOND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99946 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Big data psychology: Colonial logics, real world impacts, and guidelines for use

Main Presenting Author: Fabricius, Alexis

Co-Presenting Author: Yen, Jeff

Abstract: Psychologists have a long history of insufficiently attending to the logics, assumptions and ontologies embedded in our research methods. The demands that particular methods make on us and what worlds they help build are often not given attention until problems are later identified in their use, as we have seen with IQ tests. Given the rising popularity of big data in psychology, the absence of a framework for evaluating its use outside of institutional ethics approval, and revelations of big data scandals involving psychologists, these conversations are urgently needed. In this presentation, we do two things. First, we demonstrate how big data psychology participates in the logics of colonial extractivism, accumulation and invisible labour, and in doing so, is complicit in the (re)production of real world, material consequences that are both up- and downstream of its use. While many are no doubt familiar with ethical issues like privacy, surveillance and bias, we instead highlight the lesser known human and environmental costs of big data. Second, we offer some recommendations that psychologists might consider when making the decision to use big data. These recommendations span both individual and disciplinary levels and offer a needed starting point for expanding discussions around the use of big data in psychology.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100133 - Review Session

Epistemological Considerations for Exploring Disability Experiences Using a Phenomenological Approach

Main Presenting Author: Hall, Catherine

Additional Author: Yen, Jeffery

Abstract: Phenomenological approaches have been used to capture a range of experiences, including the experiences of disabled people. The experiences of disabled people can be revealed by prompting participants to describe their lifeworlds and experiences in detail, often through interviews. However, when using a phenomenological approach to study disability experiences there are epistemological considerations researchers should be aware of to avoid reinforcing ableist perspectives during the interview process and in their analysis. This presentation will provide three recommendations to address some of the epistemological concerns. First, researchers should avoid viewing disability as a limit case, where disability is framed as extending the embodied experience to its limit, and instead frame disability as an alternative experience. Second, if the phenomenon being explored involves the use of medical technology, the researcher should avoid framing disabled people as cyborgs, or as possessing both human and non-human phenomenal qualities. Instead, researchers can use theories from post-phenomenology to examine the relationships between humans and technology. Third, the researcher should ensure they ask specific questions that lead participants to focus on their embodied experience as the participants may be accustomed to ignoring their embodied experience to exist in an ableist society.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100871 - Review Session

Teaching undergraduate suicidology courses to bolster suicide prevention in Canada: A rationale and instructional framework

Main Presenting Author: Stewart, Jeremy

Abstract: RATIONALE: Despite a spike in suicide research and prevention efforts in recent decades, Canadian suicide rates have been stable. Increasing public knowledge is a cornerstone of our *Federal Framework for Suicide Prevention*. However, suicidology courses are rare in Canadian higher education outside of professional degree programs. Including foundational education on suicide in undergraduate curricula may help build an informed, advocacy-focused community, thereby strengthening national suicide prevention. METHODS: I will first overview the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (Van Orden et al., 2010), a leading model relevant to prevention. I will describe how knowledge may reduce key suicide risk factors and will summarize evidence for the positive impacts of suicidology coursework. Next, I will demonstrate how I apply *Transformational Teaching* (Slavich and Zimbardo, 2012) to structure and teach suicidology courses. I will discuss how *Transformation Teaching*'s principles and methods can maximize knowledge acquisition and reduce suicide stigma. IMPACT: Suicidology courses increase knowledge and decrease negative attitudes. Students who take such courses are also more likely to participate in suicide prevention initiatives (Muehlenkamp and Thoen, 2019). More informed communities will save lives; I hope attendees are inspired to incorporate suicidology into post-secondary curricula.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100118 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Methodological Research for the Open Science Era

Main Presenting Author: Flake, Jessica

Abstract: * * * The ‘replication crisis’ has prompted a methodological reform movement. How we do research is changing: open science, big team science, and concerns over questionable research practices are here to stay. We’ve seen progress toward transparency and rigor, but this methodological reform movement hasn’t been spearheaded by methodologists. I’ll discuss three related problems faced by applied researchers that methodologists can tackle: large-scale and heterogeneous measurement, analysis planning for complex models, and the limited scope and reproducibility of simulation research. I will explain how these problems prevent the uptake of open science practices, threaten the validity of applied research, and limit the impact of methodological research. The good news is that methodological advances can solve these problems. I’ll discuss my ideas for how methodologists can work with applied researchers to do this and invite ideas from the whole community.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101708 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

A Comprehensive Longitudinal Understanding of Stressors and Influential Factors on Cognitive Aging: A Canadian Perspective

Main Presenting Author: Mathode, Lovleen

Additional Authors: Kim, Sunmee ; Kornman, Paul; Homer, Belinda

Abstract: In previous literature, defining cognitive aging lacks consistency, particularly in terms of how different stressors may accelerate its decline. This systematic review aims to investigate the impacts of these stressors on cognitive aging during mid-to-late life in Canada, seeking to contextualize cognitive aging and analyze the heterogeneity in existing research. This study reviews research using the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) to identify factors affecting cognitive aging over time, including loneliness, social support, physical activity, religion, and sleep. Utilizing five databases, such as PsycINFO and PubMed, it excludes studies not employing longitudinal methods or focusing on pathological declines like dementia. From 29 initial articles, only five met the inclusion criteria. The findings reveal that (1) the selected articles mainly focus on executive functioning and memory in terms of cognition; (2) higher perceived loneliness, lower social support, physical activity, and sleep are associated with earlier cognitive decline, whereas religious participation shows varied outcomes. To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review investigating cognitive aging stressors longitudinally. It highlights the importance of longitudinal methods in studying cognitive decline. Further insights, limitations, and future directions will be discussed.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101146 - Snapshot

A Scoping Review of Research Utilizing Wrist-Worn Wearables among Adolescent Samples

Main Presenting Author: Ames, Megan E

Additional Authors: Menuz, Travis ; Elgharbawy, Heba

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* A promising and innovative research methodology for studying health behaviours and processes includes the use of smart wrist-worn wearable devices. Although some preliminary data demonstrates both the utility and acceptability of such devices, most research reviewed to date has utilized adult samples. The objective of the scoping review was to summarize the existing literature using of wrist-wearable technologies among adolescent samples. *METHOD.* Following the PRISMA-ScR protocol, we searched for peer-reviewed studies focused on wrist-worn wearables measuring health and/or behavioural data (e.g., physical activity, sleep metrics, etc.). Required criteria: b) mean age of 10-19 years old, c) published since 2000, d) available in English, and e) published journal articles (e.g., not dissertations, reports). *RESULTS.* Out of 2813 search results, 95 studies were included in the review. Most studies were published from 2016 onwards (91.6%), were from the US (50.5%), and collected community-based samples (54.7%). Sample sizes ranged from 3 to 4,207 with a duration mode of 7 days. The mean age of the studies was 14.6 years ($SD = 2.3$). The most common wrist-worn wearable was Fitbit ($n = 38$; 40.0%), followed by Actigraph ($n = 19$; 20.0%), and Garmin ($n = 14$; 14.7%). Wrist-worn wearables assessed physical activity (67.4%), sleep (30.5%), heart rate (25.3%), and other (17.9%; e.g., GPS) outcomes. Retention within studies was high ($M = 85.5\%$; $SD = 15.2$). *CONCLUSIONS.* Findings may assist researchers in designing studies involving wrist-worn wearables among adolescent samples.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101302 - Snapshot

A Scoping Review of the Social Connectedness Scales' Usage with Older Adults

Main Presenting Author: Yeschin, Michelle A

Additional Authors: Heisel, Marnin J; Hocke, Rebecca; Bianchini, Genevieve

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Given widespread concerns about the impact of the “loneliness epidemic” on older adults, investigation is warranted of interpersonally focused assessment tools in this demographic. We present the findings of a scoping review assessing current use and methods of administration of the Social Connectedness Scale (SCS; Lee and Robbins, 1995) and the Social Connectedness Scale- Revised (SCS-R; Lee et al., 2001) among older adults. *METHODS:* A scoping review was conducted, investigating use of the SCS and SCS-R in empirical studies among adults 50 years or older. Six databases were reviewed, together with grey literature. *RESULTS:* Six unique studies were identified in which the SCS ($k=2$) and/or SCS-R ($k=4$) were administered to adults over 50. Administration and scoring methodologies were inconsistent across studies; only two studies presented appropriately scored extractable social connectedness means. Sample sizes varied from 12 to 280 participants. *CONCLUSIONS:* The SCS and SCS-R have been used infrequently, and administered in a non-standard fashion, limiting synthesis of research findings. Further research is needed investigating social connectedness in older adults using the SCS measures, employing a consistent administration method. *ACTION:* Future studies of social connectedness employing SCS measures are encouraged with older adults.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101480 - Snapshot

Assessing Allegations: Perceptions of Traumatic Memory and Victim Credibility

Main Presenting Author: Guenter, Janet

Additional Author: Peace, Kristine A

Abstract: This study concerns how allegations of intimate partner violence (IPV) are reported, including distinct or repetitive events and how well these are retained in memory. Studies have shown that victim memory quality can influence criminal justice responses to allegations, independent of empirical findings that single versus repeat traumas are maintained differently in memory.

Participants ($N = 150$ minimum) were provided with a fictitious police incident report containing an allegation of IPV that varied according to the number of times it occurred (1/3/7/10+) and the specificity of the memories reported (detailed/vague). Participants then completed ratings of narrative belief, victim credibility, and legal steps required. Data collection is in progress (to be complete Spring 2024). We anticipate that participants will (errantly) believe that victims who provide detailed/specific allegations are more credible, independent of the level of repetition. That said, expectations of memory fragmentation may be more readily applied when over 7 or 10 incidents occurred, where greater specificity may be seen as lacking in veracity. This study has important implications for how victim memory is viewed by criminal justice professionals and how perceptions inform beliefs and actions.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100249 - Snapshot

Bridging the Gap: Developing community-academic partnerships to improve evidence-based services for underserved communities

Main Presenting Author: Ng Ha Kwong, Ophelie

Additional Authors: Firasta, Lamia ; Parmar, Puneet ; Ennis, Naomi; Rodrigues, Luciana; Thomas, Fiona

Abstract: COMMUNITY-ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS ARE PIVOTAL IN ADDRESSING REAL-WORLD SOCIAL ISSUES THROUGH COLLABORATIVE SOLUTIONS, YET THE MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THEIR ESTABLISHMENT REMAIN INADEQUATELY UNDERSTOOD. THE ONTARIO-STRUCTURED PSYCHOTHERAPY (OSP) PROGRAM, A PROVINCIAL FUNDING PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM, OFFERS CENTRALIZED ACCESS TO EVIDENCE-BASED COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY (CBT). OSP SERVICES IN BRAMPTON, HALTON, AND MISSISSAUGA (OSP-BHM) ARE DELIVERED THROUGH A NETWORK OF ORGANIZATIONS LED BY CAREPOINT HEALTH (CPH). A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CPH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AT TORONTO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (TMU) EMPLOYS COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH TO EXPLORE THE CARE PATHWAY FOR OSP-BHM CLIENTS, WITH THE GOAL OF ADVANCING HEALTH EQUITY IN THE BHM REGION. CPH AND TMU TEAMS CO-LEAD AND CO-CONSTRUCT THE RESEARCH PROJECT, LEVERAGING THE STRENGTHS OF BOTH COMMUNITY AND ACADEMIA. LESSONS LEARNED EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY OF COLLABORATIVELY CO-CREATING RESEARCH QUERIES, DESIGNING DATA SHARING MECHANISMS, ENGAGING IN PARTICIPATORY ANALYSIS, AND BUILDING CAPACITY THROUGH STUDENT MENTORSHIP AND TRAINING. FINDINGS CARRY IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY-ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS, EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE, DATA SHARING TOOLS, AND COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENTS TO CONDUCT COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100280 - Snapshot

Communicating Consent: Infographic Presentation, Retention, and Application

Main Presenting Author: Walters, Shannon

Additional Author: Peace, Kristine A

Abstract: Previous research has found that knowledge about sexual consent influences how it is practiced, and that learning (in general) is strongest when content is offered in smaller segments supported by additional materials. The present study assesses the effect of infographics as a method of consent education on retention and use via a longitudinal design where level of content application (content only; content + examples) and infographic format (non-graphic; iconographic; photographic) are independent variables. This study involves pre- and post-testing regarding consent knowledge and application across three phases. In Phase 1, participants receive one of 6 infographics concerning elements of sexual consent, and a series of consent application scenarios. Belief, experiential, and emotional assessments also are collected. In Phases 2 (one week later) and 3 (one month later), participants are reassessed on their retention and application of sexual consent content. Data collection is underway ($N = 75+$) and will be completed by Spring 2024. Infographic models with more visual elements and applied content are expected to aid in initial and longer term understanding and application of consent. This study has implications for how alternate, focused modes of consent education impacts individuals' perceptions of consent.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100289 - Snapshot

Comparison and Validation of Sleep Actigraphy Algorithms Using a Large Community Dataset

Main Presenting Author: Panesar, Darshan

Additional Authors: Vichare, Aashish ; Patel, Mit; Goncalves, Jason; Stremler, Robyn

Abstract: For decades, actigraphy has been used to objectively examine sleep and wake periods in humans. The majority of data analysis for actigraphy is conducted using a handful of linear regression and similar algorithms. However, these algorithms have largely been tested with small samples of young, healthy individuals. This study aimed to establish the accuracy and agreement of traditional actigraphy algorithms against the gold standard polysomnography (PSG) using a large, diverse MESA dataset. We assessed the most commonly used algorithms: Cole-Kripke, UCSD scoring algorithm, Kripke 2010, Philips-Respironics, and Sadeh across 1440 individuals ($M_{age} = 69.36 \pm 8.97$). Analyses included Epoch-By-Epoch Comparison for accuracy and Bland Altman agreement analyses for Sleep Metrics. The Kripke 2010 (0.80), demonstrated the highest accuracy followed by Cole-Kripke (0.80), Philips-Respironics (0.80-0.79), UCSD (0.78), and Sadeh (0.78). All algorithms demonstrated significant mean difference, systematic bias, and some heteroskedasticity across sleep metrics. Examining a large, diverse sample (MESA), we establish that traditional actigraphy algorithms can, with acceptable accuracy, classify sleep and wake. However, these algorithms demonstrate considerable variability and imprecision estimating sleep metrics. Users should use caution when analyzing and interpreting sleep metric results.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100780 - Snapshot

Development and overview of a cognitive screening training for allied health in the hospital setting

Main Presenting Author: Pishdadian, Sara

Abstract: THE CANADIAN TASK FORCE ON PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE RECOMMENDS THAT OLDER ADULTS WITH SYMPTOMS OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT ARE SCREENED WITH COGNITIVE MEASURES. ALLIED HEALTH STAFF OFTEN ADMINISTER COGNITIVE SCREENING MEASURES AND REFERRALS TO CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGISTS ARE INFORMED BY PATIENTS' PERFORMANCE. FORMAL TRAINING OF ALLIED HEALTH STAFF ON ADMINISTRATION, SCORING AND INTERPRETATION OF COGNITIVE SCREENING MEASURES AND THE NEED FOR NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS IS OFTEN LACKING IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING. TO ALLEVIATE THIS ISSUE, I DEVELOPED A COGNITIVE SCREENING TRAINING FOR ALLIED HEALTH STAFF. THIS PROCESS INCLUDED: 1) DISCUSSIONS ON TRAINING NEEDS WITH PSYCHOLOGISTS, CLINICAL MANAGERS, AND PHYSICIANS, 2) CONDUCTING A LITERATURE REVIEW OF AVAILABLE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES, 3) DEVELOPING A PRE- AND POST- TRAINING SURVEY, AND 4) CREATING A 2 HOUR TRAINING WITH DIDACTIC AND EXPERIENTIAL COMPONENTS (E.G., PRACTICING SCORING). PROGRAM DIDACTICS PROVIDED INFORMATION ON PSYCHOMETRICS, NORMATIVE DATA, COMMON SCREENING MEASURES, TEST ADMINISTRATION, SCORING, AND INTERPRETATION, AND GUIDELINES FOR REFERRING TO CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGISTS. THIS TALK AIMS TO PROVIDE PSYCHOLOGISTS IN HOSPITALS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TRAINING PROGRAM MODEL WITH EMBEDDED PROGRAM EVALUATION COMPONENTS AND FOSTER DISCUSSION ON PSYCHOLOGISTS ROLES AS EDUCATORS IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 101504 - Snapshot

Evaluating the Measurement Invariance of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-3 (MMPI-3) Higher-Order Scales across North American and Sub-Saharan African University Students

Main Presenting Author: Orjiakor, Tochukwu Charles

Additional Authors: Lau, Sharlane ; Bagby, R. Micheal

Abstract: The latest version of the family of MMPI instruments – the MMPI-3 made significant adjustments to these previous editions and now provides robust and comprehensive representation of psychopathology. Previous research has demonstrated that the MMPI-3 higher-order (H-O) scales of psychopathology emerge from factor analyses of the MMPI-3 normative sample. In this study, we examined whether these three H-O domains (factors) can be recovered in a racially diverse U.S. sample of university students and a Sub-Saharan African (Nigeria) university sample. Based on recent findings on the effects of Black racialization on measures of psychopathology, we hypothesized that: (1) there would be little congruence between the factor structures from White Americans (WAs) and Black Americans (BAs); and in contrast, (2) non-racialized samples (i.e. WAs and Nigerians) would

show high congruence; and (3) BAs, who are by definition racialized, would also show little congruence compared to Nigerians. Consistent with the overall U.S. normative sample, the three-factor structure produced a good fit across all three subgroups (i.e., WA, BA, and Nigerians). Contrary to our first hypothesis, we found good-to-excellent congruence across BA and WA groups for all three H-O scales. Hypotheses 2 and 3 were only partially supported – EID and THD showed excellent congruence between WAs, BAs and Nigerians. These results suggests that the externalizing psychopathology manifests differently in Sub-Saharan Africa versus in the U.S, whether Black or White.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101374 - Snapshot

Examining the Impact of Undergraduate Student Effort on the Reproducibility of Psychological Research

Main Presenting Author: Mascarenhas, Melanie

Additional Authors: Joshi, Anahita ; Brown, Tyler; Zakzanis, K Konstantine

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* The replication crisis has been a pertinent issue in psychological science, with numerous projects demonstrating that a significant amount of research does not replicate. One explanation for this is that participants may not be putting forth optimal effort. A large proportion of psychology research is conducted with student populations who often participate for course credit and are not incentivized to be effortful. Additionally, high levels of non-effortful research participation have been observed in this group. *METHOD.* In this replication extension, we explore possible contributors to the replication crisis. Armor et al.'s (2008) study is replicated alongside (a) Performance Validity Tests (PVTs) to objectively measure effort and (b) prompts to facilitate effort. *RESULTS.* Findings were replicated, with this study producing a comparable effect size to the original. 16.1% of participants demonstrated low effort by failing PVTs. Re-analysis using only participants who demonstrated adequate effort resulted in increasingly robust results with a larger effect. *CONCLUSIONS.* PVTs were useful in identifying non-effortful participants. Prompts to increase effort were not successful in reducing PVT failures. *IMPACT.* This study has implications for addressing systematic contributors to the replication crisis. PVTs could aid decisions about the credibility of findings.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99614 - Snapshot

Heterogeneity in Normal Cognitive Aging: A Data-Driven Exploration Using Generalized Linear Mixed-Model Trees

Main Presenting Author: Homer, Belinda V.

Additional Authors: Kim, Sunmee ; Mathode, Lovleen

Abstract: The patterns of cognitive aging over time among older adults often demonstrate variability by moderators (e.g., socioeconomic status), as detailed in research exploring the intersectionality of these individual differences. However, traditional statistical methods, such as Generalized Linear Mixed-Models (GLMMs) and Growth Curve Modelling, have limitations in examining the complexities of these moderators, mainly due to their requirement for predefining interaction terms for various

moderators before analyzing data. To address this issue, we introduce GLMM Trees, a method that integrates recursive partitioning with GLMMs. This approach facilitates the identification of combinations of moderators that explain the variability in how cognitive abilities change over time among individuals in a data-driven manner. This is particularly beneficial in scenarios with numerous potential moderators and their various subcategories or when these moderators are continuous, where pre-specification of all possible combinations is impractical. Using a longitudinal cognitive aging data set from the University of Michigan's Health and Retirement Study, this presentation demonstrates how GLMM Trees can discern previously unrecognized combinations of moderators, thus revealing the underlying heterogeneity in cognitive aging patterns.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101441 - Snapshot

Intellectual Gifted children with ADHD: An Analysis of their Psychosocial Adjustment according to their Parents

Main Presenting Author: François-Sévigny, Juliette

Additional Authors: Giroux, Alice ; Perron-Desrosiers, Léa; Pilon, Mathieu

Abstract: Although a few studies have suggested that intellectual gifted children with ADHD represent a subgroup of the gifted population that is particularly at risk of presenting psychosocial adjustment difficulties, the presence of methodological biases in studies of giftedness limits the validity of their results and their generalizability. The study aimed to examine the effect of intellectual giftedness and ADHD on children's psychosocial adjustment. 214 youth ($M_{age} = 9.3$; $SD = 2.5$), aged six to 16, along with their parents ($n = 253$; $M_{age} = 40.5$; $SD = 4.5$) were recruited. Based on cognitive assessment, youths were allocated into four groups: intellectually gifted/ADHD ($n = 60$), ADHD ($n = 62$), intellectually gifted ($n = 49$), and neither intellectually gifted nor ADHD ($n = 43$). Multivariate factorial analyses of variance 2×2 (giftedness \times ADHD), performed on parents' responses to the Behavior Assessment System for Children (3rd ed), revealed that intellectually gifted children presented significantly more difficulties with adaptive skills, conduct problems, abnormalities, attention, leadership, social development, and executive functioning when they had associated ADHD. These findings underline the importance of supporting the psychosocial adjustment of intellectually gifted/ADHD youth to the same extent as that of ADHD youth and offer concrete levers for action to do so.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99781 - Snapshot

Is Indigenous Employment Research Indigenous Led? A Systematic Review and Content Analysis of Indigenous Employment Empirical Literature through a Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) Lens

Main Presenting Author: Grier, Melanie

Co-Presenting Author: Murry, Adam

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Despite comparable job-seeking rates, Indigenous people globally face heightened underemployment and poverty. Rooted in historical and contemporary Euro-colonial genocidal practices (e.g., residential schools), these disparities can be mitigated by improving

Indigenous employment outcomes. This study addresses the scarcity of Indigenous perspectives in employment-related research with Indigenous people and explores Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) practices in Indigenous employment research by (1) defining CBPR in Indigenous research and (2) evaluating its application in Indigenous employment studies. **METHOD:** Through a systematic literature review, we identified 120 empirical articles focused on Indigenous employment. We developed an innovative Indigenous CBPR framework based on sixteen common features, utilizing content analysis to assess each study for CBPR use. **RESULTS:** Only 14% of studies incorporated CBPR elements, with 58% reporting no CBPR use. Just 2% discussed all sixteen elements. *Community Member Partnership was the most crucial determinant of overall CBPR use.* **CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT:** To advance Indigenous employment research, a shift toward community-initiated approaches is crucial. Future efforts should prioritize community-led objectives, focusing on I/O psychology areas like organizational support and selection in a culturally appreciative manner.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100500 - Snapshot

Leveraging Online Research Methods to Collect Large Clinical Datasets: Results and Recommendations from an Online Study of 1000 Adults with Current Mental Health Concerns

Main Presenting Author: Lipsitz, Orly

Additional Author: Ruocco, Anthony

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Psychopathology research increasingly requires large datasets. Online participant crowdsourcing platforms and methods can be leveraged to address barriers in recruiting large clinical samples. Given that this approach is relatively new, this research aims to inform future study feasibility and design. **METHOD:** Participants were recruited on Prolific over three months. The main inclusion criteria were adults living in the USA or Canada with any current psychiatric diagnosis or treatment. Individuals were first identified using Prolific filters. More specific eligibility criteria were then assessed with a screening questionnaire. Eligible participants were invited to complete the full study. Recruitment initially balanced males and females but this became impossible due to the lower number of eligible male participants. **RESULTS:** 2669 adults completed the screener, 1657 met eligibility criteria, and 1019 enrolled in the study. The sample was predominantly female (72%) and white (80%). Depressive (65%) and anxiety disorders (72%) were the most reported. Most participants were currently being treated with medication (61%), 41% with psychotherapy, and 0.5% with neurostimulation. **CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:** Online research methods are feasible for rapidly collecting large clinical samples, although require concerted efforts to recruit male and under-represented participants.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100710 - Snapshot

Multilingualism and Psychosis: A Pre-Registered Scoping Review

Main Presenting Author: Hodgins, Vegas

Additional Authors: El Mouslih, Chaimaa ; Rukh-E-Qamar, Hani; Titone, Debra

Abstract: Schizophrenia has impacts across cognitive systems including language. The linguistic symptoms of schizophrenia are important to understand due to the crucial role that language plays in the diagnostic and treatment process. However, our understanding of language in schizophrenia may be based on monolingual-centric research. Multilinguals are known to demonstrate differences from monolinguals in language cognition. When someone with schizophrenia is multilingual, how do these differences interact with their symptoms? What is the impact on outcomes? We conducted a pre-registered scoping review in order to determine emergent themes in the present literature and identify gaps to be filled by future research. 420 records were identified from 3 databases. After screening, 30 articles were included. This study found four main emergent themes: (1) The need for multilingual treatment options for multilingual patients with schizophrenia, (2) The possibility of second language therapy to decrease emotionality in an acute psychotic state, (3) Differences in symptomatology between the first and second languages, and (4) The impact of cultural factors on linguistic and social functioning. Though this topic has been neglected, there are avenues of research regarding multilingualism which may be fruitful for improving linguistic and social outcomes in schizophrenia. More research is necessary.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99554 - Snapshot

Parent-Child Acculturation Gap and Child, Family, and Parenting Outcomes: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Shukla, Serena

Additional Authors: Smith, Ryan ; Kil, Hali; Burik, Ana

Abstract: *Background:* Parents and youth often adjust to new cultures at differing rates, resulting in acculturation gaps that can negatively impact the child, parent, and family. The current review aimed to synthesize existing research on the AGDM to determine whether acculturation gaps undermine immigrant child, parent, and family functioning. *Methods:* A systematic search was conducted in 5 databases for relevant studies published up to Oct 2023. A total of 56 full-texts were identified and findings were extracted. *Results:* Parent-child acculturation gaps in the heritage culture were not significantly related to child, parenting, or family outcomes across most studies. Acculturation gaps in the receiving culture were significantly related only to parenting outcomes across most studies. Acculturation gaps characterized as involving both cultures were significantly related only to family outcomes across most studies. *Conclusion:* Contrary to current theorizing on the acculturation gap, parent-child acculturation gaps were not significantly related to child, parenting, or family outcomes in most identified studies. Notable exceptions to this pattern will be discussed. *Action/Impact:* We recommend future acculturation gap research expand variable scope to account for heritage vs. receiving culture domains and choose consistent and appropriate measures to assess this gap.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100952 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

An introduction to a survey bot detection algorithm

Main Presenting Author: Falk, Carl F

Co-Presenting Author: Ilagan, Michael J

Abstract: It is common to administer Likert-type surveys via crowdsourcing platforms (e.g. Amazon's MTurk). However, online data collection risks contamination by random number generators (bots) masquerading as participants. The present workshop is an accessible introduction to bot detection, informed by recent developments in the literature. We begin with naïve approaches to decontaminate Likert-type data by applying thresholds for deletion on person statistics called nonresponsivity indices (e.g. Mahalanobis distance). Limitations of this approach are discussed in their relation to the bot contamination rate and machine learning concepts. In particular, thresholds developed for one dataset may be inappropriate or have unknown properties for other datasets. We then present a more general solution for using nonresponsivity indices that does not require known exemplars for bots or humans nor a known measurement model for the items. In simulation studies, we found this algorithm to have a 95% chance of flagging a bot, irrespective of the inventory. Participants will learn the basics of the algorithm and apply it to real data using R. As the algorithm is cutting-edge, its limitations and future directions will also be discussed. The current algorithm concerns only use of Likert-type data and classification accuracy is better for longer surveys.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 101623 - Workshop

Best Practice Recommendations on Developing Measures for Concepts Relevant to LGBTQ2S+ Populations and Psychometric Testing

Main Presenting Author: Bishop, CJ

Abstract: Various systematic reviews have demonstrated that the majority of scales intended to measure constructs relevant to LGBTQ2S+ populations are suboptimal. For example, in a review of scales intended to measure sexual minority discrimination, Morrison et al. (2016) found that only one followed best practices on five routine metrics of psychometric soundness: content validity, factor structure, scale score reliability, criterion-related validity, and construct validity. Similarly, Bishop and Pynoo (2022) reported that not a single scale intended to assess attitudes toward bisexual individuals followed best practices regarding the same five metrics. Given such results, there appears to be gaps in the psychometric training that many researchers receive during their careers. The purpose of this workshop is to begin filling those gaps. Following an introduction to various types of psychometric assessment, attendees will work together through the various steps involved in translating an idea (i.e., measuring attitudes toward a chosen construct) into a straightforward and psychometrically sound scale that quantifies said idea. These steps will involve best practices regarding item pool generation, refinement and reduction of items, and assessment of various indicators of validity (i.e., content, criterion-related, construct, and factorial) and reliability (i.e., scale score reliability).

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99442 - Workshop

Symposium

Case-control studies can identify prospective risk factors for sexual offending

Additional Authors: Blais, Julie ; Harris, Andrew J. R.; Babchishin, Kelly

Moderator(s): Hanson, R Karl

Abstract: In criminal justice psychology, the identification of risk and protective factors is central to both theory and practice. Following Kraemer et al. (1997), risk factors precede the outcome of interest and, when present, increase the likelihood of a subsequent outcome. Although prospective studies are the accepted method for identifying risk and protective factors, they often require years (or decades) to conduct. The case-control design is a common alternative, in which individuals with the outcome are compared to individuals without the outcome. This symposium examines the validity of the case-control design, and demonstrates its application for identifying risk factors for sexual recidivism and the onset of sexual offending. The first presentation describes a case-control study ($n = 409$) conducted in 1997-1998 on sexual recidivism during community supervision ($n = 409$; Hanson and Harris, 2000). The second study compares the risk factors identified in the original 1997-1998 case-control study to the risk factors found in a 20-year prospective follow-up of the same sample. The third presentation demonstrates how case-control studies can be used to identify factors related to the lifetime incidence of sexual offending using a large sample from Sweden ($n = 48,951$ sexual offence cases; $n > 200,000$ controls).

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100991, Presenting Papers: 101002, 101006, 101004 - Symposium

The Dynamic Predictors Project: A case-control study of sexual recidivism risk factors

Abstract: In the 1990s, public concern about individuals with sexual offence convictions motivated the need for new approaches to managing the risk presented by such individuals. In response, the Government of Canada (Solicitor General Canada) funded a national study of individuals who sexual reoffended while on community supervision (the Dynamic Predictors Project; Hanson and Harris, 1998). In order to obtain results in a timely manner, researchers used a case-control study comparing 208 known sexual recidivists to 201 matched controls. A large number of variables were coded from case files and interviews with community supervision officers. The research team invested considerable effort in obtaining high quality data. Carefully selected field coders received multi-day training, and regular on-site supervision. The same variables were coded from multiple sources. Interviews with supervising officers followed a structure format designed to minimize recall bias. Overall, rater reliability was high: average percent agreement of 95% for static file content, 97% for interview ratings, and 94% for supervision case notes. The results were used to develop sexual recidivism risk tools now widely used in Canada and throughout the world (STABLE-2007; ACUTE-2007).

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101002 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100991)

An Example of Case-Control Designs to Elucidate Risk Factors for the Onset of Offending

Abstract: Case-control designs offer an opportunity to test whether exposure to a factor (e.g., psychiatric illness) is associated with an outcome (e.g., offending). The current study presents an

application of case-control designs on population-based data to test the association between psychiatric and neurological disorders and the onset of sexual offending. We used a population-based, linked-registry case-control study of all males in Sweden suspected or convicted of a sexual ($N=48,951$) or non-sexual violent offence ($N=358,653$) from 1973 to 2013 and matched (1:5) to non-offending Swedish general population males (241,829 and 1,786,317, respectively). Principal or comorbid ICD psychiatric and neurological disorders diagnosed before offending onset were studied as predictors. Overall, 14.5% of males (7,082/48,951) with sexual offences and 11.4% (40,779/358,653) with non-sexual violent offences were diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder before offending onset. Neurological and some psychiatric disorders predicted sexual and non-sexual offending onset in an unselected total population, suggesting that individuals with such histories might benefit from targeted assessment and management of risk to violently offend.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101006 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100991)

Case-control studies can identify prospective risk factors for sexual recidivism

Abstract: This presentation compares the risk and protective factors for sexual recidivism identified in the Dynamic Predictors case-control study to those identified in a 20-year prospective follow-up of the same sample. Of the 208 individuals in the control group (the nonrecidivist group in 1997), 27.4% (57/208) were eventually arrested or convicted for a subsequent sexually motivated offence. Most of the factors identified in the original case-control study showed similar effect sizes for the prediction of subsequent sexual offending. Some variables did better in the prospective study than the case-control study because they were explicitly used as matching variables in the case-control study (prior sexual offences; RRASOR risk tool scores). This study supports the utility of case-control studies for identifying risk factors for crime and violence. Researchers need to carefully consider, however, how the results can be influenced by the methods used to identify the target and control groups.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101004 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100991)

Criminal Attitudes and Associates: Meta-analysis, Factor Analysis and Item Performance

Moderator(s): Mills, Jeremy F.

Panelists: Bonta, James

Abstract: Antisocial attitudes and associates are central constructs in leading theories of crime (Akers, 2009, Agnew) and are among the Big 4 risk factors within the RNR model (Bonta and Andrews, 2016). Over 20 years ago the MCAA (Mills et al., 2002) was developed specifically to assess both domains of associates and attitudes. A recent systematic review identified over 150 peer reviewed publications and dissertations that have employed the MCAA which has prompted the present meta-analysis. The MCAA Part A is a measure intended to quantify criminal associations. Part B is a 46-item measure of attitudes that is composed of four scales: Violence (12 items), Entitlement (12 items), Antisocial Intent (12 items), and Attitudes Towards Antisocial Associates (10 items). This symposium will examine the results of a meta-analysis of the MCAA, a large sample factor analysis, and an examination of the process of item selection to measure antisocial attitudes on antisocial associates.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 98880, Presenting Papers: 99710, 100142, 100483 - Symposium

A Meta-Analysis of the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA)

Main Presenting Author: Mills, Jeremy F.

Co-Presenting Author: Gray, Andrew L.

Additional Authors: Morgan, Robert D.; Peralta, Yasmin P.; Sparks, A. Cooper; Garner, VanKevia

Abstract: *Antisocial attitudes and associates are central constructs in leading theories of crime (Akers, 2009, Agnew) and are among the Big 4 risk factors within the RNR model (Bonta and Andrews, 2016). Over 20 years ago the MCAA (Mills et al., 2002) was developed specifically to assess both domains of associates and attitudes. A recent systematic review identified over 150 peer reviewed publications and dissertations that have employed the MCAA which has prompted the present meta-analysis. The MCAA Part A is a measure intended to quantify criminal associations. Part B is a 46-item measure of attitudes that is composed of four scales: Violence (12 items), Entitlement (12 items), Antisocial Intent (12 items), and Attitudes Towards Antisocial Associates (10 items). The MCAA has been used across a variety of settings and across a wide variety of participants. Additionally, the MCAA has been translated into a number of languages. Early analysis shows concurrent and criterion related validity of the MCAA has been found across many studies including criminal identity, number of incarcerations, alcohol and drug use, self-report antisocial personality, prior criminal history, history of aggression, and predictive validity. Additionally, the MCAA has been used to assess treatment change including RCTs. This meta-analysis will report on the effect sizes across these broad areas of application.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99710 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98880)

Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) among a Diverse Sample of Offenders

Main Presenting Author: Gray, Andrew L.

Co-Presenting Author: Mills, Jeremy F.

Additional Authors: Wang, Eugene W.; Chroback, Kelly M.

Abstract: *The current study examined the reliability and construct-validity of the self-report Measures of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) in a diverse sample of adult offenders released by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice ($N = 82,577$). Although only based on a single study consisting of 341 Canadian adult male federal offenders (Mills et al., 2002), prior research on the MCAA has found support for a four-factor model consisting of the Violence, Entitlement, Antisocial Intent, and Associates scales. Participants within the current study ranged in age from 16 to 83 years of age ($M = 35.04$, $SD = 10.31$) with approximately 84.3% of the sample being male ($n = 69,611$). Just under one-third were Black (29.2%, $n = 24,144$) and just over one-third were Hispanic (32.8%, $n = 27,053$). Results of the confirmatory factor analysis of the MCAA using the Violence ($\alpha = .85$), Entitlement ($\alpha = .67$), Antisocial Intent ($\alpha = .84$), and Associates ($\alpha = .74$) scales as originally described resulted in an adequate model fit ($\chi^2 [983] = 268,103.89$, $p < .001$, CFI = .945, TLI = .942, RMSEA = .057, 90% CI of RMSEA [.057, .058], SRMR = .084). Reliability and construct-validity of the MCAA was further explored by examining measurement invariance across*

various subgroups (i.e., sex, race, and ethnicity) and by removing items with low factor loadings, with psychometric properties provided for each subgroup.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100142 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98880)

The good, the bad, and some humble pie: First steps towards the MCAA-Revised.

Main Presenting Author: Kroner, Daryl G.

Co-Presenting Author: Mills, Jeremy F.

Additional Author: Gray, Andrew L.

Abstract: Results from a Meta-analysis reported in this symposium tend to show that the Entitlement scale of the MCAA was inconsistent in its relationship with criterion variables including predictive outcomes. This seemed to hold across settings and samples. Additionally, the large sample factor analysis reported in this symposium identified several items within the Entitlement subscale that did not load on the factor and generally detracted from the performance of the scale. This presentation revisits the development of the final version of the MCAA items which included the recommended step of accounting for the relationship of each item with a measure of impression management. Research conducted by the authors after the validation of the MCAA demonstrates quite clearly that impression management within an offender sample is moderately related to criminal risk (Kroner, Mills and Morgan; Mills and Kroner, 2005, 2006; Mills, Kroner and Loza, 2003; Gray and Mills, 2011). A review of the item pool from which the MCAA was derived suggests some problematic items were included whereas items demonstrating a robust relationship with criminal history and subsequent offending were discarded based on a decision-rule accounting for impression management. This presentation will report on the first steps taken to update items and consider altering the response format from dichotomous to Likert-type format.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100483 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98880)

Integrating research into a community-based program: An exploration of the Stop Now And Plan © program

Moderator(s): Craig, Stephanie

Abstract: Conduct problems in children have substantial impacts on individuals and society, underscoring the pivotal role of early intervention in preventing justice system involvement and mental health difficulties. Early intervention programs are thought to be vital in shifting children off this dangerous developmental pathway. One such intervention, the Stop Now And Plan (SNAP) program aims to teach skills to children and parents that target behaviour challenges. Initially designed for children 6-12, SNAP has expanded and adapted its programs and reach while maintaining a strong program evaluation research framework. In this symposium, we will be reviewing research-clinical partnerships that have been developed over the last 20 years, and the resulting evidence for the SNAP programs. First, the developer of the SNAP program (Augimeri) will discuss the advantages and challenges of integrating research into a community-based program including partnering with university academics. Next, Craig will present a systematic review and meta-analysis on the published evidence for the SNAP program for children aged 6-12. Finally, Walsh

and Woods will discuss the development and evidence for the adapted SNAP for Youth Justice program for youth aged 12-18 involved in the justice system.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101336, Presenting Papers: 101347, 101354, 101349 - Symposium

Integrating research into the Stop Now And Plan program

Main Presenting Author: Augimeri, Leena

Co-Presenting Author: Craig, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Slater, Nicola ; Woods, Sarah; Pepler, J Debra

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: There is a growing understanding of the important of evidence-based interventions, particularly for those most at risk of negative outcomes, such as children with conduct problems. One such program, Stop Now And Plan (SNAP; Augimeri, et al., 2017), was developed to work with youth justice and other community agencies to identify at-risk children and to provide these children and their families with early intervention. To ensure the SNAP program was evidence-based a strong research base was required. METHODS The current presentation provides insights into the process of integrating high-quality research into the SNAP program, including lessons learned from prospective of the developer of the program over 30 years. This presentation seeks to provide researchers and clinicians alike with insight into building effective research relationships and pitfalls to avoid. CONCLUSIONS From the perspective of a program developer and partnering academic research, this collaborative presentation will discuss challenges, successes, and future directions for community-based research in psychology. 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: 101347 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101336)

SNAP Youth Justice: Effective strategies for justice-involved youth

Main Presenting Author: Walsh, Margaret

Additional Authors: Woods, Sarah ; Smaragdi, Areti; Augimeri, Leena

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The most effective intervention programs for youth involved in the youth justice system utilize a therapeutic, multimodal approach to address the variety of risk factors linked to offending. The Stop Now And Plan Youth Justice (SNAP YJ) model was developed from the evidence-based SNAP Under 12 program. This digitized cognitive behavioural strategy involves probation and community partnerships, to promote a seamless system of service delivery. Over 12 sessions, youth learn to build on the emotion regulation, self-control and challenge cognitive distortions around antisocial behaviour and crime. METHODS: As part of ongoing program evaluation, measures of social skills, self-control, and cognitive distortions were collected pre- and post the SNAP YJ intervention for 442 justice involved youth. Treatment intensity, i.e., number of sessions completed, was also assessed. RESULTS: Paired sample t-tests showed strong effect sizes and significant improvement across all three measures. Level of risk data will be used to assess treatment success. Differences based on age and gender will be highlighted. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT: Adapting the evidence-based SNAP strategy for justice-involved youth has shown excellent promise in improving self-control and other social skills and reducing cognitive distortions.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101354 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101336)

What do we know about the Stop Now And Plan (SNAP) program? A systematic review and meta-analysis of an early invention for children and youth with conduct problems

Main Presenting Author: Craig, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Frankiewicz, Katelyn ; Stearns, Natalie; Girard-Lapointe, Julie; Cortese, Allana; Pepler, Debra J

Abstract: *BACKGROUND In order for clinicians to be confident that a program will be effective, they require multiple forms of evidence in the form of research. Evidence has been building for the SNAP program over the last 20 years from across Canada and the United States. While evidence continues to grow for SNAP, there has yet to be a comprehensive review of the existing literature to help guide future research. The purpose of this study is to systematically review and synthesize the current research on the SNAP program.* **METHODS** Following PRISMA guidelines, a systematic review of peer-reviewed literature was conducted. After registering with PROSPERO, we searched PsycINFO, Pubmed, and ERIC using the keywords “Stop Now And Plan”. Of the 235 screened abstracts, 35 were eligible for full-text review, of which 10 were excluded, resulting in 25 studies for extraction.

RESULTS In the reviewed literature, child behaviour problems decrease with medium to large effect sizes. In addition, child internalizing problems, and self control decreases from pre- to post SNAP with small to moderate effect sizes. Results appear consistent across boys and girls. Full meta-analysis will be presented. **CONCLUSIONS AND IMPACT** Findings will provide a robust understanding of SNAP’s impact on various child and parent outcomes, offering insights that can inform and improve interventions for at-risk children and youth.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101349 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101336)

National Trajectory Project - Community (NTP-C): A National Study of Opportunities and Obstacles to Successful Community Reintegration of Canadian Forensic Psychiatric Patients

Moderator(s): Crocker, Anne G.

Abstract: *This symposium will summarize some initial findings of the National Trajectory Project – Community (NTP-C), a longitudinal, multi-site study examining a large Canadian cohort of individuals found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD). Comprised of 1,466 individuals found NCRMD who were discharged from one of 18 hospitals across six provinces in Canada between 2010 and 2015, the sample was followed until 2018 resulting in a 3-to-8-year follow-up period. The first presentation provides a description of the overall sample at time of discharge and examines post-discharge forensics rehospitalizations and violent and non-violent reoffending. The second presentation addresses factors associated with housing placement post-hospitalization among NCRMD-accused in Québec. The third presentation describes the psychosocio-criminological characteristics and post-discharge trajectories of a subsample of individuals found NCRMD for firesetting.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100531, Presenting Papers: 100938, 101378, 100940 - Symposium

The National Trajectory Project - Community (NTP-C): Factors Associated with Housing Placement Decisions Following Forensic Psychiatric Hospitalisation

Main Presenting Author: Bélanger, Félix A.

Additional Authors: Crocker, Anne G.; Higgs, Tamsin; Gray, L. Andrew; Seto, Michael C.; Charette, Yanick

Abstract: Housing services following forensic psychiatric hospitalization are crucial for community reintegration and may constitute an essential element of the continuum of services offered to NCRMD accused. This study aims to identify factors associated with housing placement following forensic psychiatric hospitalization among a sample of individuals found NCRMD in Québec. A retrospective longitudinal research design was applied using archival data from the National Trajectory Project-Community, a study on people detained following their NCRMD verdict and subsequently discharged to the community between 2010 and 2015. We conducted multinomial regressions to identify factors associated with housing placement. Our results suggest that housing orientation is associated with sociodemographic, clinical, criminological, and contextual factors. However, it remains unclear whether these housing orientations align with level of risk and need of those found NCRMD. Contextual factors (e.g., having support from a family member) were among the strongest predictors of housing orientation. Our findings suggest that clinicians rely on family members and on external follow-up services that do not necessarily match the intensity of care that many NCRMD accused require after discharge. We highlight the need to develop a range of housing services that match the level of risk and need of NCRMD accused.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100938 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100531)

The National Trajectory Project - Community (NTP-C): Post-discharge Reoffending and Rehospitalization Rates among Individuals Found NCRMD Across Six Canadian Provinces

Main Presenting Author: Crocker, Anne G.

Additional Authors: Gray, Andrew L.; Seto, Michael C.; Charette, Yanick; Haag, Andrew M.; Martin, Michael S.

Abstract: Follow-up studies of persons found NCRMD in Canada remain scarce and few have addressed multiple post-discharge outcomes such as rehospitalization, violent and non-violent reoffending, and death. Longitudinal measurement has important implications with respect to detecting the base rate of outcomes of interest, which can impact predictive validity and statistical power. Using archival data from the National Trajectory Project-Community (NTP-C), we will examine post-discharge trajectories among a sample of 1,466 individuals found NCRMD who were hospitalized in one of six Canadian provinces (i.e., British Columbia [$n = 198$], Alberta [$n = 105$], Manitoba [$n = 58$], Ontario [$n = 342$], Québec [$n = 628$], and Nova Scotia [$n = 135$]). Post-discharge outcomes such as incidents of violence, criminal charges/convictions, and forensic rehospitalization were recorded using multi-method data collection (e.g., official criminal records, hospital records) to examine the base rate, frequency, and time-to-event of forensic rehospitalization, in addition to the base rate, frequency, time-to-event, and severity of violent and non-violent reoffending. Our use of multi-method data collection will serve to increase detectability, thus providing a more accurate depiction of post-discharge trajectories among NCRMD accused.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101378 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100531)

The National Trajectory Project - Community (NTP-C): Psychosocio-criminological Characteristics and Post-Discharge Trajectories among Individuals Found NCRMD for Firesetting

Main Presenting Author: Gray, Andrew L.

Additional Authors: Nicholls, Tonia L. ; Seto, Michael C.; Charette, Yanick; Haag, Andrew M.; Martin, Michael S.

Abstract: Individuals who engage in firesetting remain one of the most understudied groups within forensic mental health. Empirical evidence to-date suggests that continued engagement in deliberate firesetting is less frequent than general reoffending among individuals with a history of firesetting (Sambrooks et al., 2021). Using archival data from the National Trajectory Project – Community (NTP-C), we examined the psychosocio-criminological characteristics and post-discharge trajectories of individuals found NCRMD for firesetting. A total of 80 participants had evidence in their hospital records of attempted ($n = 1$), threatened ($n = 3$), or actual firesetting ($n = 76$), with women accounting for 28.7% of the sample. Number of arson charges ranged from 1 to 5 ($M = 1.20$, $SD = 0.74$). Just under half of the sample (48.8%) had been charged with arson – disregard for human life and 35.0% were charged with arson only (16.3% were charged with other Criminal Code offences). Presence of substance use needs was mentioned on file for 72.5% of the sample and 91.3% met diagnostic criteria for a psychotic spectrum disorder. Individuals found NCRMD for firesetting will be compared to a subgroup of individuals found NCRMD for a violent offence (matched on age, sex, and province) and post-discharge reoffending and forensic rehospitalizations among the two subgroups will also be examined and compared.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100940 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100531)

Rethinking the Teaching of Statistics for Student Betterment

Moderator(s): Cribbie, Robert

Abstract: STATISTICS COURSES ARE A REQUIREMENT FOR BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY DEGREES. UNFORTUNATELY, THEY ARE NOT THE MOST POPULAR CLASSES WITH STUDENTS. STATISTICS ANXIETY AND NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD STATISTICS ARE PREVALENT, DESPITE THE PRIMARY IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS IN PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH AND POPULAR MEDIA. DECISIONS AROUND HOW TO TEACH STATISTICS VARY WIDELY ACROSS PROGRAMS, AND SOMETIMES EVEN WITHIN PROGRAMS WITH DIFFERENT STATISTICS INSTRUCTORS. IN THIS SYMPOSIUM, WE IDENTIFY CURRENT CHALLENGES IN TEACHING STATISTICS AND PRESENT WAYS TO IMPROVE CURRENT PRACTICES. MACKINNON ET AL.'S DATA SHOW THAT POOR GRADES IN STATISTICS COURSES PREDICT INCREASED ANXIETY AND WORSENED ATTITUDES TOWARD STATISTICS. THEY WILL DISCUSS WAYS THAT INSTRUCTORS CAN MINIMIZE ANXIETY THROUGH FORMATIVE ASSESSMENTS. BANDI AND COLLEAGUES WILL DISCUSS A STUDY EXAMINING THE CONTENT FOCUS OF UNDERGRADUATE STATISTICS COURSES ACROSS CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENTS AND DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULA. FINALLY, COUNSELL AND CRONE WILL DESCRIBE HOW THE STATISTICAL SOFTWARE TAUGHT TO GRADUATE

STUDENTS TENDS TO BE THE SOFTWARE THAT THEY USE IN THEIR OWN RESEARCH IN THE FUTURE. THEY WILL DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS FOR STATISTICS INSTRUCTORS WHO ARE ABLE TO CHOOSE THE SOFTWARE USED IN THEIR COURSES.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99476, Presenting Papers: 99477, 99479, 99478 - Symposium

"I use it because it was what I was taught": Examining the Reasons Why Researchers Use SPSS or R.

Main Presenting Author: Counsell, Alyssa

Additional Author: Crone, Gabriel

Abstract: Statistical software is a necessity for modern-day data analysis. Different software programs come with their own benefits and limitations, leading to debates about the “best” software for psychology students. In Canadian psychology graduate programs, Davidson et al. (2019) found that SPSS and R are the two most popular software packages taught. Research on software use and reasons for said use amongst researchers is limited though. In this study, we examined the prevalence of SPSS and R use in North American researchers. We collected survey data from 298 participants. About half of them were PhD students. Results indicated that 96% of our sample currently uses SPSS or has used it in the past, while 64% have used R. We conducted a thematic analysis of open-ended data asking participants about reasons for and against using different software packages. The most common reasons researchers used SPSS included: it was the program they were taught, the software their supervisor or colleagues used, it was “easy”, or it was sufficient for their data analytic needs. Having been the software they were taught was also a main reason for using R, but other top reasons included that it is flexible or powerful, has state-of-the-art capabilities, or it is more aligned with open science practices. Implications of these results for teaching statistical software will be discussed.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99477 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99476)

Poor Grades in Statistics Classes Longitudinally Predict Increased Anxiety and Worsened Attitudes Towards Statistics Education

Main Presenting Author: Mackinnon, Sean

Additional Authors: Alexander, Sean M; Cribbie, Robert A; Flett, L Gordon ; Hill, Taylor G

Abstract: Students report anxiety and lack of confidence in statistics classrooms. Because statistics classes can be difficult, early negative feedback (e.g., poor grades) might intensify anxiety and increase negative attitudes towards statistics. In the current study, we test whether statistics class grades predict future attitudes and anxiety towards statistics education. Participants included students taking a statistics class at time 1 ($N = 423$). We used a 2-wave longitudinal survey design, where participants completed surveys during the first month of classes and ~4 months later once grades were released. We measured statistics anxiety, statistics attitudes, and self-reported statistics grades. Statistics class grades were negatively related to statistics anxiety and attitudes towards statistics at time 2, even when controlling for baseline levels of outcomes at time 1. That is, students who received poor grades experienced increased anxiety and worsened attitudes towards statistics once the class was completed. Findings suggest early setbacks in statistics education (i.e., poor grades) may intensify negative attitudes towards statistics education which may lead students to avoid further study of

statistics. Instructors might consider increased use of formative assessments and active attempts to reduce anxiety in the classroom to keep students engaged in statistics education.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99479 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99476)

The State of Undergraduate Statistics Courses: Are We Teaching Modern Skills in Psychology?

Main Presenting Author: Bandi, Laura M

Additional Authors: Halili-Sychangco, Daniella ; Crone, Gabriel ; Counsell, Alyssa

Abstract: *FINDINGS FROM STATISTICAL ANALYSES ARE UBIQUITOUS IN CURRENT NEWS AND MEDIA, SOME OF WHICH COME DIRECTLY FROM PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH. IN FACT, STATISTICS SKILLS ARE ESSENTIAL TO INFORMED DIGITAL CITIZENRY AS WELL AS COMPETITIVENESS IN THE JOB MARKET. ALTHOUGH THE APA HAS STATISTICS-ORIENTED LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE, THE FOCUS IS NOT ON BROADER STATISTICAL LITERACY OR CRITICAL EVALUATION OF STATISTICS. WE WANTED TO EXAMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH UNDERGRADUATE STATISTICS COURSES EXPLICITLY CONSIDER STATISTICAL LITERACY AND WHAT TOPICS ARE COVERED IN THE COURSE. SPECIFICALLY, WE EXAMINED 489 SYLLABI FOR 76 UNIQUE STATISTICS COURSES OFFERED BETWEEN 2017 AND 2021 ACROSS 36 CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENTS. WE FOUND THAT FEW SYLLABI INCLUDED ANY INFORMATION ABOUT STATISTICAL LITERACY OR CRITICAL CONSUMPTION OF STATISTICS. THE MAJORITY OF COURSES FOCUSED THEIR CONTENT ON HYPOTHESIS TESTING WITH PARTICULAR STATISTICAL TESTS (E.G., T-TEST, ANOVA, CORRELATION) AS ISOLATED TECHNIQUES AND 39% DID SO USING HAND CALCULATIONS INSTEAD OF STATISTICAL SOFTWARE. WE ARGUE THAT STATISTICS CURRICULA REQUIRE REVISION SO THAT STATISTICAL LITERACY SKILLS ARE A CLEAR LEARNING OUTCOME OF THE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE. WE WILL DISCUSS THE MISMATCH BETWEEN HOW STATISTICS COURSES ARE TYPICALLY STRUCTURED AND WHAT TYPES OF INFORMATION WOULD BEST SERVE CURRENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS.*

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 99478 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99476)

THEME: INFORMING PUBLIC POLICY

Highlighting the ways in which psychology can and does inform public policy

12-Minute Talk

Communicating Morality: A Meta-Analysis of Moral Appeal

Main Presenting Author: Xu, Sylvia Y

Additional Authors: Mulder , Laetitia B; Bijmolt , Tammo; Leliveld , Marijke ; Rink , Floor A

Abstract: Framed with the aim to invoke moral obligations among the audience, moral appeals are common persuasive strategies for desirable behavioral changes. From political campaigns to marketing, moral appeals have been widely used in numerous contexts. However, studies on their impact have revealed mixed results, varying from positive effect to no effect, and even to negative effect. How effective are moral appeals? What variables can promote the effectiveness of such appeals? To date, there is no systematic review for clear answers. To fill this gap, a meta-analysis was conducted to investigate the impact of moral appeals on behavioral intentions and actual behaviors. Based on various theories, a range of potential moderators related to the message senders (e.g., source expertise, type of sources), message characteristics (e.g., message framing, moral arguments), and the recommended behaviors (e.g., omission vs. commission, behavioral domains), were also examined. Studies were included if they contained a treatment group exposed to a moral appeal, one, or more valid comparison group(s), a measurement of behavioral intentions, or behaviors, and sufficient statistics to calculate effect sizes. A meta-analysis involving 57 papers with 351 effect sizes showed that moral appeals had a small-sized, positive effect on changing behavioral intentions and behaviors. Further analysis also revealed several potential moderators that might influence the strength of moral appeals. Our findings provide important insights into the effectiveness of moral appeals across diverse contexts and offer valuable guidance for communicators and policymakers to make sufficient use of such persuasive strategies.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100434 - 12-Minute Talk

COVID-19 and the Multiplicity of Confinements for Individuals in Forensic Psychiatry Settings: A Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Lemieux, Ashley J.

Additional Authors: Nicholls, Tonia L.; Dumais Michaud, Audrey-Anne; Avery, James; Peterson, Karen L.; Crocker, Anne G.

Abstract: Background/Rationale: Implementing COVID-19 measures in forensic psychiatry settings poses significant challenges due to patients vulnerability factors, including multiple physical and psychiatric comorbidities, restricted social networks, and histories of multiple traumas. This places increased strain on practitioners and decision-makers when balancing measures to reduce contagion versus promoting mental health recovery. While rates of COVID-19 cases, morbidity, and mortality may provide part of the picture, it is essential to explore the perspectives of service users and practitioners on their experience within a forensic psychiatry hospital during COVID-19 to document

the impact of these measures on users, practitioners, and service organization. Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with hospitalized individuals and various professional groups at two sites in Quebec and British Columbia. Themes explored include the impacts of confinement on individuals, service continuity, and contagion management. Results: Interviewees described the impact of COVID-19 measures, including a reduction of therapeutic activities for patients, increase in room confinement, altered relationships with the treatment team and family members, feelings of safety and (in)justice, and an increased use and appreciation of video technologies (e.g., court proceedings and virtual family visits). Conclusions: Results show that beyond controlling for infection, measures influenced patients recovery journeys as well as service continuity and organization. While some measures may have had lasting benefits (e.g., tele-practice), some practices should be reconsidered in the future, including ways in which decisions are communicated to staff and patients. Action/Impact: Results of these qualitative interviews will be combined with multiple reviews on COVID-19 in forensic settings conducted previously by our research team to propose a reflective practice guideline. This guideline aims to help institutions respond to future pandemics in forensic and other confined settings.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100957 - 12-Minute Talk

Examining the questioning of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) witnesses: Treatment as witnesses within Canadian courts

Main Presenting Author: Patel, Krupali

Additional Authors: Campbell, Sarah ; Bruer, Kaila C.; Evans, D. Angela; Williams, Shanna

Abstract: THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC) PRESENTS PRESSING CONCERNS GLOBALLY AS IT CONTINUES TO AFFECT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF CHILDREN. DESPITE GAINING ATTENTION IN THE CANADIAN JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE EXPERIENCES OF MINORS INVOLVED IN COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN CANADA IS POORLY UNDERSTOOD. RESEARCH EXAMINING HOW THEY ARE QUESTIONED IN COURT SETTINGS REGARDING THESE EXPERIENCES IS ALMOST ABSENT, OFTEN ATTRIBUTED TO THE CLANDESTINE NATURE OF THE CRIME. THE CURRENT STUDY AIMS TO FILL THIS GAP BY EXAMINING THE QUESTIONING PRACTICES OF DEFENCE AND PROSECUTION LAWYERS OF CHILD WITNESSES OF CSEC IN COURT AND COMPARING THEM TO BEST PRACTICE PROTOCOLS FOR INTERVIEWING CHILDREN (I.E., NICHD-R). THIS RESEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED USING TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF CHILD CSEC WITNESS TESTIMONIES IN CANADA. TEN COURT TRANSCRIPTS DETAILING MINORS' TESTIMONIES OF WITNESSED CSEC EVENTS WERE COLLECTED THROUGH THE CANADIAN LEGAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE DATABASE. THE TRANSCRIPTS ARE BEING CODED AND ANALYZED FOR THE TYPES OF QUESTIONS LAWYERS ASK (I.E., OPEN- (WH-, TELL ME MORE) OR CLOSE-ENDED (I.E., YES/NO, FORCED-CHOICE, TAG, AND STATEMENT QUESTIONS) AND SUBSEQUENT MINORS' RESPONSES. PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS BASED ON ONE DOUBLE-CODED TRANSCRIPT (552 QUESTION/ANSWER PAIRS) REVEALED THAT 29% OF QUESTIONS POSED BY THE PROSECUTOR WERE OPEN-ENDED, 71% WERE CLOSED-ENDED, WHEREAS 14% OF THE DEFENCE'S QUESTIONS WERE OPEN-ENDED, AND 86% WERE CLOSE-ENDED. COMPLETE RESULTS WILL BE PRESENTED BUT BASED ON OTHER INVESTIGATIONS INTO CANADIAN LAWYERS' QUESTIONING OF CHILD WITNESSES, WE ANTICIPATE THIS TREND OF LAWYERS FAILING TO FOLLOW BEST PRACTICES TO CONTINUE.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101533 - 12-Minute Talk

Identifying and Maintaining Best Practices in Housing Stabilization Interventions for Indigenous Youth

Main Presenting Author: Hicks, Lydia

Additional Authors: Radford, Abbey ; de Pass, Timothy; Ranta-Diegel, Anastasia; Kidd, Sean; Mushsquash, Christopher

Abstract: Housing stabilization interventions involve supporting young people with lived experiences (PWLE) of homelessness in sustaining housing and flourishing in major life domains. As Indigenous youth are overrepresented in the total population of young people experiencing homelessness in Canada, this study examined the implementation of successful housing stabilization approaches by Indigenous-focused and Indigenous-led organizations. Four case studies consisting of semi-structured interviews with service leadership, direct service staff, and young PWLE involved in housing programs across the country were conducted. These interviews gathered detailed information regarding how these models were operated, implemented, and sustained. Thematic analysis was done with multiple coders and a member checking process. Themes demonstrate the importance of utilizing wrap-around care models conducted in collaboration with other related institutions and community partners (e.g., access to mental health care; access to employment skills training), flexibility in service provision to meet individual youth needs and promote autonomy; ensuring staff are well supported; and incorporating culture as treatment (e.g., cultural programming; community connectedness). This presentation will provide a summary of actionable key points that can be incorporated into housing stabilization models in varying contexts to support better Indigenous youth accessing housing stabilization services.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101433 - 12-Minute Talk

Race-Based Jury Instructions: An Empirical Test of Recommendations from the Supreme Court of Canada

Main Presenting Author: Maeder, Evelyn

Additional Authors: Yamamoto, Susan ; Franks, Scott

*Abstract: The Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) majority decisions in both *R. v. Barton* (2019) and *R. v. Chouhan* (2021) referenced general and specific race-based jury instructions as a potential technique for bias reduction in trials involving racialized accused, but these have yet to be empirically tested in Canada. Race salience theory (Sommers and Ellsworth, 2001) posits that reminding jurors of their potential for prejudice by making racial issues salient in the trial reduces bias responding; however, while this has been an effective intervention in the United States (Bucolo and Cohn, 2010), in Canada, making racial issues salient has demonstrated a backfire effect (Maeder et al., 2015), particularly for Indigenous accused. This calls into question whether the instructions recommended by the SCC will be successful or counterproductive. We tested these instructions using a mock trial paradigm with a 3 (accused race: White, Black, Indigenous) x 3 (instruction type: control/no-race, general race-bias, general race-bias- plus specific historical context) design. Results show that while*

general race-bias instructions do not yield different verdict judgments from a no-race control, the addition of specific historical context leads to fewer guilty verdicts for Black accused, but more guilty verdicts for Indigenous accused. This suggests that other interventions are needed to overcome racial bias.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99430 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Criminal Harassment - Conceptualization versus Conviction: A Discussion of Necessary Changes in Anti-Stalking Legislation

Main Presenting Author: Peace, Kristine A

Co-Presenting Authors: Blais, Julie; Robinson, Natasha A

Abstract: This conversation session will address issues concerning how criminal harassment (stalking) is legally defined, and how these definitions create barriers for victims and criminal justice professionals alike in the recognition, reporting, and processing of this crime. Survey data indicate that between 5-8% of men and women report being victims of stalking, with the actual likelihood of stalking victimization being significantly higher. Behaviours associated with stalking are often normalized as 'romantic', seen as benign, or not recognized as intrusive to begin with (i.e., cyberstalking). This leads to underreporting of stalking, particularly for online forms of this behaviour (less than 5%). Given these discrepancies, discussion of what constitutes stalking and how legal reforms could benefit victims is necessary. In this conversation session, the authors will present an overview of the current criminal harassment legislation, and the primary requisite components across the world. Linking these to varying methods of stalking (i.e., cyberstalking), we will facilitate a discussion on recognition of stalking, victim fear, boundaries, reporting options, and legal redefinition. Challenges faced by legal professionals in responding to and prosecuting stalking allegations are notable, and more effective measures warrant discussion.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100135 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

"The Ins and Outs of Publishing - Advice from the CPA's Journal Editors".

Moderator(s): Thompson, Lauren

Panelists: Saklofske, Don; Titone, Debra; Roy-Charland, Annie

*Abstract: Join the Editors of the CPA's three journals, *Canadian Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, *Canadian Psychology*, and *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*. The Editors will describe each journal, including the aims/scope, the types of articles accepted, and the areas of psychology each journal is most concerned with. Also to be discussed are guidelines for publishing journal articles more generally. Time will be reserved for questions, so come prepared! This session is ideal for graduate students and those new to publishing.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 108169 - Panel Discussion

How, Where, What? Exciting opportunities in school psychology

Moderator(s): Kokai, Maria

Panelists: Jackart , Laine; Murphy , Darryl ; Hann, Peggy; King, Sara; Stanley, Gillian

Abstract: *As the 2022 CPA position paper on school psychology points out, in spite of the growing need in children and youth mental health and the difficulty to access care, school psychology services are significantly underutilized across Canada, and school psychologists are facing numerous challenges (shortage of positions, shortage of qualified school psychologists, working conditions, scope of practice, work load issues, etc.). By presenting examples of exciting approaches to addressing some of these challenges, the rationale of the panel discussion is to provide participants with opportunities to offer feedback, to share their experiences, as well as to motivate them to consider similar approaches themselves for influencing policies affecting school psychology services. This session focuses on different approaches to evidence-based advocacy: through collecting data to establish HOW we are doing and what the data are telling us about the problem; through directing advocacy to WHERE we want to be; and through showcasing WHAT we can offer in school psychology practice. The goal is to provide participants with examples of pathways to advocacy for policies aiming for equitable access to psychological services in schools.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101473 - Panel Discussion

Lessons Learned from CBT Training Programs for Probation Officers

Moderator(s): Tafrate, Raymond Chip

Panelists: Smith, Paula ; Mitchell, Damon ; Bonta, James

Abstract: *Given the primary goal in community corrections is to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, probation officers (POs) are frequently being trained in active change skills, such as cognitive behavioral techniques (CBT), to help clients alter thinking and behavior patterns that drive criminality. Implementing CBT-oriented probation requires POs to take on the role of change agent, which is different from traditional approaches concentrated on surveillance around court-mandated requirements and/or referrals to community services. Agencies also struggle to ensure that the newly learned CBT skills are integrated into routine practice and become the new norm for office visits. This panel discussion will summarize key findings related to several broad questions that have emerged from efforts to transfer CBT from the mental health arena to probation: Can CBT training... (a) change the nature of PO supervision sessions? (b) translate into reductions in recidivism? and (c) be successfully integrated into agency culture? Panelists representing three CBT programs: Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (Guy Bourgon), Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (Paula Smith), and Forensic CBT (Damon Mitchell), will discuss lessons learned from implementing CBT in probation environments with James Bonta summarizing the research and highlighting future directions.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99613 - Panel Discussion

Shoring Up the Erosion of Psychological Services in the Public Sector

Moderator(s): Kokai, Maria

Panelists: Greenham, Stephanie; Chagigiorgis, Helen; Cole, Ester; Kokai, Maria

Abstract: Mental health awareness and demand for timely and equitable access to care have been the focus of attention, especially post pandemic. At the same time, we are faced with a decreased capacity of publicly funded psychology due to a gradual erosion of psychology services in the public sector in the last decade, with the number of positions in hospitals, schools, community mental health clinics and corrections declining. Consequently, the increased pressure and a restricted scope of practice for those still in these sectors leads to serious retention and recruitment problems, and reduced capacity for primary prevention, training and research. The rationale for the panel is to provide an opportunity to participants to share their experiences, identify barriers and offer suggestions for joint advocacy. Panel members representing schools, community mental health clinics and hospitals will discuss their perspectives on challenges and potential solutions. The goal is to come up with ideas about how to reverse the erosion of publicly funded psychology services and increase equity of access.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100939 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"Waiting for the other shoe to drop": A qualitative narrative study of family carers supporting young adults with psychosis

Main Presenting Author: Zentner, Kristen E.

Additional Authors: Tsisar, Roxoliana ; Shettell, Katherine; Robles, Melanie; Abba-Aji, Adam

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: FAMILY PLAYS A CRITICAL ROLE IN THE RECOVERY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH PSYCHOSIS. DESPITE BEST PRACTICE DOCUMENTS THAT CHAMPION FAMILY INCLUSION, MANY FAMILIES REPORT BEING BLOCKED FROM INVOLVEMENT. THE CURRENT STUDY TRACES COMMON EPISODES IN CARER STORIES TO DEEPEN UNDERSTANDING AND IDENTIFY WHEN SYSTEM SUPPORT WAS NEEDED.*
METHODS: SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS ($N = 8$) WERE CONDUCTED WITH CARERS WHO SUPPORTED A YOUNG ADULT WITH PSYCHOSIS. AUDIO-RECORDED INTERVIEWS WERE TRANSCRIBED AND CODED USING LABOV'S NARRATIVE APPROACH. COMMON EPISODES IN CARER STORIES WERE ARRANGED AS A METANARRATIVE. THEMES CONTEXTUALIZE EACH META-EPISODE.
RESULTS: META-EPISODES GENERATED FROM THE DATA WERE 1) FACTORS SHAPING DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES 2) BLURRY BOUNDARY BETWEEN TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL DEVELOPMENT, 3) ESCALATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS, 4) CRISIS EVENT, 5) REPEATED INTERACTIONS WITH THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, 6) HOSPITALIZATION, AND 7) POST-DISCHARGE RECOVERY.
CONCLUSIONS: FAMILIES EXPERIENCE A TUMULTUOUS AND TRAUMATIC JOURNEY THROUGH THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM AS THEY GRIEVE CHANGES TO THEIR FAMILY STRUCTURE, SUPPORT THEIR LOVED ONE'S RECOVERY, AND ADVOCATE FOR CARE.
ACTION/IMPACT: THIS STUDY RAISES CONSCIOUSNESS ABOUT THE CARERS' JOURNEY AS THEY WALK ALONGSIDE A LOVED ONE WITH PSYCHOSIS, CALLING ON CARE TEAMS TO

EMPATHIZE WITH FAMILIES, HONOUR LIVED EXPERIENCE, PRIORITIZE CARERS AS PARTNERS IN CARE, AND FORTIFY CARERS WITH SKILLS AND EDUCATION.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99149 - Printed Poster

A Meta-analysis of Recidivism Rates Among Individuals Who Commit Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM) Offending

Main Presenting Author: Baskurt, Serra

Co-Presenting Authors: Babchishin, Kelly; Hilkes, Gabriella

Abstract: *A META-ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM RATES AMONG INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMIT CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL (CSEM) OFFENDING* **Authors:** Serra Baskurt, Gabriella Hilkes, and Kelly M. Babchishin **Format:** poster *Child sexual exploitation materials (CSEM) offences continue to be a considerable challenge for law enforcement and represent the largest portion of sexual crimes committed online. Contributing to the knowledge of CSEM offending groups' reoffending rates can provide insights to help guide policy decisions and inform the management of this population. The purpose of this thesis is to meta-analyze the recidivism rates of individuals who commit CSEM offences (k [samples] = 52). Additionally, this meta-analysis will examine how certain moderators influence the overall effect size, including CSEM subgroups (i.e., CSEM-exclusive vs. mixed), the definition of recidivism (i.e., official or self-reported), the risk level of sample (high or low risk as indicated by the number of prior offences), the country where the study was conducted, and length of the follow-up period. We expect that the CSEM-exclusive group will have lower recidivism rates compared to the mixed group on any given offence type (any sexual, contact sexual, CSEM, non-sexual violent, any violent, and any), the observed recidivism rates will increase with longer follow-up periods, and official records will produce lower recidivism rates than self-reported rates. Studies are currently being coded, with a completion date of January 2024. Analyses will be completed in February 2024.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100979 - Printed Poster

A Pan-Canadian Analysis of Social-Emotional Learning Curriculum Outcomes in Elementary Grades

Main Presenting Author: Hall, Julia G

Additional Authors: Ritchie, Krista ; King, Sara

Abstract: *Research over the past few decades has demonstrated the efficacy of universal Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) programs to improve student outcomes including social skills, mental health, and academic outcomes. However, there has been no analysis or evaluation of the current inclusion of SEL-related outcomes in Canadian curricula. While SEL has been shown to be effective when implemented with fidelity, the current inclusion of SEL in Canadian curricula may be too scattered and fragmented to lead to the positive outcomes associated with SEL. The purpose of this study is to identify what knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviours are currently represented in Canadian elementary curriculum documents as related to SEL. The analysis will be descriptive and deductive and will provide insights into the current state of SEL inclusion in Canadian elementary*

curricula. Qualitative thematic coding will be implemented to identify the themes currently addressed in curricula.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101619 - Printed Poster

An exploration of the post-pandemic profiles and predictors of children's digital literacy and multimodal practices in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Fu, Yuke

Additional Authors: Johnson, Nathaniel J.; Hartwick, Hayley T.; Liu, Mowei; Vandendorf, Tiana B.; Robertson, Rebecca K.

Abstract: Preparing children for the modern world has become increasingly important. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this trend as parents became solely responsible for creating age-appropriate multimodal environments that facilitate their children's digital literacy. As children's digital technology usage continues to rise following the pandemic, it becomes imperative to update our understanding of Canadian children's digital literacy and multimodal practices. To address this research gap, the current study extends previous research by investigating potential predictors of children's digital literacy and multimodal practices at home and exploring the latent profiles of digital families in post-pandemic Canada. A sample of 413 parents of children aged 0-8 was recruited both online and from daycare centres in Central Ontario to explore children's home digital environments, digital literacy, and multimodal practices. The results indicated that (1) child age, home digital resources, and parent's beliefs regarding child digital technology use predicted increased digital literacy and multimodal practices. (2) Three profiles of digital families were identified: low-digital families (36.9%), moderate-digital families (51.2%) and high-digital families (11.9%). Follow-up group comparisons revealed significant differences in home digital resources, children's digital literacy and multimodal practices, and parental beliefs. Our research sheds light on the digital landscape of Canadian families with young children and emphasizes the importance of supporting digital literacy in diverse family contexts.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100990 - Printed Poster

Assessing The Use of Reporting Guidelines and Other Open Science Practices

Main Presenting Author: Shamraiz, Iman

Additional Authors: Ayala , Ana Patricia ; Moher , David

Abstract: The current challenge in the academic research ecosystem significantly impedes our capacity to precisely evaluate and reproduce methods and/or results. Despite the existing research practices, a noticeable gap exists between the acknowledgment of open science (OS) principles and there is limited research that examines the use of reporting guidelines (RGs) and (OS) practices among Canadian authors in biomedicine. This study will utilize a cross-sectional approach to evaluate the use of reporting guidelines and open science practices by funded Canadian biomedical researchers in 2022. We will search multiple electronic databases and include a proportional 10% sample from each database. The data extracted will be, in duplicate and independently, (reported use of a reporting guideline a), author details (name, affiliation, experience), funder information (funding

criteria, RG and OS policies) and publication data (titles, date, platform). The study will use descriptive analysis for data characterization. The study aims to shed light on existing gaps and inform funder policies in Canada to mandate sharing data, identify areas for enhancing transparency, and adherence to RG and OS practices as well as increased awareness to established standards. This, in turn, may contribute to the enhancement of research quality, reproducibility, and collaboration within the Canadian context.

Section: Quantitative Methods

Session ID: 100716 - Printed Poster

Bullying Legislation in Canada's Provinces and Territories: Evaluation and Recommendations.

Main Presenting Author: Fellows, Madeleine F

Additional Author: Craig, Wendy

Abstract: Bullying is associated with adverse outcomes for both perpetrators and victims, rendering it a serious public health concern. The quality of antibullying policy varies globally in terms of expansiveness and coverage of bullying issues, and ultimately, policy effectiveness. Most literature on antibullying policies focuses on those in the United States. Therefore, this project aimed to evaluate bullying legislation across the provinces and territories of Canada, using paired consensus coding that aimed to capture well-established components of effective antibullying legislations. Results indicated that although most Canadian bullying legislations adequately promote a positive school climate and establish a distinct scope, they rarely mandate clear responses to children and youth who have been victimized by bullying, nor do they outline affirmative directives regarding bullying prevention and intervention. However, legislations in particular provinces, such as Ontario, encompass a higher proportion of effective components than others, such as Manitoba or Prince Edward Island. It is recommended that effort is focused on closing these legislative gaps across provinces and territories. Proposed plans for catalyzing the closures of these gaps are outlined, including inter-province consultation.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101383 - Printed Poster

Canadian Educators' Beliefs, Training, and Practices in Early Math Assessment and Instruction

Main Presenting Author: Yu, Shuyuan

Additional Authors: McDonald, Jennifer ; Hawes, Zachary ; Merkley, Rebecca ; Youmans, Alexandra ; LeFevre, Jo-Anne

Abstract: The Right-to-Read Report from the Ontario Human Rights Commission highlighted the importance of evidence-based instruction and universal assessment of foundational skills to support children's literacy development. Foundational skills are also critical for children's mathematical learning. We surveyed K-3 educators from school districts in three Canadian provinces ($N = 100$) to learn more about how educators assess and support early math learning. Educators were asked about their preparedness, confidence, perceptions, and practices regarding early mathematics. Although

respondents felt that math assessment was important, in practice, they reported that early math assessment occurs significantly less frequently than early literacy assessment. Educators reported that they experienced a lack of resources, few professional development opportunities, and insufficient time to support and conduct math assessments. Moreover, respondents felt that in-service professional development had better prepared them to teach and assess math than had pre-service training. These findings highlight the need for continuous and high-quality professional development for K-3 educators on math assessment, instruction, and interventions.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100457 - Printed Poster

Family Factors Associated with Youth Well-Being During The COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Holy, Celeste

Abstract: Preliminary surveys of Canadian youth have found that the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative effect on their mental health. Nonetheless, other findings also note that there were children who did well and even thrived during the pandemic. Thus, the present study sought to determine what family factors were the most potent predictors of youth well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic and to explore if these associations were moderated by child and study characteristics (e.g., age, sex, data collection date). We searched MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, CINAHL, and Dissertations and Theses in ProQuest, as well as unpublished preprints in Psyc ArXiv. The search included 3 primary themes: (1) measure of well-being, (2) the COVID-19 pandemic, and (3) children and/or adolescents (less than 18 years of age). Studies were included if they were published between December 2019 (when the COVID-19 pandemic was first identified) and April 2022; had a validated measure of well-being and family functioning during the COVID-19 pandemic; and the study included children and/or adolescents under the age of 18. Our search yielded 5681 non-duplicate records, and a total of 443 full-text articles were retrieved to examine against inclusion criteria. Twenty-four non-overlapping studies (18,038 participants) met full inclusion criteria. Random-effect meta-analyses were conducted. The pooled mean effect size between parent-child interactions and youth well-being was 0.33 (0.21 to 0.45, 95% CI). The pooled mean effect size between parent well-being and youth well-being was 0.27 (0.19 to 0.34, 95% CI). Parent-child interactions and parent mental health were both significant predictors of youth well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. No moderators were significant. Sibling relationships may predict the well-being of some youth during the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding these protective factors should allow for more protective policies and positive family outcomes during times of distress and possible isolation.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101339 - Printed Poster

Impacts of Housing Crisis in Toronto on Resettlement Service Worker Burnout - A Qualitative Approach

Main Presenting Author: Ko, Chen Han (Hank)

Additional Author: Hynie, Michaela

Abstract: *Working with clients facing extreme stress or distress has been associated with stress and burnout (Gemignani and Giliberto, 2021). This study explored the impact of upstream structural factors on stress among professionals working with resettled refugees in Toronto. Semi-structured qualitative interviews ($N = 7$) and 4 focus groups ($N = 31$) were conducted with professionals to explore sources of staff stress. Thematic coding revealed that staff reported symptoms of burnout primarily in the context of housing. Challenges in finding housing varied by client characteristics (e.g., gender) and were aggravated by landlords and property managers discriminating against their clients. The impossibility of finding affordable housing contributed directly to staff stress, but also indirectly, through clients' expectations of what was possible in Toronto and distress for those clients experiencing extreme losses in social status and identity. Staff also struggled to afford their own housing, which aggravated their sense of frustration. Moreover, once housed, inadequate housing negatively affected clients mental health, and this also affected staff stress levels. The results highlight the intersectional nature of structural sources of workplace stress for resettlement workers and how such factors can challenge the relationship between service providers and clients.*

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 99157 - Printed Poster

Perception of Coercive Control and Its Implication for Violence Risk Communication : A Vignette Study

Main Presenting Author: Ades, Emilie L

Abstract: *COERCIVE CONTROL IS A FORM OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CHARACTERIZED BY A PERVERSIVE PATTERN OF TACTICS TO EXERT POWER OVER AN INDIVIDUAL. THE TACTICS INCLUDE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH ELEVATED RATES OF PTSD AND DEPRESSION. IT IS A MAJOR HEALTH ISSUE AND A POTENTIAL RISK FACTOR FOR VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE. CANADIAN LEGISLATION IS CONSIDERING CRIMINALIZING COERCIVE CONTROL. POLICE AND THE PUBLIC MUST RECOGNIZE, ASSESS AND DOCUMENT COERCIVE CONTROL FOR CHARGES TO BE BROUGHT. PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO HOW THOSE OUTSIDE OF AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP PERCEIVE IT WOULD AID IN ESTABLISHING THE BEST WAY TO EXPLAIN COERCIVE CONTROL TO POLICE AND THE PUBLIC TO FACILITATE ITS RECOGNITION. THE RESEARCH AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF CONTEXT AND MESSAGING ON DETECTING AND PERCEIVING COERCIVE CONTROL, THE PERCEPTION OF RISK AND OF HYPOTHETICAL POLICE ACTIONS. UNIVERSITY-STUDENT SURVEYS (FOLLOWING A VIGNETTE METHODOLOGY) GIVE A BASELINE OF HOW PEOPLE UNDERSTAND COERCIVE CONTROL AND INFORM HOW TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC AND POLICE. THIS STUDY WILL TEST THE EFFECT OF THREE VARIABLES ON THE PERCEPTION OF HARM, RISK AND RECOMMENDATION OF INTERVENTION: THE PRESENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, A DESCRIPTION OF THE VICTIMS PERSPECTIVE AND SPECIFIC ACTS OF COERCIVE CONTROL VERSUS REPEATED PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR. THE POSTER WILL PRESENT KEY RESULTS.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99594 - Printed Poster

Psychological Tele-Assessment: A Guideline for Canadian Psychologists

Main Presenting Author: Lorentz, Brittany
Co-Presenting Author: Epp, Angela

Additional Authors: Pawluk, Chris ; Matchullis, Ryan; Colp, Mitch; Laing, John

Abstract: Adapting psychological assessments to an online format, particularly those reliant on physical stimuli, presents challenges. Limited research on the reliability of remote intelligence testing exists. With telepsychology's growth, regulatory bodies stress guiding psychologists in tele-assessment while maintaining standards. This information explores best practices, qualifications, and training for valid psycho-educational tele-assessment. The white paper development followed Kemps (2005) nine phase structured process, involving collaborative efforts among stakeholders for critical review and subsequent revisions. A thorough review of research literature, practice guidelines, and ethical standards on tele-psychology and tele-assessment was conducted. The results produced a unified guideline for all Canadian psychologists, covering risk/benefits, tele-assessment considerations, test integrity, assessment tools, testing environments, and test interpretations. The information establishes a foundation for a standardized, ethical, and effective approach to tele-psychology and tele-assessment practices among Canadian psychologists, facilitating policy development, informing psychologists, and aiding decision-making processes for psychological tele-assessment.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99874 - Printed Poster

THC:CBD Ratios and Cannabis Dependence: Where Do Gender and Sex Fit In?

Main Presenting Author: Snooks, Thomas

Abstract: Abstract Introduction: Over the past 20 years, levels of Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in cannabis have significantly increased while levels of cannabidiol (CBD) have lowered to THC:CBD ratios as high as 80:1. Cannabis with higher THC potency may lead to exacerbation of symptoms related to previous trauma exposure (e.g., anxiety, psychosis). However, studies of THC:CBD effects on cannabis dependence have not examined sex/gender moderation. Methods: N=199 regular cannabis users (>1g/week in past month) with trauma histories (55.8% female/women) completed an online survey which included a measure of self-reported THC and CBD levels in participants' typically used cannabis. The validated Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test-Revised (CUDIT-R) assessed cannabis dependence levels. Results: Consistent with previous research, THC:CBD ratios were significantly positively correlated with CUDIT-R scores ($r(193)=.206, p=.002$). Unexpectedly, CUDIT-R scores were not higher in the males/men nor were THC:CBD ratios. Moreover, the positive relationship between THC:CBD ratio and cannabis dependence did not differ significantly by sex/gender ($z=.278, p=.78$). Conclusions: Results are consistent with a sex/gender convergence of previously reported differences in cannabis dependence levels among male vs. female regular cannabis users. Findings also point to the importance of considering relative THC potency as a risk for cannabis dependence in both males/men and females/women. Action/Impact: Results of the current study provide evidence for the argument to limit/cap the amount of THC in cannabis flowers produced and sold by the government of Nova Scotia. This movement would help reduce the risk of cannabis dependence development in those buying cannabis flower from NSLC outlets.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 99963 - Printed Poster

The bidirectional effects of police practices penalizing homelessness and recovery among people experiencing homelessness and mental illness

Main Presenting Author: Beauchamp, Cedric Samuel

Additional Authors: Leclair, Marichelle C; Lemieux, Ashley J; Crocker, G Anne; Luigi, Mimosa; Imbeault, Ariane

Abstract: People experiencing both homelessness and mental illness are highly vulnerable to interactions with law enforcement. However, very few studies examine the cumulative impact of these interactions on recovery. This study aimed to explore the bidirectional, longitudinal impact of judicial regulation practices of homelessness on their recovery. The analysis was realised with 468 Montreal participants. With access to records from the Service de Police de la Ville de Montréal and recovery measures taken over 2 years, police interaction was assessed through ticketing and administration of justice charges, while recovery was measured with selected self-reported indicators (e.g., psychiatric symptoms, percentage of days stably housed, problematic substance use, sense of belonging, and personal confidence). A crossed lagged panel model was used to explore the structural relation between these two groups of variables. The number of tickets received in the following months were negatively predicted by the percentage of days stably housed, and negatively predicted by the frequency of psychiatric symptoms. Problematic substance use predicted an increase in administration of justice charges and tickets received. Increasingly, community practices are put forth as important social and structural determinants of health. Implications for modern policing strategies will be highlighted and questioned.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99558 - Printed Poster

Triggering Memory: Examining How the Viewing of Body Worn Camera Footage Impacts Police Officer Reports

Main Presenting Author: Lanzo, Liana

Additional Authors: Bennell, Craig ; Jenkins, Bryce; Blaskovits, Brittany

Abstract: The adoption of body worn cameras (BWCs) by police agencies has led to concerns about the appropriate timing for when officers should be able to view their footage in relation to providing a statement. Therefore, the current study aimed to examine the effect that viewing BWC footage has on officer recall. Fifty-one officers were equipped with a laser-based force-on-force system and completed a high stress domestic dispute scenario that culminated in an officer-involved shooting. Half of the sample was allowed to view their BWC footage before completing a written use of force report; the other half were asked to complete their report without any memory aide. The amount, accuracy, and type of details reported by officers were coded and subjected to analysis. The results revealed that officers who saw their footage reported significantly more about the subject. Moreover, higher levels of stress were associated with an increase in the amount of moderate and major errors made by officers who were barred from seeing their footage. This trend is particularly problematic given that these types of errors are most likely to have significant impacts on the investigative process regarding the officer's decision-making process as well as their credibility. Implications of the findings, particularly for police agencies in the midst of developing BWC policy, are discussed.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101394 - Printed Poster

What is COVID-19 anyway? Narcissism and pandemic attitudes and behaviours

Main Presenting Author: Vint, Joanna

Additional Authors: Rachor, Geoffrey ; Asmundson, Gordon; Taylor, Steven

Abstract: Researchers have demonstrated relationships between dark personality traits and pandemic behaviours (e.g., disregard for public health interventions). Individuals who disregard public health measures risk spreading COVID-19 infection, which has important public health implications. The present study was designed to examine the relationship between narcissism and pandemic attitudes and behaviours using a large population representative sample of North American adults ($N = 5,812$). Participants completed measures of narcissism, psychological entitlement, non-adherence to non-pharmaceutical public health interventions (NPI), COVID disregard, anti-vaccination attitudes, reasons for social distancing, and COVID stress. Results of MANOVA demonstrated that those with high levels of narcissism reported greater levels of non-adherence to NPI, COVID disregard, COVID stress, anti-vaccination attitudes, and entitlement compared to those with low levels of narcissism. Further, men with high levels of narcissism reported greater levels of non-adherence to NPI, COVID disregard, COVID stress, and psychological entitlement, in comparison to women with high levels of narcissism. These findings provide a nuanced understanding of the relationship between narcissistic traits, sex, and pandemic attitudes and behaviours and have implications for tailoring pandemic-specific public health interventions.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99233 - Printed Poster

Snapshot

Examining the Efficacy of Contact-Based and Psychoeducational Stigma Interventions Available on Social Media via YouTube Videos

Main Presenting Author: Palmeira Daenekas Jorge, Raphael

Additional Author: Ionita, Gabriela N.

Abstract: Although contact-based and psychoeducational interventions have been found to be effective in reducing stigma of mental health conditions (Waqas et al., 2020), previous studies have not yet examined their impact on social media platforms. Yet, platforms like YouTube, highly accessed for content regarding mental health, stand out as a promising medium for disseminating strategies aimed at reducing stigma. This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of contact-based and psychoeducational YouTube video interventions in reducing stigma towards psychosis. The study employed a pretest-posttest variable and a comparison of two interventions. Instruments measured self-reported stigmatized behaviours and beliefs, including the Bogardus Social Distance Scale – Adapted, the Reported and Intended Behaviour Scale, and the Mental Illness Belief Measure. After baseline measurements, participants were randomly assigned to watch either a contact-based or a psychoeducational intervention. Subsequent assessments occurred shortly after the intervention and at approximately 1-week follow-up. Results from paired samples and independent group t-tests highlight

the benefits of interventions on social media. Results will be discussed in light of the implications for public health practice aimed at reducing the stigma of mental health problems.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101463 - Snapshot

What We Talk About When We Talk About Misophonia: Navigating Students' Challenges and Coping Strategies - A Reddit Trend and Thematic Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Jafarian, Mandana

Abstract: *Background/rationale: MISOPHONIA IS A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BY HEIGHTENED EMOTIONAL REACTIONS, SUCH AS IRRITATION, ANGER OR DISGUST, IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC SOUNDS. THESE TRIGGER SOUNDS, OFTEN RELATED TO EATING, BREATHING, OR REPETITIVE NOISES, CAN EVOKE STRONG NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH MISOPHONIA THAT LEADS TO THEIR ISOLATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES. PAST STUDIES SHOWS 6-20% OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HAVE MILD TO MODERATE MISOPHONIA. MISOPHONIA, A SPECIFIC SOUND SENSITIVITY DISORDER, IS UNDERSTUDIED AND LACKSrecognition under DSM-5, AND THUS REMAINS UNKNOWN TO MANY PROFESSIONALS, INCLUDING AUDIOLOGISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS, LIMITING THE PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT IN THIS FIELD AND ADDING TO THE DISTRESS OF YOUTH AND FAMILIES WHO ARE DESPERATELY LOOKING FOR TREATMENTS AND INFORMATION. Methods: WE WILL ANALYZE DATA GATHERED FROM MISOPHONIA COMMUNITIES ON REDDIT (E.G, R/MISOPHONIA AND R/MISOPHONIASUPPORT) BETWEEN THE YEARS 2017 TO 2023. THE MISOPHONIA SUBGROUP ON REDDIT CURRENTLY HAS APPROXIMATELY 67,000 DISTINCT MEMBERS. EXAMINING POSTS FROM THESE COMMUNITIES PROVIDES A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERSTAND THE MEMBERS PERCEPTIONS OF THIS DISORDER. A RANGE OF TREND AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP) METHODS, WILL BE USED TO ANALYZE THE DATA.*

Results: THIS STUDY IS AN EXPLORATION OF MISOPHONIA IN THE CONTEXT OF STUDENTS EXPERIENCES. THE FOCUS IS ON UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES FACED BY (MAINLY HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY) STUDENTS WITH MISOPHONIA, AS WELL AS THE COPING STRATEGIES THEY EMPLOY. THE APPROACH INVOLVES A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND THEMES DERIVED FROM DISCUSSIONS ON REDDIT, PROVIDING INSIGHTS INTO THE ACADEMIC AND MENTAL HEALTH ASPECTS OF STUDENTS DEALING WITH MISOPHONIA. Conclusions: THIS STUDY SHED LIGHT ON THE IMPACT OF MISOPHONIA ON MENTAL HEALTH AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE OF (JUNIOR, HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY) STUDENTS AND THE RELATED THEMES DISCUSSED IN SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEB-BASED COMMUNITIES DURING THE PAST 6 YEARS. THE RESULTS OFFER VALUABLE INSIGHTS FOR DEVELOPING TARGETED INTERVENTIONS AND EDUCATIONAL POLICIES TO SUPPORT THIS POPULATION. Action/Impact: THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY WILL BE BENEFICIAL IN ENHANCING PUBLIC AWARENESS, EDUCATING TEACHERS, AND ESTABLISHING SCHOOL POLICIES.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99923 - Snapshot

Symposium

Diversity in Research: Environmental Psychology at the National Research Council of Canada

Moderator(s): Veitch, Jennifer A.

Abstract: *The National Research Council of Canada is the federal government's principal R&D agency, with research centres from coast to coast investigating topics from astronomy to cell biology, aircraft to air quality. The Construction Research Centre has existed to support Canadians' needs for safe, durable, and energy-efficient buildings and infrastructure since 1947 (under various names). Over the last few decades, it has been increasingly recognized in the NRC that building science needs to take into account the needs and behaviours of the people in the buildings, and the number of environment-behaviour researchers employed has grown. This symposium will showcase a diverse sample of recent research from the Fire Research and Human-Building Interaction teams, encompassing a variety of research methods and topics, unified by the goal of developing knowledge that can support guidance, recommendations, standards and regulations to improve our built environments.*

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101219, Presenting Papers: 101412, 101427, 101417 - Symposium

Multi-Method Evaluation of Low-Carbon Buildings

Main Presenting Author: Cooper, Natalia

Additional Authors: Galasiu, Anca D.; Veitch, Jennifer; Mancini, Sandra; Arsenault, Chantal; Newsham, Guy R.

Abstract: *The human aspect plays a critical role in decarbonization efforts to respond to the climate crisis. Technology adoption is a behaviour and new ways of designing, building, and operating buildings lead to conditions that affect the people in them. Success of accepting and adopting new building technologies and systems depends on people's motivations and willingness to undertake the specific behaviour changes demanded of them. Investigating the physical, cognitive, and organizational factors that motivate these changes and support future technology adoption practices is necessary to successfully address the challenges in the design, implementation, and operation of low-carbon buildings of every kind. Our team combines multiple methods to collect information about the physical conditions in buildings, the attitudes, comfort, satisfaction and health of occupants, building energy consumption, and building operator attitudes and behaviours to evaluate building performance. This presentation will use a case study approach to illustrate how approaches to carbon neutrality can be adopted while ensuring efficient workplaces that support productivity and well-being.*

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101412 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101219)

Pedestrian Movement through Bottlenecks in Heterogeneous Crowds

Main Presenting Author: Kinateder, Max

Additional Authors: Geoerg, Paul ; Boomers, Ann Katrin; Berthiaume, Maxine; Boltes, Maik

Abstract: Human Behaviour in Fire is an interdisciplinary field that studies how people act and experience fire emergencies. This includes topics such as building egress, firefighting, and even community evacuation during wildfires. One particular challenge in this field refers to accessibility of egress options in buildings – sometimes referred to as “egressibility”. Individual differences in egress requirements due to differences in mobility are often ignored in building regulations and simulation tools that aim to predict the outcome of an evacuation. This can be in part attributed to the fact that empirical data used to benchmark occupant egress performance is typically collected from non-representative samples, i.e., young adults without disabilities. To contribute to closing this gap, we conducted a study in which groups of participants with varying mobility profiles were asked to move through a bottleneck. In the control condition participants were adults without homogeneous mobility profiles; in the luggage and wheelchair conditions, two participants at the center of each group either carried suitcases or used a wheelchair. We found that participants using wheelchairs and to a lesser degree those carrying luggage needed longer to pass through the bottleneck, which also affected those moving behind them. This led to slower times to fully clear the bottleneck in the wheelchair and luggage condition compared to the control group. The results challenge the status quo in existing approaches to calculating egress performance and other key performance metrics in crowd dynamics.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101427 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101219)

Testing the Benefits of Natural Products Indoors: A Pilot Study Measuring Well-Being and Thermal Comfort

Main Presenting Author: Nixon, Ashley

Additional Authors: Veitch, Jennifer ; Arsenault, Chantal; Gauthier, Patrick; Szajbely, Kathleen

Abstract: Connecting with nature through time outdoors has been associated with health benefits and these effects have been found to extend to natural elements indoors. The purpose of this pilot study was to explore whether the presence of wood in an office leads to better well-being and thermal comfort. Seven participants were exposed to offices with and without wood panelling for one day each in a counterbalanced repeated-measures design. Participants completed questionnaires on well-being and thermal comfort throughout the day. Participants also completed the Stroop task and the Trails B to induce stress and measure cognition during stress recovery in the afternoon. Participants self-reported feeling less stressed and warmer in the wood room compared to the control room after a few hours in the offices ($t(6)=-2.65, p=.038$; $t(6)=2.52, p=.045$). No significant difference was found between rooms for the Stroop task, however, participant took longer to complete the Trails B task in the wood room ($t(6)=0.65, p=.038$). Several room appearance judgements were more positive for the wood room than the conventional grey-painted walls. The office with exposed wood was found to result in better well-being and thermal comfort. A larger sample is needed to further disentangle the various effects. Results have implications for occupant well-being and potential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Section: Environmental Psychology

Session ID: 101417 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101219)

Relationships between ACEs and wellbeing: Highlighting the need for community-based, wraparound supports

Moderator(s): Afifi, Tracie

Abstract: *Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs; i.e., experiences of abuse, neglect, or household dysfunction before the age of 18) are known to be strongly related to various aspects of health and wellbeing. ACEs are also known to be passed onto following generations via various biopsychosocial mechanisms, leading to a variety of intergenerational consequences. Improving our understanding of how ACEs influence one's ability to engage with and benefit from mental health supports (e.g., substance use treatment; interventions for caregivers) is necessary to inform treatment planning and implementation of such interventions. The present symposium integrates three studies. The first presentation examines the relationship between caregiver ACEs and family functioning and highlights the need for caregiver social support interventions to mitigate the influence of high stress on families. The following two presentations highlight the importance of community-based and culturally relevant treatment programming for Indigenous clients seeking mental health and substance use supports from a First Nations-led treatment facility in Northern Ontario. The first of these two final presentations demonstrates the relationship between ACEs and suicide-related behaviours (SRBs) and highlights the importance of access to wrap around supports within treatment in reducing SRBs. The final presentation explains the relationship between ACEs, physical health, and cultural connection, and highlights the importance of access to culturally-based interventions. The discussant will integrate themes across the studies to illustrate the importance of ensuring that community-based, culturally-appropriate, wrap around supports are available for individuals, families, and communities already impacted by ACEs, and for the prevention of the transmission of ACEs to future generations. Relevant implications for intervention and policy will be discussed.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99435, Presenting Papers: 101364, 101367, 101360 - Symposium

Evaluating the Association of Adverse Childhood Experiences, Connection to Culture, and Physical Health Among a Predominately Indigenous Substance-Use Treatment Seeking Population

Main Presenting Author: Skov, Brittany

Additional Authors: Toombs, Elaine ; Mushquash, Christopher

Abstract: *Individuals with a high number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) face elevated risks of chronic physical health problems (i.e., heart disease)(Hughes et al., 2017). ACEs are more prevalent among Indigenous populations (Toombs et al., 2022a), and these experiences are positively associated with chronic health conditions (Toombs et al., 2022b). The Indigenist Stress Coping Model (Walters and Simoni, 2002) proposes that cultural connection may mitigate the impact of trauma on physical health by fostering positive coping. However, research has not examined this model regarding ACEs and physical health. In the current community-based study, we will examine whether the association between ACEs and physical health conditions is moderated by connection to culture among a predominately Indigenous sample. Participants ($n = 363$) include individuals seeking substance use treatment at a First Nations organization. A logistic regression model (i.e., Bentley et al., 2022) will evaluate the relationship between ACEs, physical health, and cultural connection. It is expected that the relationship between ACEs and physical health will be buffered by a connection to culture. These results may have implications for preventing the incidence of physical health conditions among substance use treatment-seeking Indigenous peoples with ACEs.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101364 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99435)

The influence of childhood adversity and social support on the relationship between COVID stressors and family functioning

Main Presenting Author: Sloss, Imogen

Additional Authors: Wade, Mark ; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) can be passed onto future generations through complex biopsychosocial mechanisms; however, social support can reduce these negative outcomes. Most research on the intergenerational consequences of ACEs has overlooked family functioning as an outcome variable. The present study addresses this gap by examining the association between caregiver ACEs and family functioning, and the moderating role of social support. It is hypothesized that high social support will attenuate the association between caregiver ACEs and family functioning. Data come from a multinational non-clinical sample (n=310). Caregivers completed self-report measures to assess caregiver ACEs, social support, COVID stressors, and family dysfunction. Multiple regression analyses revealed a nonsignificant ACEs-by-social support interaction. However, there was a significant three-way interaction between COVID stressors, ACEs, and social support ($b = .01$, $SE = .004$, $p = .033$). When ACEs were low and average, but not high, social support buffered against the positive association between COVID stressors and family dysfunction. These findings highlight the importance of community-based and wraparound approaches, and caregiver social support interventions to mitigate the impact of high stress on families, particularly for caregivers with high ACEs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101367 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99435)

The relationship between adverse childhood experiences and suicide-related behaviours in Indigenous clients seeking substance use treatment

Main Presenting Author: Hicks, Lydia

Additional Authors: Toombs, Elaine ; Mushquash, Christopher

Abstract: Background: Indigenous populations in Canada are at higher risk of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) when compared to non-Indigenous populations. As ACEs increase, so do rates of substance use and suicide risk. In non-Indigenous populations, the presence of prior suicide-related behaviours (SRBs) signals a need for higher intensity services within substance use treatment. This research examined the relationship between ACEs and SRBs among Indigenous clients accessing substance use treatment. Methods: Two studies analyze data gathered from a community-based participatory research program at an Indigenous-led substance use treatment facility. In both studies, clients completed two surveys assessing SRBs and ACEs during five-week culturally-informed treatment programs. Results: ACEs and SRBs were high in both studies. In Study 1, specific ACEs (e.g., sexual abuse) were associated with higher odds of SRBs. In Study 2, results demonstrated that while most clients experienced suicide ideation at some point in their lifetime, most clients were not actively experiencing suicide ideation while in treatment. Impact: These results point towards the use of interventions that integrate ACE models in culturally appropriate ways, as well as the importance

of supporting further development and capacity within culturally- and strength-based programs that support mental wellbeing and life promotion.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101360 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99435)

THEME: PROFESSIONAL AND TRAINING ISSUES

Examining issues related to our discipline as a profession including accreditation, ethics, funding, training

12-Minute Talk

Assessing the clinical utility of a syndrome conceptualization of moral injury

Main Presenting Author: Houle, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Ashbaugh, Andrea ; Nazarov, Anthony; Richardson, J. Don

Abstract: Events which deeply violate one's core moral beliefs have been shown to impact mental health in various populations (e.g., military, refugees, nurses, child protection workers). Still, no study has empirically assessed the clinical utility of moral injury (MI). In a pilot study we examined how access to a MI syndrome description affects clinical decision-making. Clinicians in Canada were randomized into two groups (access to MI diagnosis or not). Participants provided diagnoses and treatment suggestions for cases consistent with PTSD, depression, and MI. They also answered structured questions on the clinical utility of MI. Access to the MI symptom set worsened diagnostic agreement for cases of PTSD and depression, but improved agreement for MI. Light's kappa showed fair agreement across cases in both groups. Cognitive interventions were most commonly endorsed for MI. Most clinicians agreed that MI is not properly addressed in current clinical practice, that the construct captures experiences not covered by existing diagnoses, and that the MI description fit with cases they currently see in practice. While most clinicians agree that MI is a clinically useful construct, further research is needed to inform how best to apply it in practice. A follow-up study using a revised MI syndrome description and additional vignettes is underway, with results to be presented in June 2024.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100635 - 12-Minute Talk

Cultural diversity program offerings and discrimination experiences according to Canadian clinical psychology graduate students

Main Presenting Author: Pishdadian, Sara

Co-Presenting Author: Samuel, Cara

Additional Authors: Collardeau, Fanie ; Ortiz, Drexler; Rowe, Shannen; Gunderson, Lisa ; Woodin, Erica

Abstract: Racial justice is a core component of human rights and social justice, foundational values in program accreditation (CPA, 2023). To our knowledge, Canadian clinical psychology graduate trainees' experiences in their programs in these areas have not been studied. To investigate this, a bilingual online study was conducted between May 2021-2022. Methodology included demographic, Likert-style, and open-ended questions, including the Racial Microaggressions Scale (Torres-Harding et al., 2012). Study participants included 105 current and recently graduated graduate students, 37% identifying as Black, Indigenous, Asian heritage or other Person of Colour (BIPOC). Results showed 92% of BIPOC students reported experiencing at least one racially discriminatory event and 100%

reported experiencing at least one racial microaggression in their programs. Students indicated that racial justice was not a core component of their training programs which lacked courses discussing racial in/justice (40%) or focusing on multicultural psychology or BIPOC communities (23%). We will present on training in racial justice in clinical psychology and Bayesian statistics exploring how training may be associated with BIPOC students' negative experiences. These study results indicate a need to support Canadian BIPOC trainees and for curriculum revisions to incorporate meaningful training on cultural diversity.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101497 - 12-Minute Talk

Exploring Biopsychosocial Correlates of Weight Bias in Psychology and Psychoeducation University Students

Main Presenting Author: Jeanningros, Alice

Co-Presenting Author: Maiano , Christophe

Additional Authors: Aimé, Annie ; Lavallière, Martin; Blackburn, Particia; Baillot, Aurélie

Abstract: Context: Investigating weight biases(WB) among future mental health professionals is essential for reducing WB. This study aims to explore biological, psychosocial, and behavioral factors contributing to WB in psychology and psychoeducation students. Method: 134 psychology and psychoeducation students in Quebec (average age=25.5±6.9 years; 88.8% females) completed online questionnaires covering WB dimensions (dislike, fear of fat, willpower), alongside sociodemographic characteristics, weight-related variables, body image, and lifestyle habits. Results: Multivariate analyses showed no associations with the dislike and willpower WB dimensions. Participants with higher fear of fat scores were self-identified women self-reporting overweight or with obesity, experiencing more stigmatization, displaying higher internalization of WB, lower body appreciation, and spending more time on social media ($R^2=.40$, p

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 101610 - 12-Minute Talk

Leading with Curiosity, Courage, Compassion, and Commitment: In Pursuit of Culturally Responsive and Affirming Leadership in Behavioural Health Education and Practice through Evidence-Based Professional Training

Main Presenting Author: Taylor, Aisha

Co-Presenting Author: Grier, Melanie

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Culturally responsive and affirming behavioural care crucially responds to marginalized clients' needs. Professional training to increase health providers' (e.g. clinical psychologists, counselors, therapists, behavioural analysts) use of these practices can reorient care approaches. However, little is known about which training activities best improve outcomes. This field study (1) details the development of an evidence-based culturally responsive and affirming behavioural health training program and (2) highlights the most effective training activities.

METHODS: A four-component training protocol was formed to improve participants' relevant knowledge, skills, and awareness. A 25-hour, five-day course was delivered to two cohorts of behavioural health students, and 39 participants completed all surveys. RESULTS: Participants found

perspective-taking and roleplay activities useful, and small group and dyadic discussions effective for integrating training content. Participants described increased knowledge and skills as training benefits. CONCLUSIONS/IMPACT: Evidence-based, multi-day training improves participant confidence and competence in delivering culturally responsive and affirming behavioural health services. Longitudinal measures will be used to explore impact over time. To better assess training efficacy, the course will be delivered to four more cohorts.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101425 - 12-Minute Talk

More Than Words: Nonverbal and Paralinguistic Behaviours in Clinical Practice with Children, Teens and Families

Main Presenting Author: Hamilton, Sierrah A

Additional Authors: Forouge, Mirisse ; Goldstein, Laura; Muller, T Robert

Abstract: *NONVERBAL BEHAVIOUR (NVB) COMPRISES THE MAJORITY OF ALL COMMUNICATION, AND YET THERE IS LITTLE FOCUS ON THIS AREA IN CLINICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY. THIS PRESENTATION INTRODUCES THE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOUR CHECKLIST (NBC), WHICH IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF CLIENT NVB IN A CLINICAL SETTING BASED ON RELIABLY OBSERVED NVBS CONSISTENT WITH EXISTING LITERATURE. THE NBC IS PROPOSED AS A CLINICAL TOOL TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF SALIENT ASPECTS OF CLIENT NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION (E.G., PAUSES, HUMOUR, USE OF PROTECTIVE OBJECTS) AND TO SUPPORT CLINICIANS IN APPROPRIATELY ATTUNING TO NVB DURING CLIENT INTERACTIONS. THE NBC IS A 12-ITEM CHECKLIST THAT CAN BE USED WITHIN ANY CLINICAL INTERACTION, INCLUDING CONSULTATION, ASSESSMENT, THERAPY, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. IN THIS PRESENTATION, THE NBC WILL BE OUTLINED, ALONG WITH A VIDEO DEMONSTRATION, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE USE AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE NBC WILL BE DISCUSSED. THE NBC'S VALUE AS A TOOL TO EXPLICITLY STUDY AND TEACH BOTH VERBAL AND NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF CLINICAL PRACTITIONERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100040 - 12-Minute Talk

Satisfaction with One's Family Law Attorney, Prior Intimate Partner Violence, and Mental Health for Court-Involved Mothers

Main Presenting Author: Sagoo, Sharan

Abstract: *Family court lawyers often play a critical role in both supporting and promoting safety among mothers exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) who are undergoing distressing legal processes. Although IPV survivors' satisfaction with legal processes has been explored in past research (Garner and Maxwell, 2009), extant research does not address the relationship between survivor's mental health and their experiences with their lawyers during family court processes. To fill this gap, this study seeks to identify the potential mediating roles of both duration of access to a lawyer and satisfaction with one's lawyer in the relationship between prior IPV exposure and mental*

health (i.e., depressive symptoms and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms) among 218 family court-involved mothers. Regression-based mediation analyses indicate that satisfaction with one's representation (but not duration of representation) mediates the association between IPV and both depressive and PTSD symptoms, respectively among IPV-exposed mothers. To ensure preparedness in working with the complexity of IPV related cases, it is essential that family court lawyers have training in IPV dynamics.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100461 - 12-Minute Talk

Therapeutic Relationship-Formation Processes in Short-term Individual Teletherapy Sessions with Youth Clients: Emerging Qualitative Evidence

Main Presenting Author: Domene, Jose F

Additional Authors: Socholotiu, Krista ; Altaf, Shanzey; Lysakowski, Katie

Abstract: In recent years, telepsychology has become an established mode of psychotherapy practice in Canada. The emerging evidence suggests that psychologists perceive the therapeutic relationship to be resilient in online settings, despite some distinct challenges to the process of forming the relationship with computer-mediated communication. Further, youth are commonly perceived as having a favourable inclination to telepsychology, yet research suggests great individual differences within this group. In this qualitative study, we used the Action-Project Method to explore the mechanisms through which six dyads of practitioners and youth clients jointly negotiated and developed their therapeutic relationship in the first session of short-term video-based online psychotherapy. Preliminary findings from our ongoing analysis revealed numerous actions that the dyads took to (a) mutually build rapport (with some distinctions between the counsellors' strategies and the clients' strategies) and (b) make the session beneficial for the client. The dyads' joint projects and goals for building the initial therapeutic relationship were also explored. The findings yield several recommendations that counselling psychologists and others engaged in telepsychology may benefit from and may wish to avoid in their first sessions of individual psychotherapy with youth.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99884 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

How can supervisors and supervisees implement CPA's 2023 telesupervision guidelines safely and effectively? A conversation session.

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Ed

Abstract: This conversation session will explore how supervisors and trainees can use telesupervision in safe and effective ways that are consistent with CPA's 2023 *Telepsychology Guidelines*. The pandemic lockdown forced many supervisors and supervisees to use telepsychology and telesupervision often with little preparation. This conversation session will begin with a brief overview of CPAs 2023 guidelines relevant to telesupervision. Implementing the guidelines effectively requires that supervision navigate two primary challenges: (a) ensuring that trainees are competent to engage in telepsychology and telesupervision, and (b) achieving a balance technical and competency

considerations with a relational focus. Participants will be invited to engage in brainstorming to consider how supervisors and supervisees can best achieve these goals by sharing (a) their own approaches to implementing telesupervision, as either a supervisor or supervisee, that have proven helpful (or difficult), or (b) indicating specific informational or training needs in this area. The importance of this topic arises from the centrality of clinical supervision as a form of professional training. Its current relevance is indicated by the increased (and continuing) use of telesupervision since the pandemic, the recent publication of the telepsychology guidelines, and the need to promote awareness of the guidelines.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99686 - Conversation Session

Unlearning Suicide Risk Assessment: What We've Been Doing Wrong for 40 Years and How to Fix It.

Main Presenting Author: Dubue, Jonathan

Abstract: Over the last decade we have learned that suicide is nearly impossible to predict and that our treatments lack effectiveness. These findings have disrupted our standards of training and practice in suicide prevention, yet psychologists in Canada have not yet implemented these changes. Currently, a majority of psychologists use information-gathering suicide risk assessments that prioritize risk factors and risk levels, both of which have been found to be clinically useless and potentially harmful. Instead, evidence suggests we shift towards collaborative therapeutic suicide risk assessments that supports the client's autonomy and respects their dignity. Given nearly all psychologists work with suicidal clients, and that the practice of suicide prevention is fraught with fears of liability, client death, and complicated grief, a group discussion is warranted to answer the question: How do we unlearn suicide risk assessment? In this round table conversation session, Dr. Jonathan Dubue will provide a brief primer on the suicide risk assessment evidence from the last 40 years, including a summary of psychologists' current practices, training, and experiences. Together, we will have paired discussions that lead to a group discussion focusing on how to leverage these data to effect policy change in your institutions.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99699 - Conversation Session

Y Can't They Right? Reflections on the State of Undergraduate Writing in Canada and the Effectiveness of an Intervention Aimed at Enhancing Research and Writing Skills Among Introductory Psychology Students

Main Presenting Author: Gelech, Jan M

Additional Authors: Gerrard, Angie ; Williamson, Linzi; Lawson, Karen

Abstract: Across provinces, institutions, and disciplines, Canadian professors are lamenting the state of undergraduate writing skills. Talks of a precipitous decline in the quality of students' writing over the last decade reflect a perceived gap between the skills of undergraduate students and the expectations of post-secondary instructors. In this brief presentation, we relate these lamentations to empirical research and consider the role introductory undergraduate courses could play in addressing academic skill deficiencies. As a case study, we reflect on the development, implementation, and

evaluation of a research and writing tutorial aimed at improving core research and writing competencies within an introductory psychology course at the University of Saskatchewan. The strengths and limitations of this approach are presented and the audience is invited to participate in a discussion of academic skill gaps within undergraduate psychology.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100390 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

"Not just clinical": Introduction to the many possible career paths in psychology

Moderator(s): Oliogu, Etinosa

Panelists: Khoury, Juliana; Desrosiers, Malika

Abstract: *PSYCHOLOGY IS A RICH AND DIVERSE FIELD WITH MANY DIVERGENT AREAS OF RESEARCH AND THEREFORE, MANY POTENTIAL CAREER PATHS FOR STUDENTS; HOWEVER, STUDENTS ARE OFTEN UNAWARE OF THE NUMEROUS PATHS AVAILABLE TO THEM OUTSIDE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. THE PROPOSED PANEL WILL COMPRIZE SIX CURRENT GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM VARIOUS SUBDISCIPLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY: NEUROPSYCHOLOGY; CLINICAL FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY; INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY; SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY; AND SOCIAL, COGNITIVE, OR DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY. EACH PANELIST WILL PROVIDE A SHORT OVERVIEW OF WHAT THEY ARE STUDYING AND WHAT THEIR CAREER OPTIONS ARE. ATTENDING STUDENTS WILL THEN HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASK THE PANELISTS QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR SUBFIELD, THEIR ACADEMIC JOURNEY WITHIN THEIR SUBFIELD, THEIR RESEARCH, AND THEIR CAREER PATHS. THIS PANEL WILL PROVIDE ATTENDEES, PARTICULARLY ATTENDING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, WITH A RICHER UNDERSTANDING OF THE BREADTH OF PSYCHOLOGY AS A FIELD, AND AN OVERVIEW OF SOME OF THE POTENTIAL RESEARCH AND CAREER AVENUES AVAILABLE TO THEM, BOTH NOVEL AND FAMILIAR.*

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99987 - Panel Discussion

Impactful Careers in the Public Sector: Strategies, Pitfalls, and Successes through the Lenses of Hospital and Health Centre Leaders

Moderator(s): Mothershill, Kerry

Panelists: Bieling, Peter; Farrell, Susan; McMain, Shelley

Abstract: *Psychologists in hospitals and health centres experience a wide range of professional trajectories as they navigate demands and opportunities across clinical, operational, fiscal, ethical, and inter-professional domains. The current situation is particularly complex, with unprecedented demands for service in public healthcare and private practice contexts alongside difficulties in recruiting and retaining Psychologists to provide those services. In this panel, we facilitate a discussion with four Psychologists who have navigated this complexity in the public sector to develop*

successful careers – having significant impacts in service design and delivery, education, and research domains. The panellists are Drs. Peter Bieling, Kim Corace, Susan Farrell, and Shelley McMain. Themes from these career narratives of leaders in our field will be drawn out to help guide others in hospitals and health centres as they strive to meet the unprecedented need for accessible and equitable psychological services.

Section: Psychologists in Hospitals and Health Centres

Session ID: 100452 - Panel Discussion

Navigating Academia: "What I Wish I Knew"

Additional Author: Desrosiers, Malika

Moderator(s): Nasseri, Anisa

Panelists: Oliogu, Etinosa ; Khoury, Juliana

Abstract: *SOMETIMES, THE MOST CHALLENGING ASPECT OF ACADEMIA IS NAVIGATING THE UNKNOWNS THAT CAN ONLY BE UNVEILED ONCE FULLY IMMersed IN THE FIELD. WHILE MANY FACETS OF ACADEMIA ARE BEST LEARNED THROUGH EXPERIENCE, RESULTING HINDSIGHT CAN FEEL LIKE TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE. MOREOVER, REGARDLESS OF OUR CURRENT STAGE, SUBSEQUENT STAGES OFTEN REQUIRE FURTHER CONTEXT. THE PROPOSED PANEL WILL FEATURE INDIVIDUALS IN SIX DISTINCT STAGES OF THEIR CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY: MASTERS STUDENT, DOCTORAL STUDENT, POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW, TENURED PROFESSOR, RECENT PROFESSIONAL, AND CLINICIAN, EACH OFFERING UNIQUE INSIGHTS AND TOGETHER PROVIDING A HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE ON THE JOURNEY THROUGH ACADEMIA. THE DISCUSSION WILL REVOLVE AROUND THE CENTRAL QUESTION: "WHAT DO YOU WISH YOU KNEW BEFORE EMBARKING ON A CAREER IN PSYCHOLOGY?" PANELISTS WILL SHARE THE INVALUABLE INSIGHTS THEY HAVE GATHERED THROUGH THEIR OWN EXPERIENCES AND THE LESSONS THEY WISH THEY HAD LEARNED SOONER, FOLLOWED BY A Q&A IN SO DOING, TOPICS TOUCHED ON WILL INCLUDE APPLYING TO AND NAVIGATING GRADUATE PROGRAMS, PREPARING FOR COMPREHENSIVE EXAMS, TRANSITIONING FROM GRADUATE STUDIES TO FACULTY POSITIONS AND SUSTAINING THESE ROLES, AND PURSUING CAREER PATHS OUTSIDE OF ACADEMIA. THIS PANEL IS DESIGNED TO HELP BRIDGE THE GAP OF "UNKNOWNS" THAT OFTEN HINDER PROGRESS IN ACADEMIA AND WILL EQUIP ATTENDEES WITH UNIQUE INSIGHTS TO HELP SHAPE THEIR JOURNEYS.*

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100777 - Panel Discussion

Opportunities and Challenges in School Psychology Training

Additional Author: Rinaldi, Christina

Moderator(s): Montgomery, Janine

Panelists: Ford, Laurie ; Cunningham, Todd; Shaw, Steven

Abstract: This panel will present information on current issues related to School Psychology training in Canada in light of ongoing mental health challenges of children and youth in schools and barriers to expanding training. Varied panelists from training programs across the nation will highlight the evidence of need to increase the number of school psychologists trained and articulate current opportunities and challenges. Consideration of student experiences will be presented to reveal key training considerations. Key themes include: ideal student to psychologist ratios and the current status, needs and considerations for doctoral training, innovations in practicum and internships, ongoing implications of Covid-19 on training and practicum, and recruiting diverse students for graduate training. This panel will also highlight how School Psychology programs are responding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and the Canadian Psychology's Association Response to these calls are being addressed and operationalized in training, as well as strategies to address Indigenous student training needs. Further, this session will highlight the important role school psychologists can play in social justice and equity. Finally, this session will offer an opportunity for attendees interested in collaborating further to address training challenges to indicate willingness to be part of future working groups. In summary, this session will highlight issues in increasing admissions to program and present innovative approaches to responding to contemporary training needs, with the ultimate goal of increasing mental health services to children and youth in schools. Additionally, participants will hear about novel training methods to ensure advocacy and social justice initiatives are well integrated into training.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101437 - Panel Discussion

Pathways for Success: Insights for Early Career Professional Development in Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Moderator(s): Gosselin Boucher, Vincent

Panelists: Rash, Joshua A.; Chu, Alanna; Garland, Sheila N.; Balsom, Ashley Anne

Abstract: Whether you're just starting your undergraduate or graduate studies or have just completed them, many students, trainees, interns, researchers, and professionals in health psychology and behavioural medicine experience unique challenges and stressors early in their careers. In contrast to more senior academics and professionals, those early in their careers often grapple with heightened emotional exhaustion linked to the demands of their new roles, transitions, and the inherent pressures of academia—match day, dissertation submission, job search. Compounding these challenges is the reported lack of access to professional resources among ECPs, particularly in areas like professional development. To shed light on these experiences and offer insights, our diverse panel will include professionals at different career levels. The panel will explore key topics related to professional development, including short-term and long-term career development plans, navigating research fundings, and fostering collaboration. How have professionals navigated these transitions? What insights can guide those in early career stages? These are the overarching questions our dynamic panel aims to answer, drawing from diverse experiences and perspectives. Join us for an engaging session promising actionable advice, meaningful dialogue, and contributions to understanding challenges and opportunities for emerging professionals.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99129 - Panel Discussion

Testing the Waters: Psychologists and the Tele-Assessment Dilemma

Moderator(s): Epp, Angela

Panelists: Colp, Mitch; Matchullis, Ryan; Pawluk, Chris; Lorentz, Brittany

Abstract: In this panel discussion, we delve into the landscape of psychological tele-assessment. Despite the seamless integration of tele-assessment in psychiatric practices for over four decades, psychologists have exhibited pronounced hesitancy. Unraveling the roots of this reluctance, the conversation specifically addresses the controversial nature of conducting online standardized testing with children and adolescents for diagnostic purposes. Adding a layer of complexity, the discussion delves into the diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), emphasizing the unique challenges posed by online assessments. The inability of psychologists to be physically present is particularly pertinent, considering that in-person testing is widely regarded as the gold standard. This nuance further underscores the intricate nature of tele-assessment in certain domains of psychological evaluation. By acknowledging the role of standardized testing in shaping the identity of psychologists, this panel aims to foster a nuanced understanding of the challenges linked to incorporating tele-assessment into established paradigms. It emphasizes the crucial need for a thoughtful dialogue within the psychological community, highlighting the imperative for adaptation while upholding the principles of rigorous, evidence-based assessment.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100315 - Panel Discussion

The Changing Landscape of Telepsychology: Critical Issues and Trends in Psychological Practice in Canada

Moderator(s): Church, Elizabeth

Panelists: Colp, Mitchell; Lints-Martindale, Amanda; Ford, Laurie; Cohen, Karen

Abstract: Following the abrupt shift to online practice during the Covid-19 pandemic, telepsychology now appears to be an accepted part of psychology practice in Canada. In a recent survey, 97% of respondents reported they incorporate telepsychology in their psychological services (Domene, 2023). In response to the changing landscape, the CPA Board approved Guidelines on Telepsychology in 2023. The Guidelines outline potential benefits and risks to virtual practice and guidelines regarding telepsychology practice in seven areas: ethics, equity and access, technical issues, assessment, intervention and consultation, education and training, and telesupervision. This symposium will begin with an overview of the Guidelines and then address critical and evolving issues for telepsychology. One paper will focus on teleassessment and how to foster a nuanced understanding of challenges associated with integrating teleassessment into established assessment paradigms. The second paper will outline the benefits and limitations of telepsychology in rural, northern, and remote settings, as well as considerations for psychologists telecommuting to these communities. The third presentation will highlight key considerations for enhancing training in light of the Guidelines and the 2023 CPA Accreditation Standards. The discussant will situate the presentations in the broader Canadian telehealth context.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100949 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"Basically just sick of moving": A Pilot Study of Canadian Psychology Internship Decision-Making

Main Presenting Author: Penner-Goeke, Lara C

Additional Authors: Hogan, Emily ; Cheung, Kristene; Clayton, Kylee; Theule, Jen

Abstract: Individuals from diverse backgrounds are greatly underrepresented among Canadian clinical and counselling psychologists. While inquiry into recruitment, retainment, and career achievement of underrepresented groups has increased in recent years, little attention has been paid to how the pre-doctoral internship may present challenges for underrepresented groups in these fields. Little is known about the decision-making process of students applying to pre-doctoral internships. In the current study, three doctoral students, matched to or currently completing pre-doctoral internships, were interviewed regarding personal and practical factors influencing their internship decision process. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis. Preliminary results identified themes of program fit, support for interns, impact on family members, relocation considerations, and financial concerns. Final results will elucidate the decision-making processes of doctoral students applying to pre-doctoral internships, revealing barriers and facilitators to a positive internship experience. These findings may help inform changes to the selection and matching process for pre-doctoral internships in clinical and counselling psychology, which may ultimately lead to greater representation of diverse individuals in these professions.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 101300 - Printed Poster

Beyond Verbal Expression: Introducing A Novel Method For Exploring Nonverbal and Paralinguistic Behaviours in Clinical Practice with Children, Teens and Families

Main Presenting Author: Hamilton, Sierrah A

Additional Authors: Goldstein, Laura ; Forouge, Mirisse; Muller, T Robert

Abstract: NONVERBAL BEHAVIOUR (NVB) COMPRIMES THE MAJORITY OF ALL COMMUNICATION, AND YET THERE IS LITTLE FOCUS ON THIS AREA IN CLINICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY. THIS PRESENTATION INTRODUCES THE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOUR CHECKLIST (NBC), WHICH IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF CLIENT NVB IN A CLINICAL SETTING BASED ON RELIABLY OBSERVED NVBS CONSISTENT WITH EXISTING LITERATURE. THE NBC IS PROPOSED AS A CLINICAL TOOL TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF SALIENT ASPECTS OF CLIENT NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION (E.G., PAUSES, HUMOUR, USE OF PROTECTIVE OBJECTS) AND TO SUPPORT CLINICIANS IN APPROPRIATELY ATTUNING TO NVB DURING CLIENT INTERACTIONS. THE NBC IS A 12-ITEM CHECKLIST THAT CAN BE USED WITHIN ANY CLINICAL INTERACTION, INCLUDING CONSULTATION, ASSESSMENT, THERAPY, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. IN THIS POSTER PRESENTATION, THE RATIONALE FOR AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS OF THE NBC WILL BE OUTLINED, AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE USE AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE NBC WILL ALSO BE

DISCUSSED. THE NBC'S VALUE AS A TOOL TO EXPLICITLY STUDY AND TEACH BOTH VERBAL AND NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF CLINICAL PRACTITIONERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100031 - Printed Poster

Communicating Assessment Results with Families, Educators, and Youth with Engaging and Culturally Responsive Assessment Summaries

Main Presenting Author: Ford, Laurie

Additional Authors: Nelson, Melanie ; Rahimi, Dorna; Nasseri, Anisa

Abstract: Psychoeducational assessments play a vital role in understanding students' functioning and determining their eligibility for services. Parents are often overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of the information shared by psychologists when communicating assessment findings. Consumers of assessments report experiencing difficulty understanding the information discussed by school psychologists during feedback meetings. This particularly true for families from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Further, families report dissatisfaction with the resulting written reports. This too is of even greater concern with families from diverse backgrounds. Consumer understanding of assessment results has critical implications when it comes to following recommendations, engaging in their child's learning (for a caregiver) and overall satisfaction with the assessment process. Taking into account consumer background, including cultural and language background, when delivering assessment results is a key component of a psychologist's job. The feedback meeting, where the results of the assessment are shared with consumers (caregivers, educators, child/youth/adult), can be an emotional and complex experience, particularly for the family. Effectively conducting feedback meetings are essential for providing accurate information about the clients's needs, motivating families and clients to seek support, and for empowering educators (in the case students) of ways to support the child in functional ways. Consumer experiences in the feedback meeting determine understanding of and adherence to the psychologists' recommendations, and thus impact the clients access to support. Based on both research and practice, we have developed an approach to use in feedback sessions through summary sheets that serve as a flexible tool for facilitating effective and efficient feedback meetings. At the core of successful feedback meetings is the presentation of assessment results in a clear and understandable manner. To do this, our approaches emphasizes the elimination of jargon and technical language, while presenting information in a clear manner that is tailored to the parents' context in culturally responsive and meaningful ways. Coupled with this approach we will further present considerations on what makes a successful feedback conference. By incorporating the summary sheets into psychological assessments, we aim to improve the overall quality of feedback conferences, facilitating better understanding, engagement, relationship building and decision-making for our clients.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101496 - Printed Poster

Exploring Intentions to Conceive among Female Clinical Psychology Doctoral Trainees

Main Presenting Author: Arwini, Anas
Co-Presenting Author: Balsom, Ashley

Additional Author: Gordon, Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Doctoral studies often take place over years when there is a general pressure to start a family. However, graduate students delay having children—risking age-related infertility and involuntary childlessness—and little research looks at why female clinical psychology doctoral trainees delay having a child.* **METHODS:** *A total of 610 female clinical psychology doctoral trainees residing in Canada or the United States completed an online survey examining demographics, reproductive health history, psychological outcomes, supports, and values.* **Hierarchical multiple regressions were employed to determine what factors predict intentions to conceive during graduate school.** **RESULTS:** *Age and family income were predictive of intentions to conceive during graduate school ($p < .001$), but unique factors include perceived compatibility of graduate school and parenthood ($p < .001$), partner support ($p = .002$), and rejection of a childfree lifestyle construct ($p < .001$).* **CONCLUSIONS:** *In addition to graduate students' perception of parenthood in doctoral training and partner support, systemic barriers and biological realities play a crucial role in family planning. Exploring the experiences of those who decide to conceive during graduate training is vital to understanding how to address barriers that may impact reproductive needs of female clinical psychology doctoral students.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101459 - Printed Poster

Graduate Students' Experiences of Online and In-person Counsellor Education During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Domene, Jose F

Additional Authors: Chiang, Chao-Mei ; Charania, Farah; Cheng, Yung-Chieh

Abstract: *Prior to 2019, most counselling and counselling psychology training programs in Canada relied on in-person instruction and training. During the COVID-19 pandemic, programs were forced to rapidly shift to teaching online. This shift has led to entire cohorts of trainees being educated using a mix of online and in-person courses. Building on literature from other countries (Snow et al., 2018; Snow and Coker, 2020), this mixed methods study explored counselling graduate students experiences of learning online and in person during this time period. Using an online survey, quantitative and qualitative data were collected from a sample of 48 graduate students in graduate counselling degree programs from across Canada. Nonparametric statistical analyses revealed that students reported higher levels of learning and satisfaction in their in-person courses than in their online courses, with the size of this effect being the most pronounced for skills courses. A post-positivist content analysis was conducted on participants' responses to open-ended questions about their experiences in their online and in-person courses. The qualitative findings largely mirrored the quantitative results, although many participants also provided specific suggestions for ways to improve teaching, especially online teaching. Impacts for training programs considering ongoing online teaching are considered.*

Section: Counselling Psychology
Session ID: 99885 - Printed Poster

Navigating Complexity: Instructor Perspectives on Teaching About Effect Sizes in Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Unelli, Amylyn
Co-Presenting Authors: O'Hagan, Fergal; Peters, Kevin

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: As quantitative methods and analyses have become more complex, so has the demand on statistics instructors to include more complex concepts advocated by open science practices (e.g., effect sizes) in addition to the traditional concepts of null hypothesis significance testing (NHST). Part of this movement stems from the increasing recognition of the limitations of NHST and how effect sizes may help address them. The goal of our research is to explore how statistics instructors think and teach about effect sizes in their courses as there is currently no theoretical framework that captures these perspectives. METHODS: Thematic analysis of transcripts from three focus groups and individual follow-up interviews of undergraduate statistics instructors ($N=17$ in total) who have taught statistics in a psychology department at least once over the past five years. Questions focused on current practices for choosing general course content, views on effect sizes, and approaches and challenges for teaching about effect size. RESULTS: Analysis revealed influences on instructor decision-making at three levels: student-centric (e.g., the need to meet students where they are at), instructor-centric (e.g., pedagogy development as reflective practice), and discipline/institutional-centric (e.g., academic freedom vs. consensual decision making within departments). CONCLUSIONS: Contemporary statistics instructors balanced evolving student needs and growing institutional/disciplinary constraints while adhering to their own pedagogical values and practices about effective teaching. ACTION/IMPACT: Recognizing the importance of statistics education in psychology, departments, institutions, and associations need to support instructors with resources and facilitate a community of practice for instructors.*

Section: Quantitative Methods
Session ID: 100720 - Printed Poster

Review Session

A Delicate Balance: The intersection between your professional obligations and your private conduct

Main Presenting Author: McKenna, Andrew
Co-Presenting Author: Tamrat , Wudassie

Abstract: *Regulators of psychologists and psychological associates are mandated to ensure that their members do not engage in conduct that calls into question their suitability to be a licensed health care professional or could negatively impact on the reputation and standing of the profession. This mandate often leads to regulators investigating and sanctioning members for conduct that is not directly related to the practice of psychology. In this presentation, using actual cases as examples, we will review: * the tools available to regulators to investigate “private” activity, * the potential consequences that can flow if your regulator believes your “private” conduct is of concern: and * tips and recommendation to mitigate against the risk of an investigation into your private conduct.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 102305 - Review Session

Retention in School Psychology: An Ontario Perspective

Main Presenting Author: Cunningham, Todd

Co-Presenting Author: Moody, Courtney

Abstract: This presentation examines the retention of school psychologists in Ontario's public education system. Despite increased training programs, challenges in retaining these professionals within school boards remain. Our talk, which includes a case analysis from an Ontario program and insights from psychology department directors, as well as input from doctoral school psychology trainees, reveals a gap between trained competencies and their practical application. Key themes include the limited scope of practice within school boards, which often pushes psychologists towards private practice for broader skill utilization, lack of promotion of the school psychology field in undergraduate programs, school psychology graduate training programs, current psychology training programs in Canada focus on PhD where students indicated they do not want a career in academia. We will discuss implications for retention strategies, emphasizing the need to align professional development with psychologists' full range of competencies, or provide flexible work schedules that allow school psychologists to work beyond the board to fully engage their competencies. This research advocates for systemic changes to enhance career satisfaction and effectiveness in public education.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101430 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Balancing power: Considerations for culturally safe neuropsychological practice

Main Presenting Author: Gale, Reagan M

Co-Presenting Author: Danto, David

Abstract: This talk will introduce the concept of cultural safety in the context of neuropsychological practice in Canada. Indigenous people in Canada experience profound health inequalities, perpetuated and maintained in part by institutions that prioritize Western ways of knowing. These institutions include the systems in which Canadian neuropsychologists are trained and in which they practice. Unsurprisingly, Indigenous knowledge keepers, elders, scholars, psychologists, and clients have shared how conventional approaches to assessment may be harmful (if not oppressive) to Indigenous people. We will review these criticisms, including discussion of positivistic "brain-behaviour" relationships. We will then present the practice of cultural safety, which extends beyond cultural sensitivity (understanding the role and importance of the culture of the client) and cultural competence (the ability to provide psychological services in ways that are culturally sensitive and relevant to the client) as a possible response. Cultural safety considers the historic context of healthcare in Canada, ongoing systemic racism, and seeks to empower the client in relation to the psychologist. At their core, culturally safe approaches emphasize understanding power imbalances and the context of colonization as factors limiting clinical effectiveness with Indigenous clients. In this presentation, we will invite attendees to consider ways to equalize power between the neuropsychologist and client, and offer suggestions based on study, literature, and experience.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100299 - Section Featured Speaker Address

*Psychological Care Within Rural, Northern, and Remote Canadian Communities:
Navigating Overlapping Relationships*

Main Presenting Author: Lints-Martindale, Amanda

Additional Authors: Schroeder, Meadow ; Carlson, AnnaMarie; Dean, Merril; Goodwin, Shelley; Hutchings, Veronica M. M.

Abstract: *Provision of psychological care within Rural, Northern, and Remote (RNR) Canadian communities necessitates being comfortable with being visible within the community. For individuals who live and work within RNR communities, overlapping relationships are unavoidable, and can create challenges for psychologists. The CPA Code of Ethics provides guidance on ethical navigation of dual roles and relationships, and the CPA Committee on Ethics sought to update this guidance specific to RNR communities. To this end, a working group was established consisting of psychologists who live and work in RNR communities. This presentation will review the literature as it relates to overlapping roles within psychological service provision for RNR, and provide an overview of completed work by the working group. Opportunity to discuss implications for RNR practice will be provided through the use of vignettes that illustrate common dual relationships that exist for psychologists practicing within RNR communities.*

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 100928 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Understanding the Impact of Racism on Black Psychologists (and What to Do about It!)

Main Presenting Author: Williams, Monnica

Abstract: *Psychologists of color are not immune to experiences of racism, and Black psychologists in Western contexts must routinely confront racism in their everyday lives. Anti-Black racism is experienced in multiple forms, which includes individual acts of racism (both overt and covert) and institutional racism, whereby racist outcomes are observed in the workplace despite putative race-neutral policies. This presentation will help participants better understand challenges facing Black psychologists, in terms of racial stressors and psychological correlates, and how they can be supported in their roles. Using real life examples, this presentation will discuss racism in clinical and academic settings. It will describe the common sequelae of ongoing racism, e.g. racial stress and trauma, which often meets clinical criteria for PTSD. Also discussed will be the shortcomings of workplace supports that may actually exacerbate racial stress and trauma when they fail to help navigate or resolve racism on the job (e.g., HR, human rights officers, ombudsmen, etc). The presentation will discuss how to deal with microaggressions in different contexts, based on one's relationship to the perpetrator. It will conclude with a discussion of functional coping strategies, routes to empowerment, and the Imperative of self-care.*

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101559 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

Are We Ready for Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy? A Survey of Canadian Mental Healthcare Providers' Beliefs about Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy, Legalization, and Confidence to Discuss With Clients

Main Presenting Author: Atlas, Maya

Additional Authors: Schlagintweit, Hera E; Wagner, Anne C

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Psychedelic-assisted therapy (PaT) may be an effective treatment for various mental health disorders (Wheeler and Dyer, 2020), and provider beliefs may impact PaT delivery (Nielson and Guss, 2018). Yet little is known about Canadian providers' beliefs about PaT. *METHODS:* A cross-sectional online survey of Canadian mental healthcare providers/trainees, conducted from 2021- 2023. *RESULTS:* 52.4% ($n=206$) of providers had used psychedelics, 41.2% ($n=162$) were psychedelic-naïve, 6.7% ($n=25$) did not disclose (removed from analyses). Most believed PaT was a promising treatment for trauma-related disorders (77.2%), depression (75.8%), and anxiety (60.3%). 80% believed psychedelics should be legalized within therapy. Yet, most lacked confidence to answer client questions about PaT (58.1%), provide recommendations (70%), or facilitate referrals (70.1%). Greater self-reported knowledge about PaT ($\tau_1 = 0.48-0.63$) and past psychedelic use ($\tau_2 = 0.19-0.20$) predicted all areas of confidence ($p < .001$). *CONCLUSIONS:* Most believed PaT could be effective, but lacked confidence to discuss with clients. Past psychedelic use predicted confidence, suggesting the impact of lived experience or bias. Self-reported knowledge predicted confidence, highlighting the importance of education. *ACTION/IMPACT:* To improve client care, efforts must be mobilized to educate providers about PaT.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100251 - Snapshot

Investigating the Relationship between Psychotherapists' Difficulties in Emotion Regulation and Facilitative Interpersonal Skills (FIS)

Main Presenting Author: Cooper, Max B

Additional Authors: Di Bartolomeo, Alyssa A; Westra, Henny A; Alter, Udi; Olson, David A; Boritz, Tali

Abstract: *The Facilitative Interpersonal Skills (FIS) Task is among the best supported measures for predicting therapist effectiveness, but little is known about which therapist characteristics underlie or converge with these skills. Failure to find reliable co-variates has even led some to suggest that FIS may actually not index interpersonal skills, but rather emotion regulation. However, no research has empirically examined this. We therefore investigated the relationships between therapists' self-reported Difficulties in Emotion Regulation (DERS) and FIS. Seventy-four psychotherapists completed the DERS measure and FIS task. Two analyses were conducted: first, linear regression analysis found no significant linear relationship between DERS and FIS, $F(1, 72) = 2.80$, $p = .10$. Second, an exploratory analysis mimicked canonical FIS studies by dividing therapists into high- and low-FIS groups and testing for group differences. This latter analysis found notable and significant differences in DERS between high-FIS ($M = 63.2$, $SD = 14.3$) and low-FIS ($M = 70.6$, $SD = 11.5$)*

therapists, $t(61) = 4.4$, $p = .018$. Findings may have intriguing implications for the impact of therapist emotion regulation on skill performance. These also echo findings in the literature on therapist effects that highlight reliable groupwise differences between therapists at high and low extremes of performance.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100970 - Snapshot

Retired Teacher Perceptions of School Psychologists' Roles: Insights and Recommendations from Prince Edward Island

Main Presenting Author: McGonnell, Melissa

Additional Authors: Ford, Nathan ; King, Sara

Abstract: Psychology training and practice is based on six areas of competency; however, school psychologists report having relatively narrow roles, focused primarily on assessment, and that they would like to expand to their full scope of practice. It is relatively complex for individual school psychologists to advocate for practice expansion within the education system, but their advocacy efforts could be assisted by teachers who were supportive of expanded roles for school psychologists. Gaining support from teachers would be predicated on teachers having a thorough understanding of the potential contributions school psychologists could be making if they practiced to their full scope. This pilot study explored perceptions of school psychologists' roles in a small sample ($N = 5$) of retired teachers with extensive experience in the school system in Prince Edward Island with the goal of increasing our knowledge of their understanding of school psychology practice. In individual interviews, retired teachers reported developing increased familiarity with school psychologists' roles across their careers and provided insights about how about where and how they thought their skills could better be used. Recommendations for advocacy by school psychologists and through training programs and school administration are discussed.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101185 - Snapshot

The Safe and Effective Use of Clinician Humour in Psychotherapy: A Thematic Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Stone, Geoffrey

Additional Author: Gazzola, Nicola

Abstract: Humour can enhance psychotherapy, if therapists use it with clients in a respectful manner (Middleton, 2007). Laughter has myriad health benefits, and is associated with reduced depression, increased self-esteem, and lower perceived levels of stress (Eckstein et al., 2003). Using humour can strengthen the therapeutic alliance, reduce clients' defensiveness, help clients gain self-awareness, broaden their perspectives, and encourage flexibility in clients' thoughts and behaviours (Hussong and Micucci, 2020). However, there is a lack of research on humour in psychotherapy, and clinical training in its use (Franzini, 2001). This qualitative study aimed to examine how psychotherapists use humour in their therapy sessions, what contexts they perceive the use of humour as being appropriate and beneficial, and what contexts they perceive as being potentially harmful. A semi-structured

interview protocol was used to interview seven experienced Canadian psychotherapists and psychologists. Main findings from the thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2012) will be discussed in a short five-minute presentation in light of using humour safely and effectively in the process of psychotherapy (i.e., to maximize the benefits and minimize the potential harm on the client). Further, the findings have implications for clinical training and supervision as well as future research.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100240 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Educational/School Psychology: Tools and Ethical Considerations

Main Presenting Author: Cunningham, Todd

Abstract: This presentation explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into educational and school psychology to support students with learning disabilities, ADHD, and executive functioning challenges. We examine AI's role in providing personalized assistance for reading, language exercises, and vocabulary development. The use of AI in enhancing comprehension, facilitating written expression, and improving organization skills is discussed. Additionally, we address the potential of AI as a supplementary tool in educational settings, balancing its benefits against the risks of overreliance and skill development hindrance. Ethical concerns, including data privacy and accessibility, are critically analyzed. Participants engage in hands-on experience with AI tools, gaining practical insights into their application. The objective is to equip educational psychologists with a comprehensive understanding of AI tools for informed integration into their practice, thereby enriching support for students with learning challenges.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99988 - Workshop

"Accreditation Panel Site Visitor Workshop // Atelier pour visiteurs d'installatin du jury d'agrément "

Main Presenting Author: Madon, Stewart

Abstract: This workshop is intended for CPA members who are interested in serving as a site visitor for the CPA Accreditation Panel. Site visits are an essential and integral part of the accreditation and re-accreditation process and, to this end, the CPA is dependent upon the volunteerism of professionals and academics to serve as site visitors. The workshop will include instruction on how to prepare for and conduct a site visit for the Panel, as well as practice in engaging in a mock site visit. All faculty and staff of professional psychology doctoral and internship training programmes are encouraged to become trained as site visitors. Please note that this workshop requires pre-registration. Cet atelier s'adresse aux membres de la SCP qui souhaitent devenir des visiteurs d'installatoin pour le compte du Jury d'agrément de la SCP. Les visites d'installatoin sont essentielles et font partie intégrante du processus d'agrément et de renouvellement de l'agrément; la SCP dépend donc de l'implication bénévole de professionnels et d'universitaires qui acceptent d'agir comme visiteurs d'établissement. Les participants apprendront comment préparer et effectuer une visite d'établissement pour le Jury d'agrément, et auront l'occasion de s'exercer à l'aide d'une simulation

de visite d'établissement. Tous les professeurs et le personnel des programmes de doctorat et d'internat en psychologie professionnelle sont encouragés à recevoir une formation de visiteur d'établissement. Veuillez noter que, pour participer à cet atelier, il faut s'être inscrit au préalable.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 102772 - 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; LaChapelle, Diane

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 Residency Fair and is co-sponsored by the CPA and the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP).

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100241 - Workshop

Essential characteristics of first responder therapists: Cultural competence for therapists working with first responders including the military.

Main Presenting Author: Erickson, W. Paul

Abstract: The need for therapists who can work effectively with first responders including the military has never been greater. This presentation will explore what it means to be a culturally competent first responder therapist, and what characteristics are essential in order to work effectively with these populations.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 101483 - Workshop

How to read and actually understand a meta-analysis

Main Presenting Author: Helmus, Maaike

Abstract: As evidence-based practitioners, it's important to know what the research says. And there's no greater feeling than searching the literature and finding a recent meta-analysis that summarizes all the studies on your topic. But, there is considerable variability in the quality of meta-analyses, particularly in finding, coding, and analysing information. Meta-analyses also report different types of statistics and graphs than you normally see in other research studies. This training is intended for anyone who reads meta-analysis papers. Participants will learn key concepts and definitions to help understand and critically evaluate the information presented in a meta-analysis. People with stats-anxiety in particular are encouraged to attend. We will go through and discuss several examples of published meta-analyses so people will feel better equipped to read them in future.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100987 - Workshop

Thesis Time-Management: Getting and Staying on Track

Main Presenting Author: Haji, Reeshma

Abstract: This workshop is open to anyone who is looking to stay on track with long-term projects and is particularly focused toward graduate students and students who will be completing an honours thesis next year. We will be talking about how to think about your project in a way that allows you to realistically plan your time for completing its components. Additionally, we will be discussing strategies to manage other parts of life while doing this and lifestyle habits that can set you up for success. We will also delve into obstacles that can hinder your progress and how to tackle them. Finally, we will also be talking about strategies for staying on track, including for those who ABD (All but Dissertation). Format will be participatory and interactive, and there will be an opportunity to join an online community for future peer support. Dr. Haji supervised many undergraduate and graduate theses during her 12 years as a full-time university faculty member at Laurentian University where she was Associate Professor in the Psychology Department. She works with student and non-student clients through her time-management and academic coaching business, Thesis Doctor Inc., and continues to teach and supervise students in her role as an Adjunct Professor.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100942 - Workshop

Symposium

Advancing Rural and Northern Psychology in Canada: Insights, Community-Building, and Future Directions

Moderator(s): King, Sara

Abstract: Psychologists practicing in rural and northern Canada face challenges not experienced by their counterparts in more urban or southern areas. Therefore, it is essential to investigate and understand the issues that are unique to psychological practice in non-urban and/or northern settings to ensure these professionals can be adequately supported. In 2023-24, the Section on Rural and Northern Psychology, in collaboration with researchers from Mount Saint Vincent University, delivered a series of CPA-approved online workshops to support and enhance psychology practices in rural and northern Canada. The objectives of the current symposium are: (1) to address the unique training needs and challenges of rural psychologists, with an emphasis on specialized support and development; (2) to describe online learning communities' role(s) in professional growth and

competency in rural and northern psychology practice; and (3) to describe strategies for sustainable rural and northern psychology practice, with a focus on networking and professional development for the Rural and Northern Section. A panel of educational, school, and clinical psychologists and graduate students will integrate these insights and discuss implications for strengthening rural and northern practice to enhance and support crucial mental health care delivery for Canadians in underserved areas.

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 100228, Presenting Papers: 100379, 100380, 100378 - Symposium

Empowering Rural Psychologists: Advancing Mental Health Services Through Collaborative Professional Development

Main Presenting Author: Ritchie, Krista

Co-Presenting Author: Peyton, Abigail

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: In rural, remote and northern Canada, the evolving field of psychology emphasizes the need for continuous learning and adaptation. This study investigates how professional development communities through an online platform can enhance mutual learning and competency among rural psychologists. The goal of this work is to leverage collaborative learning to overcome isolation and practice challenges. RESEARCH QUESTIONS: Does participation in professional development communities lessen self-perceived competency gaps? Does an online community for professional development achieve its learning goals according to those attending? What is the mental well-being of rural, remote and northern psychologists? METHOD: Informed by a needs assessment of rural and northern psychologists and effective online learning principles, the study involves a multiple-methods analysis of observations and anonymous participant survey responses regarding their learning experiences and well-being. RESULTS: Initial findings describe the effectiveness of online communities in promoting professional growth and interactive engagement among rural psychologists, identifying key strategies for continuous learning and development. ACTION/IMPACT: The study's outcomes are poised to improve mental health service delivery in rural areas, fostering a strong professional network. These insights are expected to guide policy and educational reforms, enhancing implementation science applications in rural healthcare.*

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 100379 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100228)

Grand Rounds & Watercooler Conversations: Where Do We Go From Here?

Main Presenting Author: Hutchings, Veronica

Abstract: *Given the results from our studies and as we near the end of the funding, we as a section need to decide how we move forward. Based on the emerging themes, including improving interconnection between rural psychologists across Canada, developing professional development that is tailored to rural and northern practice, and the efficacy of meeting in online environments, the section chair will explore recommendations coming out of the research to solicit feedback from our membership on what is needed to improve sustainability for psychological practice in rural and northern Canada. A brief summary of the work needed to continue the series will be presented prior to outlining various options for the future including continuing the series via applying for another grant to expand the current research project and relying on speakers to donate their time and identify volunteers to oversee the administration of the program. Attendees will be invited to participate in a*

discussion about next steps and how the section should move forward given what has been learned to date.

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 100380 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100228)

Training and Networking Needs for Rural and Northern Psychologists: Addressing Unique Challenges in Canadian Mental Health Services

Main Presenting Author: Barker, Conor

Co-Presenting Author: Hall, Julia

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* Rural Canada faces a mental health crisis, with disparities in mental health conditions and service accessibility across urban and rural areas. Rural psychologists, often the sole regulated mental health clinicians in these areas, grapple with unique challenges, including role confusion, isolation, and burnout. Our study aims to address these issues by qualitatively reviewing the nature and needs for competent practice of psychology in rural and northern regions of Canada. *RESEARCH QUESTIONS.* What are the unique features of psychological practice in rural Canada? What are the training needs for these psychologists? How are psychologists incorporating creative practices into their approach to rural psychological work? *METHOD.* A thematic Delphi process was undertaken comprising 10 psychologists working in rural and northern areas in Canada. Interview questions included topics including challenges in clinical competency, continuing competency needs, and use of creative practices. *RESULTS.* Preliminary findings signal a need for enhanced networking among rural psychologists, acknowledging their complex roles, and creating learning opportunities tailored to rural and northern Canadas unique contexts. *ACTION/IMPACT.* This research underscores the importance of developing communities of practice to sustain clinical competency among rural psychologists, potentially shaping educational frameworks to better support these essential healthcare providers in rural Canada.

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 100378 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100228)

Anti-Blackness and Anti-Black Racism in Psychology

Moderator(s): Cole, Ester

Abstract: Although there is a growing need for professional psychology, there are anti-Black racist barriers that impede the successful practice and training of Black psychologists in Canada. Without a doubt, these challenges have fueled inequitable mental health outcomes for Black families and communities. The purpose of this symposium is to provide insights into anti-Blackness (anti-Black racism) in professional psychology and the implications of colonial structures on the successful training of Black psychologists in Canada. The first presentation will highlight the shortfalls of equity initiatives, including Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI), which apply a one-fit-size approach to anti-Black racism in Canada. The authors will also comment on the ongoing ignorance of Canada's anti-Blackness in psychology by addressing marginal awareness and anti-Black racist barriers in psychology. The second presentation, which utilizes a life history framework, will delve into how colonial structures hinder the successful training of Black psychologists in Canada. Finally, the third presentation will explore how developmental and intersectional frameworks inform anti-racist clinical psychological practice. Overall implications for clinical training and practice, research, and policy will be discussed.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101527, Presenting Papers: 101547, 101554, 101543 - Symposium

Anti-Racist Approaches to Clinical Practice with Black Children and Families

Main Presenting Author: Iwenofu, Linda

Abstract: Anti-Black racism is a social determinant of health that fuels inequitable mental health outcomes for Black children and youth. There is a growing expectation that professionals in psychology recognize racism's impact on Black client populations and take steps to address it effectively in clinical practice. However, there is a dearth of available literature and resources to guide practitioners who serve children and families specifically, in applying anti-racist approaches. Using a developmental and intersectional framework, this author explores key theory and concepts that inform anti-racist clinical psychological practice, the role of anti-Black racism in the development of childhood psychological problems, and interventions to promote anti-racist practice with young Black children and families.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101547 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101527)

Canadian Psychology Lacks Traction in Addressing Anti-Blackness

Main Presenting Author: Hassan, Sabrina

Co-Presenting Author: Maeder, Evelyn

Abstract: Despite wider-spread consciousness of racism and specifically anti-Blackness in professional psychology, there is distinctly lagging progress toward racial equity and racial justice in Canadian psychology. The authors suggest that aspects of the Canadian context contribute to this issue. Specifically, while there is now marginally greater awareness of Indigenous history and anti-Indigenous oppression in Canada, there is ongoing ignorance regarding Canada's anti-Blackness and Black history, which allows Canadians to maintain their view that anti-Black racism is not a problem in Canada. Additionally, with our multicultural context comes multiple equity-deserving groups, and a tactic and result of racial oppression is to situate racial groups in competition with one another as they strive for recognition, resources, and justice. There persists a gap in general knowledge regarding dynamics of anti-Blackness and White supremacy, and ways these (together with patriarchy) underpin most types of marginalization and oppression. Efforts toward racial equity remain nascent despite centuries-long history of oppression, and recent efforts are often encapsulated within general "DEI" initiatives that risk an ineffective "one-sizefits-all" approach; anti-Black racism is rarely a specific priority focus of equity-related work in Canada. Another key issue that is often not discussed is the ongoing individual perception that equity-related interventions mean "losing" something for oneself or one's community, which is damaging when persons holding this perception are the majority – or only – voices with decision-making power. Addressing these issues directly may be part of the way forward in eradicating anti-Blackness and dismantling racist systems and structures in Canadian psychology.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101554 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101527)

Implications of Colonial Structures on The Training of Black Psychologists in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Aryee, Edna

Abstract: Whether trained in Canada or abroad, there is an inadequate examination of the traumagenic disposition of colonialism on Black Psychologists in Canada. My focus on conceptualizing colonial structures in Psychology stems from my anecdotal observation and lived experience as a trainee Black Psychologist in Canada. Canadian cultural trauma researchers, including Kirmayer (2014), describe trauma “as historical oppression, cultural suppression, and colonization toward massive groups of people and the subsequent cumulative and ongoing harms and injustice on their lifespan and across generations.” Without a doubt, we can agree that the training of a Psychologist in Canada is a daunting process, and even more complicated for Black trainees. Gatekeeping in admissions, supervision, clinical training, and mentorship are some of the identifiable colonial structures that hinder the training of Black Psychologists in Canada. In my presentation, I will unveil how the trauma of colonialism shows itself through our clinical journey and daily professional activities such as, impediments in career advancements, our growing responsiveness and understanding of the personal, intergenerational, and collective trauma. Finally, through our dialogue and exploration during the presentation, I hope we can become more informed on these colonial issues and effortlessly seek adequate intervention in dismantling these structures in Canada such as building partnerships with stakeholders, making The CPA more accountable in the training of Black Psychologists, as well as promoting individual and collective healing of Black Psychologists traumatized/wounded from these structures.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101543 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101527)

Climate Justice, Advocacy and Social Responsiveness in Canadian Psychology

Moderator(s): Maranzan, Amanda

Abstract: The climate emergency is a public health emergency that disproportionately impacts communities that are already most vulnerable. Contributing to mitigating the climate emergency is a social justice imperative and consistent with Canadian psychology ethical guidelines. The urgency and gravity of the situation lead the UN Secretary General to implore “... our world needs climate action on all fronts: everything, everywhere, all at once.” Psychologists in academic, training and clinical roles hold privileged positions and platforms. While recognition of the relevance of the climate emergency in professional psychology (particularly in clinical roles), has been relatively recent, the centrality of advocacy and social responsiveness is consistent with a growing emphasis in professional training accreditation standards. The current symposium will outline the manner in which different members of the Psychology learning community have incorporated social justice advocacy, particularly climate justice advocacy, into their practice. Perspectives of a doctoral student, a residency Director of Training and clinician and an academic and Director of Clinical Training will be considered. The symposium will offer examples, tools and discussion for the broader psychology community, including when faced with limited time and financial resources.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101649, Presenting Papers: 101674, 101658, 101660 - Symposium

Climate Justice and Advocacy in Clinical and Training Contexts

Main Presenting Author: Houlding, Carolyn

Abstract: *The climate crisis is a public health emergency with substantial direct and indirect mental health consequences and significant human rights implications. Individuals with certain neuropsychiatric conditions are particularly vulnerable. Actively addressing climate justice within a professional role is consistent with Canadian psychology ethical and training accreditation standards, where human rights and social justice are identified as foundational values and advocacy and leadership as professional competencies. Psychologists occupy relatively privileged positions within institutions (e.g. universities, hospitals) as administrators, researchers and clinicians, and in relation to students as supervisors and teachers. They are highly trained, networked, can be ‘trusted voices’, enjoy job security and have access to platforms for advocacy. They are positioned to operationalize new advocacy standards in relation to climate and social justice and arguably have an ethical obligation to do so. Practical suggestions and examples of operationalising climate justice advocacy in clinical and training contexts will be presented, including where time or resources are limited. Psychologists in their various professional roles and in applying professional skills should be encouraged to engage in climate justice advocacy. This presentation will provide examples and tools to learn to do so.*

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101674 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101649)

Student Advocacy for Climate Justice in the University Context

Main Presenting Author: Barnett, Mackenzie

Abstract: *The climate emergency disproportionately impacts indigenous and racialized people and is inextricably linked to other social justice issues. Further, the climate crisis uniquely impacts younger people (including psychology trainees) who have little institutional power and who must plan their futures under the shadow of ensuing catastrophe. Psychology students who engage in climate justice activism face a dilemma. In contrast to some other health professionals, climate change and advocacy is rarely discussed in their curricula, and students must learn about effective advocacy and activism on their own time. Psychology is a competitive discipline, and students engaged in climate action must forgo opportunities for professional advancement to invest time in organizing and advocacy rather than publishing and obtaining high grades. Lastly, psychology students involved in historically impactful tactics (such as nonviolent civil disobedience) risk being ineligible for important opportunities (including residency or College registration). Ways in which Canadian and psychology and health students can and have contributed to climate justice efforts, including advocating within their universities, will be discussed. Psychology learners should be encouraged to engage in climate justice organizing. This presentation will describe opportunities and tools to do so.*

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101658 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101649)

The Program's Mission Statement as our Social Justice Manifesto

Main Presenting Author: Wada, Kaori

Abstract: *The Counselling Psychology Program at the University of Calgary adopted social justice in its mission in 2016, an initiative preceding the CPA’s recent update on the Accreditation Standards. Faculty members at the time collectively crafted the program’s definition of social justice as part of its mission statement, which encompassed decolonization. While this definition laid the foundation for incorporating social justice into the various facets of the program, it quickly became outdated. A notable omission in the original version was the consideration for climate justice, a blind spot that*

became apparent through students' feedback. Consequently, we engaged in the process of updating our mission statement in the 2021-22 academic year. The process took several steps, including the initial faculty retreat to engage in reflexivity and the creation of a concept map, and we solicited students' input throughout. In this presentation, I will discuss the program's endeavours to integrate social justice into the program and the changes we made over time, with a particular focus on the update of its mission statement. This communal and democratized process of reformulating the mission statement allowed for a collective re-examination of our values and interpretations of social justice, shaping our vision for the program and roles we seek to fulfill as psychologists.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101660 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101649)

Ethics Update 2024: Recent Developments and Emerging Issues

Moderator(s): Gauthier, Janel

Abstract: The purpose of Ethics Update is to highlight current developments and emerging issues in psychological ethics. This symposium includes three presentations. Drawing from extensive first-hand experience with diverse partnership with youth and adults in psychology and health research and knowledge translation, the first paper discusses emerging ethical issues in partnership with people with lived experience in research, with considered relevance to the _Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists_. The second paper explores the concept of "persons and peoples" as used in the _Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists_, its relevance in a document designed to provide ethical guidance to Canadian psychologists in their scientific and professional activities, and its implications for ethical decision-making. The third paper discusses some of the issues encountered and possible solutions when implementing the recommendations of the 2018 CPA released Task Force report titled _Psychology's Response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Report_ within the context of clinical training and professional practice. Following the presentation of these papers, the audience will have the opportunity to comment and ask questions.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100761, Presenting Papers: 100764, 100769, 100765 - Symposium

Emerging Ethical Issues in Partnership with People with Lived Experience in Research

Main Presenting Author: Birnie, Kathryn

Abstract: Patient engagement is a term used by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to describe partnership of people with lived experience (inclusive of caregivers, family, and friends) in research governance, priority setting, conduct, and knowledge translation. Patient engagement shifts from the traditional view of patients as research participants to patients as partners on research teams. Evidence suggests that patient engagement enhances research quality, appropriateness, and relevance, including improved study enrolment, attrition, implementation, researcher-community rapport, and alignment with patient-identified priorities. Patients as research partners is a relatively new and less clearly defined role as compared to that of research participants, volunteers, trainees, or employees. Consideration of emerging ethical issues is key, particularly when addressing values of equity, diversity, and inclusion; thus, continual reflective practice is essential. This presentation will draw from extensive first-hand experience with diverse partnership with youth and adults in psychology and health research and knowledge translation. It will discuss ethical issues such as dual relationships, compensation, risk with undefined patient partner role, research ethics training, and

consent, among others with considered relevance to the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100764 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100761)

Implementing CPA Task Force Recommendations in Response to the Truth and Reconciliation Report: Challenges and Potential Solutions

Main Presenting Author: Tan, Josephine

Abstract: In 2018, CPA released a Task Force report titled Psychology's Response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Report. This document was significant in that it acknowledged the harm that Canadian psychology has caused to the Indigenous peoples in Canada. Equally important, it acknowledged Canadian psychology's failure to live up to the four principles contained in the CPA Code of Ethics when it comes to research, scholarship, teaching, and professional practice relating to the Indigenous peoples in Canada. The report provided several recommendations for professional psychology to facilitate its reconciliation process with the Indigenous peoples. Some examples include cultural humility, value and respect for Indigenous knowledge, decolonizing research, pursuit of social justice for Indigenous peoples, to name a few. However, the diversity of Indigenous communities and individuals requires one to exercise judgement as to when and how the recommendations would be implemented to avoid stereotyping and harmful practices. This presentation will discuss some of the issues encountered and possible solutions when implementing the recommendations within the context of clinical training and professional practice.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100769 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100761)

The Concept of "Persons and Peoples" in the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists: Meaning and Implications for Ethical Decision-Making

Main Presenting Author: Gauthier, Janel

Additional Author: Sinclair, Carole

Abstract: The most recent, fourth edition of the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists was approved by the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) Board of Directors in 2017. It was the outcome of a seven-year review process which led to several major changes edition to address new and emerging ethical issues in several core areas, including the area of cultural diversity and the impact of globalization. Changes made to the Code in response to the need to address issues related to diversity and globalization included changing the name of Principle I in the Code from "Respect for the Dignity of Persons" to "Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples" and adding the term "peoples" throughout the Code where appropriate. This change was in line with CPA's endorsement of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists in 2008, which included the concept of peoples, and was made after much consultation, discussion, and deliberation. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the concept of "persons and peoples" as used in the Code, its relevance in a document designed to provide ethical guidance to Canadian psychologists in their scientific and professional activities, and its implications for ethical decision-making.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100765 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100761)

Supporting Diversity in Canadian Clinical Psychology Training and Practice

Moderator(s): Theule, Jennifer

Abstract: This symposium features talks that focus on the question of how diversity variables impact how someone becomes and remains a clinical psychologist in Canada. The diversity of our field impacts our research, our institutions, and ultimately our client care. We will hear from three presenters each of whom will focus on a different point in the trajectory of becoming a psychologist. First, Gaulke will discuss barriers and facilitators for entering and remaining in graduate clinical psychology training programs for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour) students based on focus group research. Next, Ilchena will discuss individual and other factors, including relocation and financial considerations impact clinical internship (residency) decision-making and matching from 1 qualitative study. Finally, Hogan will discuss factors, such as gender, partner status, work setting, and work flexibility that impact satisfaction with work-family balance and burn-out in Canadian clinical psychologists using a quantitative dataset. We will close by discussing strategies for our field for supporting diverse individuals.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100154, Presenting Papers: 100850, 100846, 100844 - Symposium

Burnout and Satisfaction with Work-Family Balance Among Clinical Psychologists

Main Presenting Author: Hogan, Emily

Additional Authors: Gaulke, Taryn ; Ilchena, Cassidy; Cheung, Kristene; Clayton, Kylee; Sabourin, Brigitte

Abstract: Work-family balance (WFB) is one's perceived satisfaction with their work and family roles and is important among psychologists given the growing demands they face to provide services. Relatedly, job burnout, one's response to work demands that results in emotional exhaustion, is a documented concern among psychologists. Literature has identified factors related to WFB and burnout among parents, women, and psychologists, yet little data exists on Canadian clinical psychologists. Our study explored predictors of WFB and burnout among this population, including gender, parenting and partner status, work flexibility and job setting. Participants included clinical psychologists registered in Canada and recruited from provincial and national psychology organizations. They provided demographic data and completed measures of WFB, job burnout, and work flexibility via an online survey. Preliminary regression analyses revealed predictors of greater WFB (including being a man, working in private practice or a community setting, and having greater work flexibility) and higher burnout (having a married or common-law partner, having lower work flexibility, and working in a community setting). Findings will inform family-friendly work expectations and occupational policies and will improve the well-being of clinical psychologists, directly affecting the quality of services they provide.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100850 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100154)

Canadian Psychology Internship Decision-Making: A Qualitative Inquiry Into Personal and Practical Factors

Main Presenting Author: Ilchena, Cassidy

Additional Authors: Hogan, Emily ; Clayton, Kylee; Cheung, Kristene; Theule, Jen

Abstract: Individuals from diverse backgrounds continue to be underrepresented in the profession of clinical psychology in Canada. The pre-doctoral internship has largely been ignored in discussion of obstacles to graduate school application, retention, and later career success. While applying to internship is often marked by stress, little is known about the decision-making of students throughout this process. The current study employed a thematic analysis of qualitative interview data across three time-points to explore the personal and practical factors influencing psychology graduate students' internship decisions and outcomes. Participants included doctoral students from clinical psychology and related graduate programs ($N = 10$). Preliminary results identified themes of site fit, program supports, relocation factors, and financial considerations; the current presentation will focus on the latter two themes. Results of this study may be used to inform training sites and systems about the factors that influence applicants' decisions and outcomes throughout the process of applying to internship. Having a better understanding of potential issues may encourage training systems, accrediting bodies, and regulators to reconceptualize the selection process and matching system for the pre-doctoral internship to assist in the diversification of the field of clinical psychology.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100846 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100154)

Understanding Barriers and Facilitators for Participation in Clinical Psychology Training for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour) Students

Main Presenting Author: Gaulke, Taryn

Additional Authors: Theule, Jen ; Mushquash, Christopher; Ford, Laurie; Sabourin, Brigitte

Abstract: Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) students have and continue to be underrepresented in the profession of clinical psychology and in Canadian psychology graduate programs. It is crucial to minimize the barriers for BIPOC students to enter the field of clinical psychology, as having more BIPOC psychologists will aid in the delivery of effective services for all Canadians. This study sought to describe BIPOC graduate students' journeys, including the supports and barriers they experienced throughout their educational and life experiences, and their recommendations for working towards decreasing barriers and improving supports to enable more BIPOC students to enter the field of clinical psychology. The current study consisted of two focus groups with 13 current clinical psychology graduate students who identified as BIPOC. Preliminary analysis revealed four themes: community supports, BIPOC representation, experiences of racism and microaggressions, and recommendations of integrating diversity education throughout training. The findings from this study will provide insight into improving supports and minimizing barriers for BIPOC students to enter the field of clinical psychology. These results could also inform policies, supports, and programs within universities to increase BIPOC representation among students and faculty.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100844 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100154)

Supporting Professional Psychological Practice: Program Range & Practice Considerations

Moderator(s): Malone, Judi L

Abstract: *The focus of this symposium is supporting psychologists in ethical practice. The presenters will describe the landscape of professional ethics concerns in Alberta, a recently developed formal professional guidance program, and a coordinated peer support program for professional ethics engagement. After presenting on these three sets of considerations there will be a facilitated discussion for participants.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99870, Presenting Papers: 99872, 99871, 99873 - Symposium

Psychologists' Association of Alberta's role in supporting Professional Practice in Alberta

Main Presenting Author: Juneja, Jiyia

Abstract: *The Psychologists Association of Alberta's (PAA) Practice Advisor Program has consistently experienced high demand, receiving 125 requests from April to December 2022, despite having only 9 volunteer Practice Advisors available. The program had to be restricted to annual access. In the 2022-2023 period, the College fielded 818 professional guidance inquiries, highlighting the need for a more sustainable approach. Through the Professional Guidance Program, PAA's goal is to provide accessible support on ethical and clinical dilemmas without overwhelming our dedicated Practice Advisor volunteers. The Professional Guidance Program caters to registered psychologists and registered provisional psychologists in Alberta. Psychologists can navigate our webpage for a variety of resources. To seek consultation, they fill out a submission form. Thereupon, the Professional Guidance Officer triages the submission, offering additional resources and the option to book a paid appointment with the Professional Guidance Director. In cases deemed highly specialized, psychologists are referred to a Practice Advisor at no charge. This structured approach ensures efficient and sustainable support for all those in need.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99872 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99870)

The Professional Guidance Program for the Psychologists in Alberta: Need, Planning and Development

Main Presenting Author: Gill, Harpreet

Abstract: *The passing of Bill 46, Health Statutes Amendment Act, 2020, in Alberta separated the regulatory colleges from associations and unions to ensure these colleges always put patients and the public interest first. The College of Alberta Psychologists can only provide regulatory advice and hence the Professional Guidance Program was created by the Psychologists' Association of Alberta. The Professional Guidance Program aims to advance our award-winning Practice Advisor program to further, professional practice offered to psychologists in Alberta. Psychologists facing an ethical dilemma or clinical concern have access to a library of resources, attend webinars and podcasts on ethical topics and are offered the opportunity to discuss their concerns with Professional Guidance Director or a Practice Advisor. Research has demonstrated that those with higher self-efficacy have been shown to negatively impact ethical decision-making as it causes the individual to act in defensive self-protection, inhibit their emotional regulation and encourage individuals to take the path of least*

resistance (Stenmark et al., 2020). The mission of this program is to enhance professional practice, circumvent problems, educate psychologists on ethical standards and practices and how to apply them thus enhancing their self-efficacy.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99871 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99870)

Trends in Psychologists' Complaints and Professional Guidance Requests

Main Presenting Author: Juneja, Jiya

Abstract: The College of Alberta Psychologists (CAP) publishes data on yearly complaints of psychologists from members of the public. From 2018 to 2023, an average of sixty-one complaints per year were received. Notably, most complaints (24) revolved around psychologists providing an opinion in high stakes matters like custody and access, insurance claims, parenting risk in child protection, etc., without sufficient professional knowledge. Psychologists' Association of Alberta's (PAA) Professional Guidance Program adheres to the Canadian Code of Ethics by the Canadian Psychological Association. Since its launch on January 20, 2023, to November 2023, the program has received 207 requests, averaging twenty per month. The preliminary data shows the most common requests on the topic of Confidentiality and Release of Information. Of these, our director of professional guidance has had sixty consultations with registered/registered provisional psychologists. Additionally, the program has launched two professional development webinars and a podcast featuring the director interviewing expert psychologists to explore specialized ethics and private practice-related topics. The overarching goal of the Professional Guidance Program is to safeguard the public and advance the science-based profession of psychology by assisting psychologists to think through ethical dilemmas and circumventing potential harm and complaints.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99873 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99870)

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

A Test of the Social Identity, Relative Deprivation, Efficacy (SIRDE) Model of Social change using Meta-Analytic Structural Equation Modelling

Main Presenting Author: Grant, Peter R

Additional Author: Robertson, Daniel W

Abstract: We conducted a quantitative review to examine the Social Identity, Relative Deprivation, Efficacy (SIRDE) model of social change. The criteria for inclusion in the literature search are that 1) the groups are believed to be unfairly disadvantaged, 2) the study focussed on protest intentions or actions, and 3) that one or more of four key independent variables specified by SIRDE -- identity, anger, perceived injustice, and collective efficacy -- were measured. The data set currently contains information from 157 papers which report on 237 independent samples. We conducted a one stage meta-analytic, structural equation modelling analysis on these data which tested the core of the SIRDE model. The results strongly support the model and showed the prime importance of group identification which strongly predicts protest intentions both directly and indirectly via anger and collective efficacy. Group identification also predicts the belief that the disadvantaged group is being treated unfairly. However, the direct path from this belief to protest intentions was unexpectedly not significant. As hypothesized, this belief does have an indirect influence on protest intentions via anger and collective efficacy suggesting that both it and group identification are motivating participation in protests. The value of SIRDE compared to other models will be explored in light of these results.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100651 - 12-Minute Talk

Caught in the behaviourist regime of truth: A discourse analysis of Applied Behavioural Analysis (ABA) service providers' websites in Ontario

Main Presenting Author: Bolgova, Anastasia

Additional Author: Yen, Jeffery

Abstract: Since the emergence of the neurodiversity movement and autistic scholarship, autism can now be understood as a way of being that is not inherently unhealthy or undesirable. Recent research foregrounds autistic lived experiences and explores safe spaces for autistic identities. However, this shift brings tensions with the applied behavioral analysis (ABA) treatments that are promoted as the best evidence-based therapy for autistic children in places such as Ontario. Though controversial because of its behaviourist and punitive techniques, ABA continues to enjoy widespread support in the province. This study builds on the literature investigating socio-historical conditions that sustain the ABA industry in the face of controversy. Informed by Foucauldian discourse analysis, the study

analysed the online content of ABA providers in Ontario to understand how ABA is discursively constructed, including its legitimacy and underlying assumptions. The findings raise concerns about the positioning of “good parents” as labourers of the ABA industry, who are morally obligated to understand the child on the terms of the ABA provider and to use ABA in all aspects of the child’s life. I show how ABA discourse normalizes the silencing and dehumanization of autistic people while depicting the legitimacy and authority of ABA as irrefutable. Future directions for research are also discussed.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100148 - 12-Minute Talk

Defying Homogeneity: Exploring the Dimensions of Women's Sexual Self-Concept with Q-Methodology

Main Presenting Author: Ashley, Marilyn

Additional Author: Shaughnessy, Krystelle

Abstract: Sexual self-concept (SSC) measures have depicted women homogeneously, prompting questions about their applicability to minoritized women. To fill this gap, we led a mixed-methods study to explore if diverse women define SSC differently. We hypothesized that sexually minoritized women would define SSC differently than heterosexual women. We utilized Q-methodology with 20 Canadian women (20% gender/sex minoritized, 60% sexually minoritized, 30% ethnically minoritized). They sorted 60 SSC items based on their perceived reflection of their SSC. Subsequently, semi-structured interviews provided context to their perspectives, allowing for an examination of the dimensions influencing women's SSC definitions. Our analysis unveiled three distinct SSC definitions: (1) Confidence-Enjoyment focused, (2) Moral-Reserved focused, and (3) Body Image-Self-Esteem focused. Sexually minoritized women primarily endorsed the Confidence-Enjoyment focused definition, providing some support to our hypothesis. Additionally, all three definitions demonstrated a shared commitment to fostering positive and open sexual connections and effective sexual communication. Our research underscores the need for more inclusive and representative approaches to understanding SSC, ultimately enhancing our comprehension of women's diverse sexual identities. With our work, we encourage researchers and practitioners to adopt inclusive approaches that go beyond traditional homogenous depictions in understanding women's SSC.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100503 - 12-Minute Talk

Feeling Unsafe at School: Perceptions of Students with Learning Disabilities in Higher Education

Main Presenting Author: Gadsden, Amy Domenique

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 (LD). 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 in-school trauma, struggle with feelings of fear and anger, and are concerned with and affected by a perceived lack of safety and inclusion. The significance of this research lies in advancing our understanding of students with LD 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: 99500 - 12-Minute Talk

From Stigma to Synergy: Discourses on African Healing Traditions Among Canada's Black Community

Main Presenting Author: Osazuwa, Sandra

Additional Author: Moodley, Roy

Abstract: In applied psychology, integrating African Healing Traditions (AHT) alongside Western approaches presents novel solutions for addressing health equity in Black communities. From a postcolonial perspective, this research builds on the work of Osazuwa and Moodley (2023) by documenting the discourses pertaining to AHT attitudes, knowledge, and experiences among Canadas African community. Informed by constructivist grounded theory, ten semi-structured interviews were conducted. The participants identified herbalism, African spirituality, and cultural practices as key AHT components, learned mainly through personal experiences and social networks. Notably, the media emerged as influential in shaping perceptions of AHT, often contributing to negative depictions, knowledge gaps, and stigma. The study critically examines the Black communitys relationship with AHT to better assess potential engagement factors and barriers for culturally integrative interventions. It highlights barriers created by historical and media influences and promotes decolonial-aligned therapeutic interventions, advancing equity in psychological research and practice for Black communities. The research underscores the need to address the combined effects of Western cultural hegemony, African colonial history, and anti-Black racism to enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of health interventions.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101084 - 12-Minute Talk

Structural Stigma in University for Students with Mental Health Challenges: A Participatory Approach

Main Presenting Author: Duerksen, Kari

Additional Authors: Seymour, Maya ; Jones, Sarah; Colcol, Chelsea; da Costa, Natalia; Woodin, Erica

Abstract: Research to date has largely focused on individual, rather than structural, factors that limit the success of university students with mental health challenges. This multi-phase project examined

structural stigma (i.e., policies of institutions and cultural norms that limit access to rights, resources and opportunities) for students with mental health challenges. The project used a participatory action approach, involving current and former students with mental health challenges on the research team. The research occurred over two phases using mixed methods, and findings highlighted how self-advocacy narratives operate as a form of structural stigma to marginalize students with mental health challenges, and how this marginalization is exacerbated by other aspects of identity (e.g., socioeconomic status, sexual minority status). As a result of these findings, the research team created an interactive map of student services at the university to support service navigation. This talk will focus on the role that participatory practices within the research team played in shaping the project, and provide an overview of the challenges (e.g., balancing efficiency and process, team hierarchies, maintaining participatory practices under stress) and successes (e.g., commitment and accountability, creating opportunity, diverse perspectives) of implementing participatory practices.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99334 - 12-Minute Talk

Systemic Racism in Ontario University Psychology Departments

Main Presenting Author: Strauss, Dana

Additional Authors: Williams, Monnica ; Faber, Sonya; Dasgupta, Annwesha

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Despite an increased awareness of racial disparities within the postsecondary education system, faculty of color remain underrepresented in universities across Canada. An estimation of this underrepresentation is difficult to make primarily because there is a severe dearth of existing data sources. To better understand the issue at hand, we set out to answer the questions: How diverse are university psychologists in Ontario and are there any associations between race and academic rank or subspecialty? METHODS: We sampled all 23 public universities in Ontario, collecting observed data on race, rank position, and registration with the CPO for all faculty listed in the department of psychology on the universities' websites (N=1286). RESULTS: White-presenting psychologists (82%) are overrepresented across all academic rank positions, and BIPOC-presenting psychologists (11%) are underrepresented compared to their representations in Ontario. In addition, the proportion of White-presenting psychologists increases substantially through tenure-track to tenured positions while the proportion of BIPOC-presenting psychologists decreases. CONCLUSION: Our findings elucidate a serious problem within our discipline with disastrous consequences for academia, public health, and communities of colour in particular. IMPACT: We provide recommendations to remediate this problem.*

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101153 - 12-Minute Talk

The role of perceived meritocracy in society on people's understanding of how merit should be assessed

Main Presenting Author: Xie, Sally J

Co-Presenting Author: Dou, Tianzi

Additional Authors: Krasinkiewicz, Claire ; Son Hing, Leanne

Abstract: MANY HOLD STRONG MERITOCRACY BELIEFS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO ARE MORE POLITICALLY CONSERVATIVE. HOWEVER, THESE BELIEFS CAUSE INCREASED BIAS AGAINST LOWER-STATUS GROUPS. BASED ON INTERVENTIONS TEACHING PEOPLE ABOUT DISCRIMINATION, WE AIM TO REDUCE MERITOCRACY BELIEFS BY EDUCATING THEM ABOUT HOW NON-MERITOCRATIC FACTORS, NAMELY CUMULATIVE ADVANTAGE (HOW RESOURCES ARE BESTOWED UPON THE PRIVILEGED AND AGGREGATE OVER TIME) AND CUMULATIVE DISADVANTAGE (ADDITIONAL CHALLENGES FOR THE LESS FORTUNATE, LEADING TO INCREASING HARDSHIPS OVER TIME) CAN CREATE INEQUALITIES. WE HAVE PILOTED OUR MANIPULATIONS ($N = 250$) AND ARE CREATING AND VALIDATING A MEASURE OF CONTEXTUALIZED MERIT BELIEFS, WHICH ASSESSES THE BELIEF THAT ACHIEVEMENTS ARE CONFLATED WITH PAST OPPORTUNITIES, AND THUS, ASSESSMENTS OF MERIT SHOULD ALSO FOCUS ON POTENTIAL. WE WILL RUN A 2 (POLITICAL ORIENTATION: LIBERALS VS. CONSERVATIVES) X 3 (SOURCE OF INEQUALITY: CONTROL VS. MERIT VS. CUMULATIVE (DIS)ADVANTAGE) EXPERIMENT. PARTICIPANTS ($N = 1289$) WILL BE RECRUITED VIA PROLIFIC (DETERMINED VIA POWER ANALYSIS). WE HYPOTHESIZE THAT LEARNING ABOUT PROCESSES OF CUMULATIVE ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE WILL INCREASE PEOPLE'S CONTEXTUALIZED MERIT BELIEFS (VS. A CONTROL AND MERIT CONDITION). WE WILL TEST WHETHER THESE EFFECTS ARE STRONGER AMONG CONSERVATIVES. THIS RESEARCH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INFORM INTERVENTIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101070 - 12-Minute Talk

Understanding the experiences and perceptions of culturally diverse pre-service teachers as they adjust to in-service teaching: A reflexive thematic analysis using a social justice framework

Main Presenting Author: Zak, Michelle

Additional Authors: Barbeau-Julien, Kheana ; Russell-Mayhew, Shelly; Tingle, Elizabeth

Abstract: The transition from pre-service teaching (i.e., a Bachelor of Education student) to in-service teaching can be challenging, particularly for individuals with marginalized identities. In addition to acclimating to a new role and school context, those with marginalized identities also have to navigate and reconcile the demands and complexities of their intersectional identities in the classroom (e.g., race, culture, neurodivergence, sexual orientation, and gender). Using a social justice framework, combined with a reflexive Thematic Analysis (rTA), this research aims to understand the experiences and perceptions of 13 culturally diverse pre-service teachers as they adjust to their new roles as in-service teachers and to understand the unique needs and barriers during this transition. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with pre-service teachers at the University of Calgary. Using rTA, our preliminary analysis identified the following themes: well-being and individuality, inclusivity and relatability, self-advocacy and workload management, and representation in education. Results will inform discussion about implications for Canadian education systems. These include identifying and understanding culturally diverse pre-service teachers' needs, recognizing barriers or obstacles impeding positive adjustment to their new roles, and ways to address/remove barriers.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101092 - 12-Minute Talk

Updating Dominant Discourses on Coming Out to Parents in Women Who Love Women: A Scoping Review and Narrative Discourse Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Daigle, Marie-Pierre G

Additional Author: Lafontaine, Marie-France

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: How Queer women integrate dominant discourses on coming out to parents into their own coming out narratives and identities needs further understanding. Study goals: 1) identify current dominant discourses on coming out to parents in Queer women in the scientific literature and 2) understand how queer women may borrow these dominant discourses or propose new ones.* **METHODS:** We first used a scoping review to identify dominant discourses across five databases. Then we interviewed 18 Queer women on their coming out to their parents and analyzed transcripts using a feminist method of narrative analysis (Doucet et al, 2008). **RESULTS:** We will discuss four dominant discourses identified across 22 articles (*Making the Coming Out to Parents Explicit, Making it Implicit, Making it Flexible, and Making it Intersectional and Culturally Relevant*) in light of the themes that emerged from the interviews. Among these themes, some are aligned with current dominant discourses on coming out to parents (e.g., benefits of an explicit coming out outweigh its costs) while nuances are proposed (e.g., same-sex partners as a prerequisite to coming out). **CONCLUSIONS:** Existing dominant discourses on coming out to parents do not completely capture the complexities of Queer women's lived experiences. We will discuss how findings can inform future research and psychoeducation programs.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99877 - 12-Minute Talk

Valuing Refugee Agency: A Key to Respectful Private Sponsorship in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Longtin, Emilie

Additional Author: Costigan, Catherine

Abstract: *Amid the intensifying global refugee crisis, Canada has raised quotas for the Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSR) Program. Operating for over 50 years, the PSR Program has been adapted by Germany, Australia, and most recently, the U.S. Yet, little is known about the personal attributes of private sponsors that contribute to successful resettlement. In this study, 155 private sponsors across Canada completed vignettes and rating scales to assess their values, attitudes, intentions, and sponsorship group dynamics. Participants' responses to open-ended vignettes of common resettlement scenarios revealed variability in the extent private sponsors recognize refugee agency in decision-making. Those who endorsed valuing societal hierarchies exhibited reduced empathy for other cultures and reciprocal relationships, coupled with elevated paternalistic attitudes. The more sponsors valued power, the less they intended to involve refugees in resettlement decisions. Our findings exemplify the methodological utility of vignettes depicting real-life resettlement decisions and contribute to a deeper understanding of the PSR Program. This research informs policy development to enhance the selection and training of private sponsors and highlights the importance of recognizing refugee agency to explicitly shape the trajectory of their lives in Canada.*

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 99410 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Addressing racism in the counselling context: "Lessons learned from Nelson Mandela"

Main Presenting Author: Dada, Zuraida

Abstract: As an apartheid activist, survivor and thriver, the presenter draws on her own personal and professional experience with racism as well as lessons learnt from Nelson Mandela, and shares a protocol for addressing racism in the counselling context with a view to building professional and personal resiliency for both clinicians and clients.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 100459 - Conversation Session

Ethical space is essential to incorporate Indigenous ways of knowing into the profession of psychology and part of the commitment to decolonization to better serve all members of society.

Main Presenting Author: Copithorne, Jenica

Abstract: A critical issue facing psychologists is how the profession can incorporate Indigenous ways of knowing into the profession as part of the commitment to decolonization. The University of Calgary's Indigenous Strategy, launched in 2017, was to take meaningful action towards decolonization by focusing on ethical space. The goal was to transform the university's approach to teaching, student learning, and research practices. Psychologists are faced with the same task. Dr. Reg Crowshoe, Piikani Elder and cultural advisor to the university, defines ethical space as coming together in a good way with mutual recognition. Ethical space is a place for people to share their knowledge systems, and to respectfully interact with each other, while taking care not to present one worldview as having more legitimacy over another (University of Calgary, 2021). The conversation will begin with an overview of what is meant in terms of ethical space. Then we will brainstorm how psychologists can utilize ethical space in their work to incorporate Indigenous perspectives and ways of knowing into the profession. To implement change, we must be brave enough to engage in meaningful conversation with one another with open ears, open eyes, and open minds. The potentially challenging conversation connects back to the commitment to dismantle the legacy of colonization that hinders our profession in meeting the needs of everyone in society. References: Office of Indigenous Engagement. (2021). ii' taa'poh'to'p (a place to rejuvenate and re-energize during a journey), Together in a Good Way: A Journey of Transformation and Renewal, Indigenous Strategy. University of Calgary. <https://www.ucalgary.ca> [1]Links:-----[1] <https://www.ucalgary.ca>

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101503 - Conversation Session

Exploring the Benefits and Challenges of Disclosure in Advocacy: Balancing Voices and Vulnerability in Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Bernier, Emily

Additional Author: Lindsay, Brittany L

Abstract: The value of including the voices of people with lived experience (PWLE) into research has recently been increasingly acknowledged and adopted in psychology (Sunkel and Sartor, 2022). While this movement allows for meaningful impact in research, its “behind the scenes” nature may inadvertently perpetuate stigmatizing beliefs. For example, PWLE of mental illness pursuing a psychology career may hide their contributions as lived experts to avoid bias in various selection processes. Advocacy work led by PWLE in psychology may address this issue by challenging stigmatizing beliefs and normalizing mental illness, but it may carry risks to career aspirations. The benefits and challenges of advocacy work as a PWLE pursuing a psychology career will be discussed, aiming to create conversation and elicit ideas on how to circumvent the inherent risks related to disclosure. Attendees will gain insight into the benefits of advocacy work by PWLE in psychology (i.e., stigma reduction, greater help-seeking, culture change), including how it can enhance research and the field in general. The topic may bring forth disclosure of a sensitive nature from attendees with relevant lived experience, but will not require or ask for it. Emphasis will be placed on respecting confidentiality within the session. The benefits considerably outweigh the risks by addressing current structural issues.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101498 - Conversation Session

Indigenous worldviews and the psychology classroom: A conversation about Indigenous ways of knowing, being, learning, and teaching psychology

Main Presenting Author: Fraser, Christie

Additional Author: Anderson, Carolyn

Abstract: The teaching of psychology has been traditionally approached through a colonized lens. Canadian educators are tasked with acting on truth and reconciliation for, and with, Indigenous peoples of Canada (UNDRIP, Article 14; TRC, Call to Action 62; Professional Standards for BC Educators, Standard 9). This round table session is about teaching psychology through an Indigenous lens by honouring Indigenous ways of knowing and being. We teach in a Bachelor of Education program in BC. Our students are Indigenous and non-Indigenous, and so are we. Our program includes required psychology courses related to child development and learning. In our conversation, we will present content and approaches we have used that integrate Indigenous worldviews and perspectives into our practice through culturally safe avenues, such as the work of Dr. Martin Brokenleg. Our purpose is to share approaches of Indigenizing practice, and to engage in a larger conversation about ways to move forward that both authentically and meaningfully, connect to place and Indigenous ways of knowing and being. This roundtable session will be relevant to delegates whose role includes the teaching of psychology courses. Content warning: this conversation may include content about colonialism and Indigenous harm and trauma which could be triggering and upsetting.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100194 - Conversation Session

Informed curiosity: A novel approach to teaching about culture and mental health

Main Presenting Author: Dere, Jessica

Abstract: The need to integrate sociocultural diversity in efforts to build a comprehensive understanding of mental health and illness is increasingly acknowledged. Such work serves social justice, scientific, and pedagogical objectives. Teaching about cultural differences is complex and carries potential risks. In this session, I will draw upon my decade-long experience teaching cultural-clinical psychology and present an approach that I have developed to help address challenges inherent to this area, one of informed curiosity. This approach draws upon the literature on cultural competence, along with work from cultural and cultural-clinical psychology. Fostering a stance of informed curiosity can help students and instructors to face the potentially overwhelming complexity of taking culture seriously. Guiding principles of this approach include critical examination of dominant models and focusing on work that unpacks cultural variations, helping to counteract the risk of reifying cultural stereotypes. Participants will be asked to engage with questions that help to foster an informed curiosity approach, such as: What do cross-cultural findings tell us about what we take for granted in terms of dominant psychological theories, models, constructs, and methods? If we recognize a dominant theory, model, construct, or method as a cultural product, what does that prompt us to (re)consider?

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100371 - Conversation Session

Quantifying Queer Voices in Research: Sampling, Inclusiveness, and Perspectives

Main Presenting Author: Peace, Kristine A

Co-Presenting Authors: Styba-Nelson, Kevin; Dickinson, Dakota D

Additional Author: Cartwright, Aly

Abstract: In the past few years, we have witnessed a genuine growth in research addressing issues concerning the marginalization of 2SLGBTQ+ persons, and a focus on greater inclusiveness of queer voices. The study of relevant topics may involve the following: (a) using samples that contain queer participants, (b) creating inclusive demographic and concept measures, (c) contrasting etic versus emic perspectives, and (d) evaluating perceptions of queer identity as variables in research. While these represent positive directions, there remain significant barriers in access, inclusiveness, data quality, differing views on normalization and privilege. In this conversation session, the authors will present an overview of methods they have used to collect data, access 2SLGBTQ+ participants, and create better inclusiveness in the measures they use. We will facilitate small and large group discussions of best practices for research on relevant topics, including how to ensure appropriate sensitivity and voice from the varying perspective of those within and external to the community. There are many challenges and barriers to obtaining quality research data from queer populations, hence open discussions of effective strategies are timely and important.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100159 - Conversation Session

Taking Stock of Canadian Psychology's Progress Toward Racial Equity and Racial Justice within the Profession: Four Years into the Western-Eurocentric Impetus Activated by George Floyd's Murder

Main Presenting Author: Hassan, Sabrina

Co-Presenting Author: Maeder, Evelyn

Abstract: Racial inequities and racial injustices are long-standing across all areas of professional psychology, with multiple scholars, practitioners, and members of the public speaking out in protest. Historically within the profession, racial injustice and inequities have been under-recognized and sometimes actively denied, particularly within Western-Eurocentric contexts. With George Floyd's broadcasted killing at the hands of police in Minnesota, USA, in May 2020, the public was confronted with racism and racial injustice in a way that defied ignorance. An impetus toward racial equity and racial justice was activated, and many psychology associations, regulators, educators, and practitioners declared their stance against racism. Four years on from this point, with demonstrated negative impacts of racial inequity and racial injustice historically and ongoing, it is worth assessing our progress to date. The authors will review significant progress indicators within psychology since 2020, encouraging reflection on the Canadian context which appears to lag behind progress in other contexts (e.g., USA). The authors will provide their analysis of factors impeding progress toward racial equity and racial justice within Canadian psychology, and will invite discussion of ways to address these impediments effectively, in service of meeting our professional responsibilities.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 100006 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion within Recruitment and Selection Processes: Barriers and Enablers

Additional Authors: Ho, Jennifer A.; Darr, Wendy

Moderator(s): Garant, Jessica

Panelists: Connelly, Catherine ; Hausdorf, Peter; Taylor, Aisha ; Lanteigne, Annie

Abstract: Against the current Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) backdrop of initiatives in Canada is a need to examine challenges and opportunities that these initiatives create for employment research and practice. While such initiatives aim to remove employment barriers, ensure equal treatment, or rectify disadvantages for certain groups, one challenge has been the extent to which such groups are defined. For example, the Employment Equity Act (1995) is concerned with four specific groups: women, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and visible minority members. However, the Accessible Canada Act (2019) focuses on persons with any impairment (e.g., learning, physical, sensory). Further, the Gender Based Analysis Plus initiative calls for a consideration of intersectionality across various groups (e.g., a Francophone, visible minority woman). This and other challenges will be explored through a panel interview of academics and practitioners. A Question and Answer format will draw out the expertise of panelists to gain insight into the barriers and facilitators to EDI within recruitment and selection processes (e.g., artificial intelligence/automation technology, assessment tools, applicant reactions, adverse impact). Audience members will develop a deeper

understanding of the extant research and best practices to embed EDI within organizations' assessment strategies.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101273 - Panel Discussion

The Benefits and Challenges of Developing Land-Based Healing Programs

Additional Authors: Wabano, Rick ; Walsh, Russ; Sommerfeld, Jocelyn

Moderator(s): Danto, David

Abstract: Indigenous Peoples in Canada often lack access to appropriate mental health care. Land-based interventions have been cited as one culturally appropriate approach to wellness. A growing body of research indicates that land-based programs have positive effects on mental health within Indigenous communities. The authors' previous studies showed evidence of the benefits of the land in all aspects of health and healing (Danto and Walsh, 2017; Danto et al., 2020). Furthermore, the land was implicated in bridging diverse spiritual beliefs among community members and facilitating community cohesion. Despite the benefits offered by land-based approaches, those striving to develop these initiatives within their communities face a host of challenges from funding-related issues to political and policy-related hurdles (Sommerfeld et al., 2021). This panel discussion will bring together researchers and those involved in the development of land-based programming to share insights, experiences, knowledge, and resources related to the creation and implementation of land-based healing.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99653 - Panel Discussion

The CPA's Response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report: Where are we in 2024?

Main Presenting Author: Wabano, Rick

Co-Presenting Authors: Reeves, Allison; Danto, David

Abstract: In response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) report (2015), the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) and the Psychology Foundation of Canada (PFC) formed a joint task force to develop concrete, action-oriented recommendations to improve service delivery to the First Nations, Métis, and Inuit populations in Canada. Objectives included creating recommendations and guiding principles that acknowledge and respect Indigenous concepts of the person, health, family, and ways of knowing. The Task Force published its report in May 2018. Key aspects of that document include: A statement of apology and accountability to Indigenous Peoples regarding the discipline's failure to meet its own ethical standards; General guiding principles for working with Indigenous Peoples in Canada; Guiding principles relating to specific areas within the discipline including: Assessment, treatment, research, education, program development, program evaluation, advocacy and social justice. That report also recommended striking a standing committee/knowledge sharing group comprised of Indigenous and non-Indigenous psychologists and community members to continuously respond to issues regarding the interaction between Indigenous Peoples and the discipline of psychology. Its goals are to better meet the health and wellbeing needs of Indigenous Peoples, enhance psychology's relationship with Indigenous Peoples and facilitate the profession's understanding of truth from an Indigenous perspective on the road to reconciliation. This

discussion, hosted by three of the original task force members and the current Chair of the Standing Committee, will review the progress that has been made, as well as the challenges that remain, as we continue to address reconciliation in the field of Psychology in Canada._

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99508 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"Abnormal" psychology? Internalized stigma and perceptions of alternative course names among students with a mental health diagnosis

Main Presenting Author: Doucet, Rachel L

Additional Authors: MacMillan, Katie ; Vannier, Sarah A

Abstract: "Abnormal Psychology" is a common title for university courses covering the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. Although there is concern about potentially stigmatizing effects of the term "abnormal" (MacDonald et al., 2021), there is no research on the topic. It is also important to consider people with experience of mental illness who may be more vulnerable to stigmatizing language. This study aims to assess the impact of exposure to the term "abnormal" in course titles. The sample will include 375 undergraduates with a psychological diagnosis.

Participants were randomly assigned to read a course description with one of five titles: Abnormal Psychology, Psychopathology, Clinical Psychology, Mental Health and Well-Being, Research Methods. Next, they completed a measure of internalized stigma (i.e., endorsing public stigma of mental illness towards oneself). Finally, participants answered open-ended questions about opinions of course titles. Data collection will end January 2024. Preliminary qualitative data analysis suggests a preference for Clinical Psychology due to "accuracy", while Abnormal is perceived as "alienating" and having a "negative connotation" of people with a mental illness. Results of this study may help to inform choices concerning the use of "abnormal" in psychology courses and discussions of mental illness in the field of psychology.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100609 - Printed Poster

"I'm so famous, I have protestors": Understanding Resilience and Self-Exploration through Drag Performance

Main Presenting Author: Balint, Storm

Additional Authors: Menard, A Dana; Sterling, Morgan; Armstrong, Nicholas; Cheek, Oliver; Morgan, Via F

Abstract: The modern drag scene is affected by negative media coverage and faces challenges from the political climate, creating controversies that overshadow its significance to many people. To date, there have been few comprehensive studies with drag performers that include diverse gender and drag identities, including cis and transgender performers, drag kings, queens, and bio queens. This qualitative study explored the significance of drag performances for cis and transgender performers, examining its role in shaping resilience and gender identity. Through social media partnerships and

snowball recruitment, 11 interviews were conducted with performers of varying gender identities, ages, and performance experiences. Transcripts were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis through a constructivist lens. Participants shared their journeys in drag and insights into how this activity influenced their understanding of gender and their personal resilience. This research highlights the cultural and personal significance of the modern drag scene, which provides a platform for supporting LGBTQ+ identities in public spaces. By exploring the diverse experiences within the drag community, the study emphasizes its pivotal role in promoting inclusivity and empowerment, particularly in the face of stigma and violence.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99434 - Printed Poster

"That's who I am": Exploring the complexities of narratives of coming out and impact on the mental health for Gender, Sexual, and Romantic Minorities and Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour

Main Presenting Author: Defante, Karanah M.R.N.

Additional Author: Sanderson, Alexandra

Abstract: This study examines the mental health impact of coming out narratives for Gender, Sexual, and Romantic and Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (GSR-BIPOC) individuals, addressing the persistent underrepresentation in psychological research. Utilizing Grounded Theory (GT) and Narrative Inquiry (NI), twelve participants aged 18 to 29 engaged in semi-structured interviews. Thematic analysis revealed four major themes: 1) Multifaceted roles of the community; 2) Factors and strategies in coming out; 3) "Like a death sentence": Impact of culture, religion, and social identities; and 4) Mental health and resilience creating generative values. Contamination imagery surfaced in 37% of stories, with themes including negative impacts of culture and norms on acceptance, fear of expressing GSR identity, and experiencing intersecting discrimination. Redemption imagery, in 63% of stories, featured themes of safety, belonging, self-acceptance, improved well-being, relationships, and ongoing advocacy for GSR and BIPOC awareness. Notably 83% of participants experienced discrimination, stigma, and rejection in religious spaces. In conclusion, the coming out process for GSR-BIPOC individuals is intersectional, multifaceted, and strategic. Addressing discrimination and stigma in religious and mental health systems is imperative for creating inclusive and safe spaces for GSR BIPOC people.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100723 - Printed Poster

Discrimination and Internalizing Symptoms in Black and Latinx Canadian Young Adults: The Moderating Role of Family, Significant Other, and Friend Social Support

Main Presenting Author: Desmarais, Ariane

Additional Author: Christophe, N. Keita

Abstract: In Canada, 50% of visible minority individuals report discrimination (StatsCan, 2020). Discrimination is a well-known predictor of negative health mental health (Paradies et al., 2015).

However, it is still unclear how different types of social support can protect against those impacts. In a sample of 135 Black ($N=88$) and Latinx ($N=47$) Canadian young adults ($M_{age}=24.4$; 71.9% women), we examined the links between everyday discrimination and internalizing symptoms (depression and anxiety) and the moderating role of 3 types of social support; significant other (SO), familial, and friend, controlling for racial heritage, social class, gender, and nativity. Using multivariate regressions, we found that discrimination predicted more depression ($\beta=1.20$; $p=.001$) and anxiety ($\beta=1.60$; $p=$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99459 - Printed Poster

Discrimination in School: Perspectives of Students with Learning Disabilities

Main Presenting Author: Gadsden, Amy Domenique

Abstract: Students with learning disabilities (SLD) are increasingly present in post-secondary environments (PSE) 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 (LD). 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 participant's 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 at school. The significance of this research lies in advancing our understanding of students with LD 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: 99504 - Printed Poster

Does exposure to the word 'abnormal' increase mental illness stigma? An experimental study

Main Presenting Author: MacMillan, Katie

Additional Author: Vannier, Sarah A

Abstract: Abnormal psychology, a popular undergraduate course, explores diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. Yet there is concern that the term abnormal can stigmatize those with a diagnosis (Macdonald et al., 2021). The current study assessed the potential stigmatizing nature of the term 'abnormal' in course descriptions. 242 Canadian and American university students (51.7% women, $M_{age}=22$) completed an online experiment. They were randomly assigned to read one of four course descriptions: Abnormal Psychology, Psychopathology and Clinical Science, Clinical Psychology, or Research Methods (control). Participants then completed a measure of attitudes toward people with a mental illness (Kenny et al., 2018). A one-way MANOVA was conducted to assess differences between groups. These results revealed no significant differences in stigma between the four groups (Wilks' lambda = .963, $F=.734$, $p=.719$), and each group reported relatively

low levels of stigma. The findings suggest that brief exposure to the term 'abnormal' in course descriptions leaves little impact on students. This information can aid universities in considerations of changing their 'abnormal psychology' course title. However, future research should be conducted with longer or repeated exposure to the term 'abnormal' and with other populations (e.g., people with personal experience of mental illness).

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 100097 - Printed Poster

EDI Principles and the Curricula: An In-Depth Analysis of Racialized Content in Undergraduate Psychology Courses

Main Presenting Author: Jahan, Farzana

Co-Presenting Author: Islam, Mehvish

Additional Author: Bercovici, Debra A.

Abstract: Research looking at the experiences of racialized, ethnic, and cultural groups in universities has largely ignored how undergraduate course content in psychology includes/excludes and speaks about these communities. This community-led program evaluation explored these topics qualitatively and quantitatively within courses offered through the Department of Psychology at the University of Toronto Scarborough. First, a community focus group of racialized undergraduate students discussed their lived experiences in their classrooms. Themes relating to representation within course content and amongst professors, racial discrimination, and accommodative policies for cultural absences were explored. Second, a subset of undergraduate course syllabi and readings were systematically analyzed using keyword searches to evaluate racial representation, WEIRD approaches, language, and pathologizing of race in course content. While most course materials addressed racialized topics in some capacity, there was a general trend of depicting cultural minorities with reduced depth and accuracy. Additionally, non-generalizable studies were framed to represent entire cultural groups. Overall, we show that psychology course content may be a source of exclusion and harm to racialized students. These findings are being used to create resources/workshops to support instructors teaching psychology.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101659 - Printed Poster

Empowering Indigenous Narratives: Navigating Victimization and Sources of Well-being

Main Presenting Author: Van Bavel, Marisa

Additional Authors: Schwartz, Kelly ; Exner-Cortens, Deinera ; Lacerda-Vandenborn, Elisa

Abstract: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action state that data related to violent victimization be documented and that a commitment to Indigenous specific programs ensue. As such, this study will provide recent statistics from the 2019 General Social Survey: Canadians' Safety, on Indigenous peoples' experiences of victimization and utilization of supports and coping strategies in maintaining well-being. In this study, victimization refers to physical or sexual assault, dating violence, and discrimination. This quantitative study is constructed from a decolonizing lens

using reflexivity and a strengths-based approach. Anticipated analyses will encompass descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis, and structural equation modelling to analyze the relationships. As experiences of victimization have a substantial impact on well-being and are associated with an increased prevalence of victimization later in life, this area of inquiry is crucial yet relatively understudied. It is anticipated that the results will contribute to survivance narratives on how Indigenous peoples' continue to resist oppression in the form of victimization. Further, as many systems continue to be shaped by Western norms, the extent to which Indigenous peoples utilize these systems and their relative impact on well-being has implications for policy and programming.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101140 - Printed Poster

Examining the Prevalence and Multiplicity of Racism, Racial Trauma, and Xenophobia on Asian Americans

Main Presenting Author: Asad, Ahad

Additional Authors: Kokaze, Haruka ; Bui, Victoria; Yucel, Aysegul; Suzuki, Lisa; Toyama, Koyoko; Caso, Taymy J

Abstract: Considering the prevalence of racism in North America, there has been a surge of research examining the effects of race-based traumatic stress symptoms (RBTSS) on mental and physical health of people of colour in the United States (Pieterse et al., 2023). Despite the increase in anti-Asian racism and xenophobia exacerbated by COVID-19, there remains a considerable gap in our understanding of the psychological impact of racial discrimination for Asian Americans (Lantz and Wenger, 2022). This research study examines the impact of RBTSS on Asian Americans. Data includes demographic information, completion of the RBTSS scale (Carter et al., 2013), and qualitative responses describing racial encounters across settings. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis yielding preliminary results that shed light on the frequency and varying forms of discriminatory racial encounters experienced by Asian Americans. Our findings also underscore the pervasive nature of these racial encounters. Given the commonalities in the health disparities and race-based discrimination faced by Asians in the US and Canada, this research is timely and has clear generalizability to Canadian contexts (Chae et al., 2021). Our aim is to engage in critical discourse about these experiences within a Canadian context to explore areas for intervention to combat anti-Asian hate/racism in North America. REFERENCES Carter, R. T., Mazzula, S., Victoria, R., Vazquez, R., Hall, S., Smith, S., Sant-Barket, S., Forsyth, J., Bazelais, K., and Williams, B. (2013). *_Race-Based Traumatic Stress Symptom Scale (RBTSSS)* [Database record]. APA PsycTests. <https://doi.org/10.1037/t19426-000> [1] Chae, D. H., Yip, T., Martz, C. D., Chung, K., Richeson, J. A., Hajat, A., Curtis, D. S., Rogers, L. O., and LaVeist, T. A. (2021). Vicarious racism and vigilance during the COVID-19 pandemic: Mental health implications among Asian and Black Americans. *Public Health Reports*, 136(4), 508–517. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00333549211018675> [2] Lantz, B., and Wenger, M. R. (2022). Anti-Asian xenophobia, hate crime victimization, and fear of victimization during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 38(1–2), 1088–1116. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221086651> Pieterse, A. L., Roberson, K. L., Garcia, R. and Carter, R. T. (2023). Racial Discrimination and Trauma Symptoms. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 29(3), 332–338. doi: 10.1037/cdp0000544. Links:-----[1] <https://doi.org/10.1037/t19426-000>[2] <https://doi.org/10.1177/00333549211018675>

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99510 - Printed Poster

From Stigma to Synergy: Discourses on African Healing Traditions Among Canada's Black Community

Main Presenting Author: Osazuwa, Sandra

Additional Author: Moodley, Roy

Abstract: In applied psychology, integrating African Healing Traditions (AHT) alongside Western approaches presents a novel solution for addressing health equity in Black communities. From a postcolonial perspective, this research builds on the work of Osazuwa and Moodley (2023) by documenting the discourses pertaining to AHT attitudes, knowledge, and experiences among Canada's African community. Informed by constructivist grounded theory, ten semi-structured interviews were conducted. The participants identified herbalism, African spirituality, and cultural practices as key AHT components, learned mainly through personal experiences and social networks. Notably, the media emerged as influential in shaping perceptions of AHT, often contributing to negative depictions, knowledge gaps, and stigma. The study critically examines the Black community's relationship with AHT to better assess potential engagement factors and barriers for culturally integrative interventions. It highlights barriers created by historical and media influences and promotes decolonial-aligned therapeutic interventions, advancing equity in psychological research and practice for Black communities. The research underscores the need to address the combined effects of Western cultural hegemony, African colonial history, and anti-Black racism to enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of health interventions.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101132 - Printed Poster

Gender- and culturally-informed risk assessment: A pilot test of the Probation Service Assessment Planner (PSAP) in a sample of men and women on probation in Pakistan

Main Presenting Author: Coady, Ellen M.N.

Additional Authors: Brown, Shelley L; Bhutta, Mazhar

Abstract: Probation officers in Punjab, Pakistan do not use risk/need assessment tools. However, they are now legally required to. Brown and Bhutta (2021) developed the Probation Service Assessment Planner (PSAP) for women on probation in Punjab. The pilot results with women ($N = 45$) were encouraging (Coady et al., 2023.) The tool was then adapted to meet the needs of men and women and a second pilot study of the revised measure was conducted with men in Punjab ($N = 50$). The purpose of this study was to (1) examine the psychometric properties, including internal consistency, of the PSAP with men, and (2) compare results from the female and male pilot studies. Analyses revealed more women (60%) than men (36%) were illiterate. The most identified needs among the men were financial, family/marital, and basic life necessities. Women had more identified needs across all domains except for thinking style/self-concept. Strengths were common for men and women in the social supports and thinking style/self-concept domains. Internal consistency of the subscales was moderate ($\alpha = .50-.65$), aside from family-marital ($\alpha = .81$), basic life necessities ($\alpha = .47$), and health ($\alpha = .49$). The PSAP itself had strong internal consistency ($\alpha = .86$). These findings suggest that culture and gender impact need/strength profiles. Next, the PSAP will be streamlined prior to a full scale predictive validation study.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100916 - Printed Poster

Gendered Cultural Barriers to Help Seeking in IPV: Racialized Women, Fidelity & Emotional Labour

Main Presenting Author: Aderinto, Aisha OLASUBOMI

Additional Author: Senn, Charleen y

Abstract: Racialized women face disproportionate rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) and experience a complex set of intersecting barriers that limit their help-seeking behaviours. The present study explores a potential barrier to help seeking: the internalization of gendered cultural norms that may result in high investment in fidelity, emotional labour, interdependence, and maintenance of relationships. Subsequently, the present study examines the correlation between cultural saliency and fidelity, emotional labour, and interdependence. The study examines whether specific gender and cultural beliefs are related to racialized women's attitudes toward help-seeking in hypothetical scenarios of IPV. Female students of colour completed an online survey measuring culturally relevant norms (e.g., fidelity, emotional labour) and interdependence as well as measurements on culture saliency. Participants' likelihood of seeking formal or informal support in response to hypothetical scenarios of IPV was assessed. The findings will provide a more comprehensive understanding of obstacles to help-seeking following IPV for racialized women and offer insight into ways to bolster support for this group.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101490 - Printed Poster

Incidental Emotion and Juror Decision-making in an Insanity Case

Main Presenting Author: Byblow, Cassandra

Additional Authors: Yamamoto, Susan ; Egbeysi, Dami

Abstract: Negative perceptions of the insanity defense may lead to juror bias in cases where a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) would be legally appropriate. These negative perceptions may be exacerbated by racial bias when the defendant is Black. This study investigates the impact of manipulated incidental anger and defendant race on juror verdict outcomes. Participants ($N = 162$) completed an incidental anger induction task (Peter-Hagene and Bottoms, 2017) and the positive and negative affect scale (Watson et al., 1998). They then read a trial transcript in which a man meeting the diagnostic criteria for paranoid schizophrenia is charged with second-degree murder and provided dichotomous verdicts of not guilty or NGRI. A hierarchical logistic regression revealed that incidental anger and defendant race were not significant predictors of verdict outcome. An exploratory mediation analysis revealed that incidental anger significantly predicted sadness, and that sadness yielded a decreased likelihood of a guilty verdict. This study supports previous findings that sadness is likely to reduce juror reliance on heuristics, thereby resulting in fewer guilty verdicts. Recognizing and addressing these emotional influences is vital for psycholegal researchers and legal practitioners to enhance research and strategy to improve trial outcomes.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100115 - Printed Poster

Intersectional Discrimination and Psychological Distress among Black LGBTQ+ People in Canada: A Critical Ecological and Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Joseph , Jada

Abstract: Black LGBTQ+ people in North America face multiple structural inequities linked to their intersecting identities. They often have to choose between affirming their gender and sexual minority identities in white LGBTQ+ services or accessing culturally relevant care from Black organizations that may be transphobic and homophobic. The literature on Black LGBTQ+ mental health is dispersed across several disciplines. There has been no attempt to synthesize these findings. This study reviews the literature on Black LGBTQ+ mental health and highlights their collective systemic risk to discrimination, stress, and psychological distress, as well as their resistance strategies. A total of 2,904 full-text abstracts and articles were screened, which resulted in 14 being included in the final sample. The review found that Black LGBTQ+ people may experience intersectional discrimination while seeking mental health support, but they are highly resourceful and adopt diverse communal and individual strategies to combat marginalization and limited resources. It highlights the need to create space for discussions on intersectional discrimination, stigma, and psychological distress to improve access to care. Grounded in anti-oppressive approaches to psychotherapy, the author encourages reflectivity, challenging therapeutic power dynamics, and multisystem advocacy and change.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101037 - Printed Poster

Navigating Diversity Recruitment across Canadian Police Forces

Main Presenting Author: Assi, Amanda

Co-Presenting Author: Domene, Jose F

Abstract: Canadians rank police low on areas of sensitivity and fair treatment of minorities, which limits this career as a viable option for many. Diversification amongst police recruits combats concerns of biases and promotes police-community relations, however, is prevented by systemic and discriminatory policies. This study was a comprehensive literature review to evaluate the strategies and systematic barriers of police recruitment to improve diversification. The goal of this literature review was to identify 1) how police organizations address diversification 2) what systematic and discriminatory systems prevent effectiveness of diversification efforts and 3) potential action items that can guide future recruitment. The results identify ways diversification has been impacted or hindered in police recruitment and several types of barriers that must be dismantled. These findings will direct future initiatives in overcoming recruitment barriers, expand policing as an attractive career for diverse individuals, and potentially ameliorate relationships between community and policing organizations. Recommendations are also identified for counselling psychologists working with diverse individuals who are considering or currently pursuing a career in policing. These initiatives have the long-term potential to ameliorate the trust and effectiveness of police presence within communities.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101612 - Printed Poster

Pedagogy of Connection: Mitigating the Ideological Dissonance of Eritrean Immigrants in Canadian Education

Main Presenting Author: mehari, dibora

Co-Presenting Author: Cresswell, James

Abstract: 465,000 PERMANENT RESIDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO IMMIGRATE TO CANADA BETWEEN 2023 AND 2025. THE CHILDREN OF THIS POPULATION COME FROM A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT CULTURES AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS, WHICH MAY CAUSE VARIOUS DISPARITIES IN THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION. RESEARCH SHOWS THAT SCHOOL PLAYS AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF STUDENTS AND THAT INADEQUATE CULTURAL SENSITIVITY IN PEDAGOGY CAN ADVERSELY IMPACT NEWCOMER YOUTH. THIS STUDY EXPLORES THE ROLE OF THE CANADIAN SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT AND CURRICULUM IN SUPPORTING OR CONTENDING WITH IMMIGRANT STUDENTS' IDENTITY EXPLORATION POST-MIGRATION. USING AN INTERPRETIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, THE STUDY EXPLORED THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF ERITREAN STUDENTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED CANADIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL AND HAVE IMMIGRATED IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS. THIS STUDY IDENTIFIED AREAS WITHIN WHICH CULTURALLY SENSITIVE CHANGES CAN BE MADE TO OPTIMALLY POSITION STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PATH OF SELF-CONTINUITY UPON AND POST ARRIVAL. AS SUCH, THE STUDY PRESENTS COMMON AREAS OF DISSONANCE AND HOW A "PEDAGOGY OF CONNECTION" CAN MITIGATE POTENTIAL DISPARITY AND ENCOURAGE SELF-CONTINUITY. RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN LIGHT OF POTENTIAL CHANGES TO THE EXISTING CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100959 - Printed Poster

Perpetrator Responses to Victim Confrontation: A Systematic Review of Literature on the Experiences Victims Face After Confronting a Perpetrator of Sexual Violence

Main Presenting Author: Adair, Jewels

Abstract: Sexual violence (SV) is a pervasive issue with significant consequences for victims. These consequences may be exacerbated when victims experience negative interactions with the offender post-assault. Research suggests that as many as 75% of victims of SV may decide to confront the perpetrator about the assault during a post-assault interaction. In 1997, Jennifer Freyd proposed a theory known as DARVO, which explained that when victims of SV confront the perpetrator, the perpetrator may employ a three-part strategy in order to silence their victim(s). However, there may be other ways in which perpetrators respond to their victims when confronted. Therefore, drawing on the DARVO theory, the present study aims to explore how perpetrators of SV respond when victims confront them, and what social psychological outcomes victims experience after these interactions. A systematic review strategy was used to search ten social science databases, which produced 1,808 relevant articles and 153 articles for full review. Findings from this study contribute to a deeper understanding of how perpetrators of SV attempt to prevent victims from disclosing their victimization to others. These findings are important for efforts aimed at providing support to victims, to ultimately help victims recognize and cope with manipulative tactics that perpetrators may use during post-assault interactions.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101288 - Printed Poster

Psychological Impact of Past-Year Racial Discrimination Recall: A Cross-Sectional Study

Main Presenting Author: Phung, Naomi

Additional Author: Greenglass, Esther

Abstract: Researchers have used an unspecified timeframe of racial discrimination recall (Cooper et al., 2014, Franco and O'Brien, 2020). Utsey et al. (2000) used a past-year recall procedure with Black participants but the research on whether Black, Indigenous, and people of colour (BIPOC) can remember a past-year experience of racial discrimination remains scant. Especially limited is the literature on the psychological differences between those who can remember past-year racial discrimination and those who cannot. Hence, the present cross-sectional research seeks to address such differences. Independent samples t-tests ($N = 62$) found that compared to those who could not remember an experience of past-year racial discrimination ($n = 32$), those who could ($n = 30$) were significantly higher on perceived racial discrimination frequency ($p < .001$), avoidant coping ($p = .02$), depression ($p = .01$), and anxiety ($p = .007$). No differences exist for general self-efficacy ($p = 0.59$) or learned helplessness ($p = 0.33$). Mental health implications exist for BIPOC individuals who can recall past-year racial discrimination. Future research could address why they may remember such experiences, such as the severity of experiences and their personal endorsement of anti-racism. Further, the study contributes to the racial discrimination literature through the use of a past-year recall procedure.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100771 - Printed Poster

Racism and Race-Based Traumatic Symptoms among Individuals of Chinese heritage in Canada: Exploring the Protective Role of Collective Resilience

Main Presenting Author: Guo, Zixin

Additional Author: Jin, Ling

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Due to the historical and ongoing racism, individuals of Chinese heritage in Canada often experience race-based traumatic symptoms (RBTS). The underlying mechanisms between racism and RBTS is under-investigated. Collective resilience is defined as the collective use of support within a social group. This study aims to explore the moderating role of collective resilience in the racism-RBTS link among Chinese individuals in Canada. METHOD: A sample of 366 Chinese adults in Canada completed self-report questionnaires. Process Model 2 was applied to assess simultaneous moderating effects of individual and collective resilience on the racism-RBTS link. RESULTS: The overall model significantly predicted RBTS ($R^2 = 37.5\%$, $p < .001$). Collective resilience was a significant moderator in the relationship between experienced racism and RBTS ($b = -.03$, $t = -3.9$, $p < .001$).

Collective resilience was a significant moderator in the relationship between experienced racism and RBTS ($b = -.03$, $t = -3.9$, $p < .001$).

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100357 - Printed Poster

Self-Compassion, Hope, Hopelessness and Burnout in Socially Progressive Student Activists: Hope and Hopelessness as Mediators

Main Presenting Author: Hanson, Sophie O.

Abstract: Though understudied in psychology, university student socially progressive activism is an important driver of societal change. However, slow social progress and limited external support can lead to activist burnout, and, in turn, discontinuation of activist efforts. Self-compassion (SC) has been associated with lower burnout (McDonald et al., 2020); higher hope (Neff and Faso, 2015); and lower hopelessness (Kelliher-Rabon et al., 2021), a component of activist burnout (Chen and Gorski, 2015). A sample of 175 progressive student activists were surveyed on their levels of self-compassion, burnout, hope, hopelessness, and turnover intent. Based on previous research, we hypothesized: a parallel mediation model where hope (positively associated with SC) and hopelessness (negatively associated with SC) mediated the SC and burnout relationship in activists and a sequential mediation model where hopelessness and burnout mediated the SC and intention to quit relationship. Both models were supported by analyses. The results of this study add to the body of research on self-compassion's role in maintaining hope and reducing hopelessness and suggest that these effects could help reduce burnout, and intent to quit activist work. These results support further experimental research into the value of self-compassion and self-compassion interventions for activists and their organizations.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99514 - Printed Poster

Sexual violence on university campuses: Pre and post COVID 19.

Main Presenting Author: Prada, Kevin

Additional Authors: Sinacore, Ada L; Shariff, Shaheen ; Crocker, Diane

Abstract: The WHO defines sexual violence as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work” (WHO, 2002). Research on sexual violence discusses the institutional settings in which sexual violence is tacitly condoned or propagated (Beoit et al., 2015). The Ending Violence Association of Canada survey indicates that the pandemic had a disproportionate effect on the mental health of survivors of sexual violence. As well, during the pandemic there was a shift from community based sexual violence towards technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV)(Jatmiko, Syukron and Mekarsari, 2020). The goal of this poster is to present the results of a study that examined sexual violence on university campuses pre and post pandemic. Data were collected from four universities in Canada via an on-line survey. The survey explored experiences and awareness of sexual violence, university social climate, reporting vs disclosing, and technology facilitated sexual violence (TFSV). The focus of poster will be on disclosing and reporting and TFSV. Recommendations for interventions and future research will be discussed.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101291 - Printed Poster

Shame, Guilt, and Depression: Centering Voices of People of Colour (POC) exposed to Racial and Occupational Trauma in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Guo, Zixin

Additional Authors: Varadarajan, Anjana ; Paul, Manisha; Jin, Ling

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: POC first responders are at risk of both racial and occupational trauma. Shame (“I feel small due to my race”), guilt (“I feel bad since I didn’t save them”), and depression often accompany exposure to such trauma. Research indicates that emotion regulation difficulties accounts for the relationship between trauma-associated shame/guilt and depression. It remains unknown whether this mechanism is culturally congruent because shame/guilt and emotion regulation strategies are heavily influenced by cultural contexts. We aim to center the voices of POC to understand the mediation role of emotion regulation in the shame/guilt and depression link.

METHOD: A sample of 370 trauma-exposed POC first responders in Canada completed self-report questionnaires. RESULTS: Results of PROCESS Model 4 showed that emotion regulation difficulties mediated the link between guilt and depression (indirect effect $B = 0.25$, 95% CI [0.16 0.34]) and between shame and depression (indirect effect $B = 0.26$, 95% CI [0.17 0.36]). DISCUSSION:

Trauma-exposed POC first responders who experience more Shame/guilt show more difficulties in regulating intense emotions, contributing to elevated depression. IMPACT: Incorporating culturally-congruent emotion regulation strategies is urgent, which helps trauma-exposed POC first responders experiencing shame and guilt in alleviating depression.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100370 - Printed Poster

Stories of gender euphoria: Embracing an alternative narrative for gender affirming mental health care

Main Presenting Author: Lefebvre, Danielle Carli

Additional Authors: Barbeau, Kheana ; Russell-Mayhew, Shelly

Abstract: Cisnormativity often promotes the pathologization of transgender and gender diverse (TGD) people and their experiences. This deficit-based lens communicates a singular narrative, one in which the diverse and nuanced experiences of TGD people are lost. Gender euphoria, an alternative to this singular lens, can involve a sense of joy in one’s gender or the absence or lessening of dysphoria, and offers an alternative narrative; one that provides a strengths-based direction for care with TGD folks. The current study used narrative inquiry, a qualitative methodology that centres people’s stories, voices, and experiences. Four interviews were conducted with each of three TGD participants to explore their experiences of gender euphoria and (re)tell their stories of this phenomenon through an intersectional lens. The outcomes and implications of the study will be presented, including excerpts denoting the unique stories of each participant. Participants’ stories exemplify the interconnection between ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, and individual and community histories, to form narratives of gender euphoria that are uniquely their own. The findings illustrate the personal nature of gender and gender euphoria, and demonstrates the necessity for tailored care based on each clients’ needs, experiences, stories, and identities.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99506 - Printed Poster

Strengths feedback from forensic professionals: Qualitative assessment of strengths that could predict desistance in justice-involved women and men

Main Presenting Author: Bagole, Sebastian

Additional Author: Forth, Adelle

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: This study is part of a program of research to develop gendered strengths measures from the ground-up in justice-involved (JI) women and men. It involved a strengths item pool (from meta-analysis and literature review) being subject to opinion and experience of forensic professionals. METHODS: Participants ($n = 25$) were made up of forensic experts (i.e., researchers and clinicians). Participants completed a survey, rating strengths by ability to predict desistance by gender. Follow-up focus group and interviews ($n = 5$) helped to elaborate upon survey trends. RESULTS: Of 37 strength items, 10 were rated as 'probably' having predictive utility toward desistance for JI women and men. 'Cognitive regulation' showed gender-salience in men, whereas 'Emotional support' and 'Dependent children' showed gender-salience in women. CONCLUSIONS: These strengths held little perceived gender-responsiveness. Existing differences in strengths' gender responsiveness could be attributed to a) lack of literature on strengths in JI women, b) participants' lack of experience with JI, and/or c) experience that there are few or no differences in strength salience across genders. IMPACT: Results helped modify the strength item pool for a pilot study using a non-forensic sample (due to COVID complications). The next step is to secure an appropriate forensic sample to pilot-test these strengths.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100087 - Printed Poster

Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence in LGBTQ+ individuals: A thematic analysis on the current body of literature

Main Presenting Author: Shinbine, Danielle L

Co-Presenting Author: Snaychuk, Lindsey A

Abstract: *Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence (TFSV) is a term used to encompass a scope of digitally-focused sexual harassment behaviours (Henry and Powell, 2016). Research suggests that TFSV is experienced at higher frequencies in LGBTQ+ populations (Vogler et al., 2023). However, research that explores the common themes which arise in LGBTQ+ TFSV survivors and how it may differ from non-LGBTQ+ TFSV survivors is minimal. The goal of this critical analysis is to understand how LGBTQ+ populations experience TFSV and to understand common themes that have been identified in the literature pertaining to LGBTQ+ individuals. This study implemented reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2021) to examine peer-reviewed literature on LGBTQ+ research exploring harassment aligning with TFSV between the years 2000 to present day which included keywords including "LGBTQ+ TFSV," "LGBTQ+ cybervictimization," "LGBTQ+ digital sexual harassment," and "LGBTQ+ cyberbullying." Several common trends were identified in the literature, such as higher prevalence of TFSV behaviours experienced when compared to non-LGBTQ+ survivors of TFSV, and transgender individuals being exceptionally vulnerable to experiencing TFSV. Findings from this critical review of LGBTQ+ TFSV literature will discuss*

implications for service providers of LGBTQ+ TFSV survivors and unique considerations to make with this population.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100488 - Printed Poster

The impact of an alliance: How do GSAs affect LGBTQ+ university students?

Main Presenting Author: Aoki, Liam JY

Additional Authors: Ladouceur, Natasha ; Shinbine, Danielle; O'Neill, Melanie

Abstract: Minority stress theory suggests LGBTQ+ individuals experience increased rates of mental health concerns due to stigma (Hendricks and Testa, 2012; Meyer, 2003). LGBTQ+ students in academic institutions report experiencing discrimination due to their LGBTQ+ identity (Kulik et al., 2017). Resilience factors, including social support, LGBTQ+ belongingness, and outness have been shown to improve well-being in LGBTQ+ individuals (Baams et al., 2011; Chang et al., 2021; Lehavot and Simoni, 2011). Gay-straight alliances (GSA) have been identified to improve mental health in LGBTQ+ youth (Baams and Russell, 2020). However, research exploring the impact of GSAs on university students is limited. The following study explored how awareness of a GSA or similar organizations on university campuses impacts resilience factors in LGBTQ+ students. The following study recruited students who were aware of a GSA-related organization at their university ($n = 53$) and those who reported none or were unaware of such ($n = 50$). Preliminary findings indicated that LGBTQ+ university students who were aware of GSA-related organizations did not show significantly higher rates of resilience ($t(91) = .261, p = .398$), social support ($t(99) = -.230, p = .409$), LGBTQ+ belongingness ($t(93) = .1.293, p = .100$), or outness ($t(97) = -.540, p = .290$). Findings from this study may inform the inclusion and promotion of GSAs in Canadian universities.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101283 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Edutainment on Increasing Indigenous-Related Knowledge and Reducing Anti-Indigenous Prejudice

Main Presenting Author: Shewfelt, Jesse E.

Additional Author: Efimoff, Iloradanon H.

Abstract: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE HAVE AND CONTINUE TO RESIST SYSTEMIC RACISM. INCREASING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HISTORICAL AND CURRENT INSTANCES OF SYSTEMIC RACISM MAY THUS IMPROVE INDIGENOUS EXPERIENCES. HOW PEOPLE LEARN ABOUT SYSTEMIC RACISM MAY INCREASE ENGAGEMENT WITH THESE ISSUES. MISSING MATOAKA IS AN AUDIO TRACK PRODUCED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THAT BLENDS EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT (“EDUTAINMENT”) TO TEACH ABOUT THE HISTORICAL FIGURE OF MATOAKA, POPULARLY KNOWN AS “POCAHONTAS.” IN THIS STUDY I WILL TEST THE EFFICACY OF MISSING MATOAKA IN TEACHING CRITICAL HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE AND REDUCING ANTI-INDIGENOUS PREJUDICE. I WILL RANDOMLY ASSIGN PARTICIPANTS TO ONE OF THREE CONDITIONS: NO INTERVENTION (CONTROL), THE FIRST 8.5 MINUTES OF DISNEY’S POCAHONTAS (THE COLONIZED CONDITION), AND THE SAME 8.5 MINUTES OF DISNEY’S POCAHONTAS PAIRED WITH THE

AUDIO OF MISSING MATOAKA (THE DECOLONIZED CONDITION). PARTICIPANTS WILL THEN COMPLETE MEASURES OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE, EMPATHY, PRO-INDIGENOUS BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS, AND POLITICAL SOLIDARITY. I WILL ANALYZE HOW THE CONDITIONS IMPACT EACH OUTCOME VARIABLE. THE RESULTS WILL PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO HOW EDUTAINMENT ABOUT CRITICAL HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE IMPACTS ANTI-INDIGENOUS PREJUDICE AND KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS HISTORY. IF EDUTAINMENT IS SHOWN TO BE EFFICACIOUS, IT WOULD PROVIDE MORE MEANS OF IMPROVING PUBLIC DISCOURSE CONCERNING INDIGENOUS RELATED ISSUES.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100450 - Printed Poster

The Lived Experience of Distress Among Afghan Undocumented Immigrant Women During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Iran: Through the Lens of Social Suffering

Main Presenting Author: Golmohammad, Roxaneh

Additional Authors: Abkhezr, Peyman ; Ahmadnia, Shirin

Abstract: This phenomenological study depicts the lived experiences of distress among Afghan undocumented immigrant women in Iran during the COVID-19 outbreak. While prevailing research has predominantly used a medical lens to understand the mental health of undocumented immigrant women in Iran, our phenomenological approach employs the perspective of social suffering to unravel the nuanced experience of distress in this cohort. We recruited 13 participants using purposive sampling methods and collected data through in-depth interviews. The analysis revealed four categories and 13 subcategories of themes, encapsulating the participants narratives. Overall, the study provides a framework for understanding the social suffering that undocumented Afghan women experience in Iran and how they build resilience strategies. The first theme identifies the ways in which trauma is compounded in the uncertainty of war. The second theme specifies the experienced loneliness and recurring traumas within gender-based violence. The third theme highlights economic exclusion resulting from the loss of paid jobs, while the fourth theme reflects the strategies of resistance among our participants. Our findings suggest the necessity of providing and initiating culturally sensitive mental health services for such underprivileged women, incorporating insights into the existing socioeconomic and cultural oppression.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100557 - Printed Poster

The Minority Coercion Report:Lived Experience in Sexual and Gender Minorities

Main Presenting Author: Dickinson, Dakota D

Co-Presenting Author: Cartwright, Aly

Additional Authors: Offrey, Laura D; Tiller, Alex; Peace, A Kristine

Abstract: This presentation will be centered on the role sexual and/or gender minority status plays in judgments of sexual coercion, in relation to both lived experience and crime perception. Previous research has demonstrated that sexual and gender minorities experience disproportionate rates of

sexual violence relative to their heterosexual and cisgendered counterparts. Sexual and gender minorities also continue to experience disparities in rates of criminal victimization and biases that negatively influenced how they are perceived as victims. This is especially true for crimes of an interpersonal or sexual nature. However, limited research has assessed sexual coercion in the context of sexual and gender minorities and how group status affects crime perceptions. Data from a completed project assessing the lived experiences and perceptions of sexual and gender minorities in relation to sexual coercion will be presented, including an evaluation of how gender identity, sexual orientation, and lived experience with sexual violence influences crime perceptions. Further, this presentation will focus on the implications concerning disproportionate rates of victimization across sexual and gender minorities. Key issues concerning sexual coercion and criminal justice experiences will be addressed.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100298 - Printed Poster

The Protective Power of Culture: The Moderating Effects of Cultural Connectedness on the Associations of Historical Trauma and Drinking to Cope and Affect

Main Presenting Author: Gaudio, Genna

Co-Presenting Author: Dumont, Julianne

Additional Author: O'Connor, Roisin M

Abstract: To combat the reverberating historical trauma impacts and ongoing colonial attacks, Indigenous communities continue to turn to culture to heal. Rooted in strengths-based models, the current study will explore the protective role of cultural connectedness on the association between historical trauma and both drinking motivations and affect among Anishinabe youth and emerging adults. It is hypothesized that cultural connectedness will moderate the association between historical trauma and drinking to cope, positive affect, and negative affect. Participants ($N=32$, $M_{age}=19.73$ y.o., $SD=5.02$) completed baseline and seven weekly assessments of cultural connectedness, historical trauma, affect and drinking motives. The majority of the sample were women (62.5%) and 72.5% lived in their Indigenous community. Preliminary results suggest high baseline levels of cultural connectedness ($M=59.25$, where scale scores range from 0-95; $SD=16.98$) and moderate historical trauma ($M=34.00$, where scale scores range from 0-60; $SD=11.09$). Reports of any level of alcohol use varied weekly amongst the sample (W1 32.5%, W2 25.0%, W3 35.0%, W4 32.5%, W5 30.0%, W6 27.5%, and W7 22.5%). Multiple regression analyses will be used to test hypothesized moderation. The study will add to the existing strength-based literature by identifying a protective moderator.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101445 - Printed Poster

Upstream Approaches to Addressing Indigenous Peoples' Mental Health and Well Being in the Context of Climate Change

Main Presenting Author: Hardy, Crystal N.

Additional Author: Moeller, Helle

Abstract: Indigenous Peoples globally are among those most impacted by mental health difficulties associated with climate change (Vecchio et al., 2022). Regardless of cultural and traditional diversity, Indigenous peoples are understood to be inherently connected to the natural environment (Joszewski et al., 2023). The current examination sought to evaluate upstream approaches to addressing Indigenous mental health and well-being in the context of climate change in Canada. A systematic review was conducted, evaluating the direct mental health implications of colonial policies governing land and water rights for Indigenous peoples. Mechanisms for addressing the solastalgia that results from a disconnection from natural environments was a focal point of interest for this review. Access to food and water resources are inextricably linked to infrastructure, mental health, and well-being, with indications of reduced mental well-being reported as a result of colonial disruption of water and land sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples across Canada. It is anticipated that Indigenous peoples will suffer some of the worst impacts from climate change because of their direct connection to the natural environment. Restoring Indigenous rights to governance over lands and waters will not only support climate health, but it will further contribute to Indigenous agency and thereby promote mental well-being.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100067 - Printed Poster

Welcome to the Internet! How Do Online Racism, In-Person Racism, and Time Spent Online Predict Critical Consciousness Among Asian University Students?

Main Presenting Author: Jim, Shayndel

Additional Author: Christophe, N. Keita

Abstract: Critical consciousness (CC) is a way for Asian youth to better understand and cope with the continued rise in anti-Asian racism, with evidence suggesting that in-person experiences of racism may motivate the development of CC. For Asian youth, online racism may prompt analysis of societal inequities (i.e., critical reflection; CR), motivation to redress them (i.e., critical motivation; CM), and actual actions (i.e., critical action; CA). However, relations between online racism and CC have not yet been explored in Asian populations. As such, we used regression models to examine how online and in-person racism experiences impact dimensions of CC, and if time spent online moderates these relations among 378 Asian young adults ($M_{age}=20.36$, $SD=1.35$) in Canada. Online racism predicted CR and CM above and beyond in-person racism, but a significant two-way interaction between in-person racism and time predicting CR revealed that in-person racism was associated with greater CR for those with low levels of time spent online. Both forms of racism were associated with greater CA, more time online was associated with less CA. This is the first study to examine online racism as a predictor for CC and to incorporate time as a moderator. Findings can be used to support youth activists by understanding how in-person and online racism, as well as internet use impact CC among Asian young adults.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99509 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Listening to the Listeners - The Voices of BIPOC Therapists in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Chakraborty, Divyasri

Abstract: Therapists work relies on their mental health, life experiences, and relationships within and beyond the profession. These relationships, including with clients, colleagues and supervisors, play crucial roles in professional identity formation. Black, Indigenous, Multiracial, and People of Colour (BIMPOC) therapists in Canada, due to their minoritized status, face additional concerns in this process, attempting to balance professional identity with their cultural identity (Comas-Daz and Jacobsen, 1995; Adetimole et al., 2005; Voices of Color, 2005; Galdi, 2007; Millán, 2010; Richardson, 2011). For precisely this reason, understanding their experiences appears to be necessary; however, research in this area is limited. Nine BIMPOC therapists from across Canada were interviewed using the Listening Guide to explore the research question(s), "What are the voices of BIMPOC therapists in Canada that reflect their experiences of negotiating cultural and professional identity?" and "How are these voices individually and socially embodied and expressed by them?" A member check was conducted to ensure credibility and rigour. The purpose of this was to shed light on these experiences and uplift these voices. Preliminary findings indicate several voices, further categorized into three groups: voices of suffering in silence, voices of action, and voices of thriving in hope. It is hoped that these may provide validation to other BIMPOC therapists, help fellow professionals in solidarity and allyship and inform policy changes in the profession promoting equity.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99315 - Virtual Poster

Living in a "Pressure Cooker": How COVID-19 Stress Shaped Abuse Tactics

Main Presenting Author: Hennessey , Nicholas S

Additional Authors: De Araujo, Daniely S; Barata, Paula

Abstract: COVID-19 pandemic health mandates, although necessary, led to a phenomenon which gender-based violence (GBV) researchers refer to as the “shadow pandemic.” The shadow pandemic describes the increase in frequency and intensity of GBV due to COVID-19 social constraints. COVID-19 protocols meant that some survivors were forced to spend more time with their abuser. The current study examined how COVID-19 stress shaped experiences of abuse using data from 29 interviews with GBV survivors. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis through a Feminist theoretical framework. Themes identified indicate that perpetrators capitalized on COVID-19 in a number of ways to facilitate different abuse tactics (e.g., weaponizing mental health, sabotaging children’s homeschooling, surveilling survivors, etc.). In conclusion, the research highlighted ways in which abusers take advantage of collective stress, political propaganda (i.e., conspiracy theory), and state of emergencies to manipulate survivors. The current study aims to inform policy and social change through specific audiences such as GBV service providers.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100641 - Virtual Poster

The Increased Risk of Intimate Partner Violence for Women with Disabilities: A Systematic Review of Vulnerabilities and Barriers

Main Presenting Author: D'Costa, Malvika

Abstract: The literature on intimate partner violence (IPV) identifies women with disabilities as being at a higher risk for experiencing abuse than non-disabled women. The current systematic review

used both critical disability theory and the social ecological model to classify the various barriers and vulnerabilities that exist for disabled women attempting to navigate abusive relationships. Seventeen articles were selected for the analysis based on a set criterion. The obstacles that are present for disabled victims on the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels are identified and discussed. The components that make up a woman's abuse experience are shown to interact (both within and across levels of the model), making existing barriers more difficult to navigate. Identifying vulnerabilities and barriers for disabled women will create more accessible violence prevention and intervention.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99214 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Decolonizing Psychological Science: Undoing Epistemic Violence

Main Presenting Author: Sawyer, Kafui

Abstract: There is a need to incorporate alternative knowledge and understandings, specifically from racialized, marginalized, and ethnic minority groups, in psychological science. Psychological knowledge in societies around the world has been influenced mainly by colonial ideas from Europe and the United States. (Ratele et al., 2018; Stranger, 2016). An essential mechanism of colonial domination masked in psychology is epistemic violence. This is the repression of indigenous values, history, and identity by forcefully implementing colonizer (Western) understandings through slavery, segregation, oppression, and capitalist ideologies (Mignolo and Escobar, 2013). This paper will explore the three approaches to decolonizing psychological science and undoing epistemic violence: Indigenization, accompaniment, and denaturalization (Adams et al., 2015). These approaches provide benefits of decolonizing psychological science in our academic institutions, mental health care, and governmental organizations while adhering to the ethical principle of respect for the dignity of all persons and peoples in Canada.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101150 - Review Session

Settler School Psychologists' Readiness to Decolonize Practice

Main Presenting Author: White, Michael

Abstract: Presenting my dissertation research This study presents a modified grounded theory analysis of settler school psychologists' engagement with the idea of "decolonizing" their professional practice in working with Indigenous students and their families. Data was gathered through two rounds of interviews with seven settler school psychologists across Western and Northern Canada who are active in the profession. A personalized "self-location" situates the researcher as a settler school psychologist within the research context as a means of challenging psychology's perception of itself as an "objective" science. Decolonization theory is explored from a variety of perspectives beginning with the work of Frantz Fanon. A variety of critical frames, including critical psychology, CRT, and TribalCrit are used to explore how psychology and education interact in the field of school psychology and how this impacts Indigenous peoples. Grounded theory approaches were adapted to incorporate Indigenous research design and ethics, including seeing community consultation and collaboration, by working with an Elder and a Community Advisory Committee, to ensure Indigenous

perspectives remained centered in the analysis. Participants at various career stages described training programs that included no Indigenous content and workplaces that emphasized assessment and testing for programming decisions rather than being focused on a holistic consideration of student needs. Participants were varied in their understanding not only of Indigenous worldviews but also the worldviews embedded in dominant psychology. Most participants were unable to provide a clear statement of what it might mean to decolonize their practice and most described some type of fear or anxiety as preventing them from doing more to incorporate Indigenous worldviews in their work. While participants varied in their reflective examination of their practice there appeared to be little awareness of their own subjective position within the profession. They did not make explicit links between Indigenous epistemologies and how that might impact pedagogical recommendations. Participants seemed to simultaneously place themselves outside the problem of colonization and outside the solution of decolonizing their practice. While participant reluctance to engage in further decolonization their work can be explained in terms of being based on “precontemplation” fears in the trans-theoretical model of change, they can also be seen as settler “moves to innocence” to avoid responsibility and accountability.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99271 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Incorporating a decolonial perspective in the classroom: Advice from a Settler-Métis Scholar.

Main Presenting Author: Danyluck, Chad

Abstract: First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and other Indigenous communities contend with substantial distress due to their long and ongoing colonial encounters with settler society. Faculty and students see a need to better understand these realities and to develop a greater awareness of the history of the academy in contributing to harm in Indigenous communities. Yet for many Western-trained scholars, the way forward is unclear. In this talk, I will draw on my experience teaching a decolonial perspective in courses on psychological science and provide a space for attendees to develop ideas about incorporating a decolonial perspective in their own classrooms. I will describe the challenges and benefits of incorporating such a perspective and we will spend time considering learning goals, observable outcomes, and assessment strategies in psychology courses. Participants will discuss and reflect on these issues and how they might impact or influence their own decision-making as instructors moving forward. By the end of the session, attendees will have a better sense of the broader value of incorporating a decolonial perspective into their courses, the challenges of designing and implementing such a course, as well as some resources and actionable tasks for getting started.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 99860 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Racial Trauma: New Hope for a Hidden Problem

Main Presenting Author: Williams, Monnica T.

Abstract: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) describes the constellation of symptoms that may occur after experiencing or witnessing a traumatic event. Anyone exposed to traumatic event is at risk to develop PTSD, and this typically includes survivors of abuse, disasters, accidents, and combat.

However, many other events can be traumatic as well, particularly to people of colour, and these may be ongoing experiences, such as police harassment or workplace discrimination. This presentation will provide an overview of the effects of racism on people of colour as well as a discussion of developmental, cultural, community, and historical factors, with an emphasis on understanding PTSD caused by experiences of racism, or racial trauma. The various facets of racial trauma will be described, and how these may or may not fit into a traditional DSM-5 mental health framework. The discussion will also include new research, CBT treatment approaches for racial trauma, and the importance of learning how to respond effectively to experiences of racism.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100356 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Section Invited Symposium

Indigenous Girls and Women: Research, Advocacy, and Activism in Canada and the United States

Moderator(s): Gouliquer, Lynne

Abstract: In honour of National Indigenous Peoples' Day, this symposium presents research, advocacy, and activism by psychologists and psychology students aimed at improving the lives of Indigenous girls and women living in Canada and the US. Indigenous women and girls face disproportionate rates of discrimination, violence, and other forms of oppression. The three papers address the impacts of colonialization on the psychological, social, relational, spiritual, and cultural lives of Indigenous girls and women. O'Donnell et al. explore the experiences of Northern Indigenous women in accessing health care and highlight the significance of cultural conceptions of health, the impact of Anishinaabe identity on healthcare experiences, and the storytellers visions for the future of healthcare. Major et al. examine Indigenous girls' memories of caring moments experienced in their lives and demonstrate how experiencing warmth and care allow for experiences of growth that enable the girls to view themselves as caring. Ross and GreyWolf identify data gaps related to Murdered and Missing Indigenous Relatives and the importance of new biometric technology to identify missing persons that assists in providing closure for families. Together, these papers offer important implications for interventions, policy, and support to improve the lives of Indigenous girls, women, and families.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100134, Presenting Papers: 101119, 101531, 101110 - Section Invited Symposium

Honoring Indigenous Relatives

Main Presenting Author: Ross, Royleen

Additional Authors: GreyWolf, Iva ; Desjarlais, Cerynn ; Cheromiah Salazar , Maredyth

Abstract: The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives crisis remains at the forefront of critical issues impacting our women, men, boys, girls, and two-spirit relatives. In Canada, homicide against Indigenous women and girls is six times higher than non-Indigenous women and girls (Burczycka and Cotter, 2023). In the US, accurate data remains elusive. Violent crimes committed against Indigenous women and girls, sometimes ending in homicide, are consistently higher in the US (Rosay, 20212) and across the man-made border in Canada (RCMP, 2015). A task force of cross generational Native

psychologists is expanding the dialogue to include resourceful ways that contribute to awareness, intervention, and therapeutic support through a Native lens. At a town hall hosted by the task force, an invited presenter introduced technology related to biometrics as a means to identify missing Native persons. His collaborative approach, for the benefit of missing Indigenous relatives, is a rare resource in Indian Country offered at no cost to families. Task force members are engaging academic and clinical professionals to become allies and take action. Task force members are correlating colonization, systemic/institutional complexities including the foster care system, and ongoing social conditions that contribute to the MMIR epidemic. Building on the task force initiatives, two Native psychologists will present on the data gaps and the importance of new biometric technology that assists in closure for families.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101119 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100134)

Listening to Indigenous Girls' Experiences of Warmth and Caring: A Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Major, Melissa

Additional Authors: Pepler, Debra ; Madsen, Kirsten ; Dion, Susan

Abstract: Indigenous Girls in Canada face the results of compounded social, economic, psychological, and spiritual harms due to colonization, which carries harms today and reveals itself in disparities between the wellbeing of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children. Indigenous scholars frame the residential school system as morphing into the child welfare system (Blackstock, 2007). Family relationships ruptured under colonization, residential schools, and the child welfare systems. These disruptions created intergenerational trauma, leaving children to navigate life with memories of the threads of caring moments from significant relationships. This study focuses on the voices of 16 Indigenous girls and their memories of caring moments. Eight girls were referred to services at an Anishinaabe family care center and eight girls were from the surrounding communities. The purpose of this study was to listen to the girls' voices about what they have received from significant people in their lives. An inductive thematic analysis revealed four themes: 1) Moments of Love, Warmth, and Care, 2) Relationship Expectations, 3) The Development of Socioemotional Capacities, and 4) View of Self as Caring. The model derived from these themes elaborates how moments of warmth and care create developmental experiences of growth that enable the girls to view themselves as caring. Implications for culturally competent interventions are discussed.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101531 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100134)

Stories from Northern Anishinaabe Kweg: Navigating Healthcare Experiences and Dreams for the Future

Main Presenting Author: O'Donnell, Ophelia

Additional Authors: Wabie, Joey-Lynn ; Urajnik, Diana ; Levin, Elizabeth

Abstract: This research explores the experiences of Northern Anishinaabe Kweg (Indigenous women) in accessing health care, with respect to historical contexts, cultural identity, and healthcare perceptions. Previous research has identified preparation for healthcare visits, feeling like a stranger in westernized health facilities, and the desire for change to be impacted by the historical context of

colonialism and modern ideas of Anishinaabe identity. This research explores: 1) What are the storytellers conceptions of health? 2) How is accessing health care influenced by being Anishinaabe Kwe? 3) What are the storytellers dreams for the future of accessing health care? The methodology is situated within an Anishinaabe paradigm that honors the role of ceremony and language in research, and involves one-on-one storytelling visits, qualitative methods, and a two-eyed seeing approach, using hermeneutic phenomenology with Indigenous principles. Preliminary results highlight the significance of cultural conceptions of health, the impact of Anishinaabe identity on healthcare experiences, and the storytellers visions for the future of healthcare. The thematic analysis is underway, with member reflection and storytellers' feedback fundamental to refining the results. Actions and recommendations that emphasize the importance of incorporating Indigenous perspectives in healthcare policies and practices will be discussed. By centering the voices of Northern Anishinaabe Kweg, this research contributes to more inclusive, culturally sensitive, and safe health care access.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101110 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100134)

Snapshot

Bisecting Bisexual Biases: Sexual Identity, Stereotypes, and Victim Blaming in Cases of Sexual Assault

Main Presenting Author: Styba-Nelson, Kevin D

Additional Author: Peace, Kristine A

Abstract: Statistical and social survey data indicate that persons identifying as sexual minorities experience disproportionately high rates of sexual violence, particularly for bisexual women. This has been attributed, in part, to negative beliefs and assumptions of promiscuity, leading to increased victim blaming (i.e., they led the perpetrator on, their actions invited sex). While there is a growing body of literature, few studies have included evaluation of how bisexual men are viewed as victims of sexual violence. The current study was designed to evaluate victim sexual identity (heterosexual, bisexual, homosexual), binary gender identity (man, woman), and activation of sexualized relationship stereotypes (none, monogamous, promiscuous) in relation to crime, victim, perpetrator, and criminal justice perceptions. Participants (300+ to date) were presented a fictitious collaborative crime report depicting an ambiguous sexual assault, followed by a judgment questionnaire and several measures of bias. Data collection is ongoing across undergraduate and community forums. Preliminary data suggest that bisexual men and women are perceived similarly and both subject to victim blaming and biases in relation to perceived promiscuity. This study has important implications in relation to how victim sexual identity and personal biases impact judgments regarding allegations of sexual assault.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100207 - Snapshot

Improving psychological assessment for equity-deserving groups: Development of the Minority Stress Module of the Diagnostic Assessment Research Tool.

Main Presenting Author: Sullo, Emily

Additional Authors: Hatchard, Taylor ; McCabe, Randi E

Abstract: Minority stress refers to the additional, additive stressors (i.e., discrimination) that marginalized individuals experience, which increase their risk for several disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder. Critically, experiences of minority stress are rarely considered during psychological assessment. As such, the Minority Stress Module (MSM) has been developed to be included in the Diagnostic Assessment Research Tool (DART). The creation of the MSM was led by Dr. Taylor Hatchard, an expert in the field of minority stress, in collaboration with a team of leaders in the field. Item creation was guided by insights from community groups in Hamilton working with this population, and the MSM team's experience providing care to marginalized individuals. Several rounds of feedback and revisions were conducted to produce the current version of the MSM. The MSM is a psychodiagnostics assessment that consists of open-ended questions that map onto the symptoms, experiences, and resilience factors of minority stress. Overall, the development of the module was a collaborative process between clinicians, people with lived experience, and community experts. The MSM is the first tool of its kind and its integration into the DART could have impacts on quality of diagnosis, case conceptualization, and rapport building for equity-deserving groups during psychological assessment.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101211 - Snapshot

Psychological Considerations in Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic: A First Nations' Perspective

Main Presenting Author: Hardy, Crystal N.

Additional Authors: Mushquash, Christopher J. ; Schiff, Rebecca

Abstract: First Nations experience a disproportionate burden of illness than is observed in the general Canadian population, especially in the context of viral pandemics (Smallwood et al., 2021). During the COVID-19 pandemic, inequitable access to mental health services and resources led to significantly higher rates of mental health difficulties among Indigenous individuals in Canada (Jenkins et al., 2022). Qualitative research was conducted to evaluate the tripartite response to pandemic mitigation for 4 First Nations in Northwestern Ontario. Grounded theory and a transformative framework were used, conducting semi-structured interviews with 14 key informants and 2 provincial territorial organizations. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed for thematic analysis which was then collated with results from NVivo software. The primary domains of pandemic response were organized into a novel framework containing 2 underlying dimensions (Culture and Context), and 5 core dimensions of the experience (Preparedness, Communications and Coordination, Surveillance, Response Efforts, and Reconstruction and Recovery). The dimension of Reconstruction and Recovery contained two psychologically linked primary themes: mental health and self-determination. This presentation will provide an overview of the dimension of 'Reconstruction and Recovery' and its major implications for Indigenous mental health during COVID-19.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99534 - Snapshot

Psychological distress in Iranian protestors: A descriptive study.

Main Presenting Author: Marchetti, Sophia

Abstract: In September 2022, Mahsa Amini was arrested in Iran for noncompliance with the country's Islamic dress code. Soon after, she died in police custody, resulting in widespread protests across Iran. The present study explored how Iranian protesters have been psychologically affected by their government's harsh response to protesters' expressions of outrage through street demonstration. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with 94 Iranians (63 protesters (P), 31 non-protesters (NP)). Participants completed validated Farsi versions of the Beck Depression Inventory-revised (BDI) and the Impact of Events Scale-revised (IES-R) which recorded PTSD symptoms. P were significantly younger than NP ($p=.026$) but did not have more PTSD or depression symptoms. P contained 36 wounded individuals, 13 of whom were wounded in their eyes. Protestors with wounds sparing their eyes had more intrusion PTSD symptoms ($p=.038$) than NP. Blinded protestors had fewer symptoms of depression ($p=$

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99293 - Snapshot

Queer, here, throughout the years: An interpretive phenomenological analysis of LGBTQ+ Canadian older adults

Main Presenting Author: Shinbine, Danielle L

Additional Authors: Maroney, Meredith R; Vandenborn, Elisa

Abstract: LGBTQ+ older adults experience a disproportionate amount of housing, employment, physical and mental health disparities compared to their heterosexual, cisgender counterparts (Movement Advancement Project, 2017). These differences can be explained through minority stress theory, due to the increased amount of discrimination LGBTQ+ individuals receive (Hendricks and Testa, 2012; Meyer, 2013). Research pertaining to LGBTQ+ older adults and their experiences is lacking (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2015) and Canadian LGBTQ+ older adults' experiences specifically are underrepresented, as a large amount of the research on this population originates in the United States (Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2017; Kim et al., 2017). As Canada holds its own history regarding LGBTQ+ rights, this research does not capture the experiences of LGBTQ+ Canadian older adults. The present study aimed to collect the experiences and perceptions of Canadian LGBTQ+ older adults born before the onset of Canada's gay rights movement (1971) through semi-structured interviews analyzed with interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA; Moustaka, 1994). Findings from this study will address experiences of discrimination and coping, provide insight about the unique experiences of LGBTQ+ older adults in Canada and inform service providers on considerations that should be made with this population.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101122 - Snapshot

The impact of immigration generation status on trauma/post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among immigrant first responders

Main Presenting Author: Al-Khaz'Aly, Hawra

Additional Authors: Brown, Craig C.; Zamudio, Gabriel; Jin, Ling

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: First responders face occupational traumas as part of their duties (e.g., death, disaster), leading to PTSD symptoms. Marginalized first responders from immigrant backgrounds additionally experience racial traumas. There are mixed findings regarding the association between immigration generation status and mental health symptoms such as traumas/PTSD. We aim to examine the effect of immigration generation status on occupational/racial trauma and PTSD symptoms among first responders. METHODS: A total of 279 immigrant first responders in Canada completed self-report measures. RESULTS: One-way ANOVAs indicated immigration generation status significantly impacted PTSD severity ($F(2, 276) = 14.04$, $p < .001$), racial trauma ($F(2, 276) = 14.24$, $p < .001$), and occupational trauma ($F(2, 276) = 3.87$, $p = .022$). Post-hoc tests suggested that 1.5 generation immigrants (vs. 1st and 2nd) reported more traumas and PTSD symptom severity. CONCLUSIONS: Heightened racial/occupational traumas and PTSD symptoms among 1.5 generation immigrants may stem from increased perceived racial discrimination and workplace traumas while navigating the intersection of Canadian and ethnic cultural values. IMPACT: Trauma-informed treatment should be tailored to address racial trauma and consider generational status when working with first responders from immigrant backgrounds.*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99456 - Snapshot

The intersection of sexual orientation, socioeconomic status (SES), and immigration status in relation to Racial Trauma (RT) among Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) Public Safety Personnel in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Brown, Craig C

Additional Authors: Guo, Zixin ; Zamudio, Gabriel; Jin, Ling

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Over 40% of Public Safety Personnel (PSP) in Canada report mental health concerns, such as post-traumatic stress. Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) PSP face additional racial trauma stemming from racial injustice and systemic oppression. We aim to examine the heterogeneity within BIPOC PSP to understand how intersecting marginalized identities contribute to racial trauma. Thus, the study will explore the three-way interaction effect (Sexual Orientation X SES X Immigration Status) in relation to racial trauma. METHOD: BIPOC PSP ($N = 279$) in Canada completed self-report survey. RESULTS: The results of three-way factorial ANOVA indicated significant interaction effects between sexual orientation and immigration status ($F(4, 311) = 2.451$, $p = .046$), and between SES and immigration status ($F(12, 311) = 3.343$, $p < .001$) in predicting racial trauma. All main effects were significant. CONCLUSION: Among lesbian women or gay men identified BIPOC PSP, naturalized Canadian citizens (vs. citizens by birth, permanent residents) reported lower levels of racial trauma. BIPOC PSP who identified as Canadian citizens by birth from middle SES, reported experiencing more racial trauma compared to other groups. IMPACT: Trauma-informed, culturally-congruent treatment for PSP should acknowledge the intersecting identities of sexual orientation, SES, and immigration status.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101357 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

My Work with Asian Clients: HEART Therapy in Action

Main Presenting Author: Ko, Gina

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Gina will share her work with Asian clients in the Canadian context. There is a need for more awareness and impact regarding Asian mental health. During the pandemic, anti-Asian racism increased by many folds. Such injustice has exacerbated the need to support clients from an Asian background.* **METHODS:** I will share my experience working with Asian clients. I have read literature (Tang, 2024; Wang, 2022) and recently published an open-source ebook (Ko et al., 2023) to relay the importance of co-creating safe and culturally responsive relational spaces. I am a producer and host of a podcast, "Against the Tides of Racism" (<https://www.againstracismpodcast.com/>), and have many exceptional Asian guests who have shared calls to action. **RESULTS:** Several colleagues and I met months ago to discuss better ways to support Asian clients. We created a petition to form the first Asian Psychology Section of the CPA. The Section was approved in October. The mission of the Section is to strengthen the work of mental health professionals, researchers, and students to increase cultural responsiveness and enhance the collective well-being of Asians in Canada. **CONCLUSIONS:** The purpose of the Section is for members of Asian and non-Asian descent to come together to collaborate and amplify Asian voices in psychology. We aim to serve the needs and interests of the group through a commitment to applied practice, research, education, policy, and advocacy within Asian Psychology in Canada. **ACTION:** I coined HEART therapy: H – Hearing with anti-racism and anti-oppression in mind; E – Empathy and self-disclosures; A – Action toward change in a culturally responsive way; R – Reflecting using cultural humility and validation; T – Togetherness in moving forward.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100806 - Workshop

Planning and Implementing a JEDI Initiative in University Settings: An Interactive Workshop

Main Presenting Author: Dollimount, Anna

Co-Presenting Authors: Hagi Hussein, Siham; Salimuddin, Saba

Additional Authors: Winters, Emily ; Kaur, Jasleen

Abstract: *With the growing focus on Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (JEDI) initiatives in psychology, student trainees may want to become more involved in JEDI movements at their institutions, but may lack the skills or resources to engage in this work. To address this, this workshop aims to provide students with knowledge and tools to organize a JEDI initiative. The workshop organizers have experience in executing successful, highly attended JEDI initiatives and will be drawing on their experiences to deliver a brief didactic discussion on JEDI initiative implementation. Attendees will then work together in small groups to complete a needs assessment of topics that may be of interest to their institution and discuss potential speakers, funding sources, and event advertisement strategies. Attendees will be placed into groups based on their institution's location so that the topics, funding sources, and speakers relevant to that area can be discussed. There will be time allotted at the end of the session for all groups to share their JEDI event ideas and discuss the nuances of organizing JEDI events. After attending this workshop, attendees will have skills in: 1) assembling a collaborative team of students and faculty, 2) securing and managing funds to cover*

costs (*i.e.*, compensating speakers and/or moderators, advertising), and 3) planning and executing impactful events.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99749 - Workshop

Symposium

Complex racial trauma and Black mental health in Canada

Moderator(s): McIntee, Sara-Emilie; Cénat, Jude Mary

Abstract: *BACKGROUND.* The symposium will delve into mental health, trauma, and racial dynamics within Canadian Black communities, offering holistic insights. Each presenter will contribute a vital approach to understand the nuanced link between mental health and racial experiences. *METHODS.* One presentation will analyze Black mental health (BeCoMHeal) project data on 860 individuals, evaluating depression, trauma, racial microaggressions, and suicidal ideation. A second will employ mixed methods, including quantitative data from 845 individuals and results of a systematic review, examining racial discrimination impacts and coping strategies. Lastly, a scoping review will examine psychosis research and results from 4,325,166 Black individuals. *RESULTS.* Results will unveil: 1) trauma mediates and racial dynamics moderate depression and suicidal ideation; 2) high rates and impacts of racial discrimination, and prevalent coping strategies; 3) psychosis disparities in Black individuals. *CONCLUSIONS.* Findings will uncover mental health complexities in Black communities, revealing the widespread impact of racial discrimination, and highlighting crucial research gaps. *IMPACTS.* Insights will prompt targeted antiracist interventions and policy reforms, advocating for funding and research initiatives. Outcomes aim to enhance mental well-being and support strategies tailored for Black Canadians.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101450, Presenting Papers: 101622, 101628, 101645 - Symposium

Depression and Suicidal Ideations among Black Individuals in Canada: Mediating Role of Traumatic Life Events and Moderating Role of Racial Microaggressions and internalized racism

Main Presenting Author: Darius, Wina Paul

Additional Authors: Farahi, Seyed Mohammad Mahdi Moshirian; Cogan, Cary; Ndengeyingoma, Assumpta; Cénat, Jude Mary

Abstract: *Objective.* Suicidal ideation (SI) remains understudied among Black individuals in Canada. Using Black Mental Health (BeCoMHeal) project data, this study examined SI prevalence in Black Canadians aged 15-40, examining the mediation of traumatic experiences between depression and SI, and the moderating effects of racial microaggressions and internalized racism. *Methods.* A total of 860 participants, aged 15-40 years ($M_{age} = 24.96$, $SD = 6.29$), completed a sociodemographic questionnaire and provided information about depressive symptoms, traumatic life events, racial microaggressions, internalized racism, and SI. *Results.* Findings showed that 25.7% of participants reported experiencing SI (26.5% women, 22.7% men, $\chi^2 = 1.08$, $p = .299$). The moderated-mediation model revealed that traumatic life events fully mediated the link between depression and SI ($B = .12$, $p = .004$; 95% CI [.04, .20]) and that racial microaggressions ($B = -.03$, $p = .042$; 95% CI [-.07, -.00]) and internalized racism ($B = .06$, $p = .006$; 95% CI [.02, .10]) moderated this relationship.

Conclusion. Findings stress addressing racial microaggressions and internalized racism in therapy to mitigate mental health impacts on Black individuals. Moreover, findings emphasize the need to develop effective, culturally sensitive, and racially adapted suicide prevention and intervention programs for Black communities in Canada.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101622 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101450)

Prevalence and Effects of Various Forms of Racial Discrimination and Coping Strategies Used by Black Individuals in North America: A Mixed-Methods Approach

Main Presenting Author: Jacob, Grace

Co-Presenting Author: Ntunga Mukunzi, Joana

Additional Author: Cénat, Jude Mary

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this research was to address knowledge gaps concerning the prevalence and correlates of various forms of racial discrimination among Black Canadians. Additionally, we sought to gain insights into the coping strategies employed by Black individuals in Western societies to deal with racism. Methods: We assessed racial discrimination rates in 845 Black Canadians aged 15–40 and their impact on self-esteem and life satisfaction. We then conducted a systematic review of coping strategies for racism, identifying 26 studies from various databases. Results: Findings showed high rates of everyday and major racial discrimination, and racial microaggressions (between 38%-46%; 46.3%-64.2% and 50.2%-93.8%, respectively). Racial discrimination was negatively linked with life satisfaction ($b = -0.26, p = .003$) and self-esteem ($b = -0.23, p = .009$). The systematic review revealed that Black individuals typically use social support, religion, avoidance, and problem-focused strategies to cope with racism. Gender differences were observed in rates of discrimination and coping strategies used. Conclusion. Study results highlight the urgent need for strategies to eradicate racism across municipal, provincial, and federal levels in Canada. Coping strategies provide temporary relief but don't eliminate the emotional distress and impact on Black individuals well-being. Implications are discussed in the context of prevention, research, and public health.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101628 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101450)

Psychosis in Black Individuals in Canada: Current Status and Perspectives

Main Presenting Author: Dromer, Élizabeth

Additional Authors: Darius, Wina Paul ; Dalexis, Rose Darly; McIntee, Sara-Emilie; Poisson, Hannah; Mansoub Bekarkhanech, Farid

Abstract: Psychosis will affect around 3% of Canadians in their lifetime, but not all Canadians will be impacted in the same way. Important health disparities exist in Canada for individuals of diverse cultural background, such as those from Black communities. Hence, we conducted a scoping review to examine the current status of Canadian research on psychosis among individuals from Black communities and to explore the gaps in research on this topic in order to streamline future work. A comprehensive search strategy of 10 databases (including Medline and APA PsycInfo) was used and a total of 14 studies (out of 3240 articles) were selected following a thorough reviewing process. The

sample size across the 14 studies totalled 4,325,166 individuals. Studies explored various topics relating to psychosis from incidence of the condition—which is higher in Black individuals compared to the general population—to risk of involuntary admission following an episode—which is also higher in Black individuals. Racial disparities are evident on some topics, such as coercive referrals which are more common in Black individuals, but further research is needed for many of the subjects discussed, such as stigma about illness. Significant blind spots exist in research on psychosis in Black individuals, which universities and governments should seek to uncover through research and increased funding.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 101645 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101450)

Gaslighting, Silencing, and Normalizing: Rendering Gender-Based Violence Invisible

Moderator(s): Jeffrey, Nicole

Abstract: This symposium will explore the various ways that gender-based violence is rendered invisible through words and actions. Jewels Adair will present findings from a systematic review of the literature on gaslighting in the context of gender-based violence (existing definitions, gaslighting tactics, and types of gender-based violence that involve gaslighting), with an aim to enhance conceptual clarity. Next, Jenna Parsons will present findings from a study about women's experiences of gaslighting in romantic relationships, including emotional impact, perceptions of their partners' gaslighting motivations, and the potential role of gender, race, sexuality, and age in shaping these experiences. Finally, Dr. Nicole Jeffrey will present findings from a study examining the language and social norms that young men use in focus group conversations about sex and dating that can work to perpetuate and normalize sexual violence (e.g., by framing it as a normal part of heterosexual sex and dating). Implications for prevention and intervention will be discussed.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100705, Presenting Papers: 101266, 101263, 101267 - Symposium

Crazy In Love: A Qualitative Study of Undergraduate Women's Experiences of Gaslighting in Romantic Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Parsons, Jenna

Additional Authors: Proctor, Hayley ; Hormiz, Angela; Timmons Fritz, Patti

Abstract: According to Merriam-Webster's dictionary, gaslighting is, "the psychological manipulation of a person, typically over an extended period of time, that leads the victim to doubt the veracity of their own beliefs, perceptions of reality, or memories." Although introduced in the mid 1900s, gaslighting has recently gained widespread popularity, often in the context of romantic relationships. Yet only a handful of empirical articles have been published on gaslighting, with even fewer on gaslighting in romantic relationships. Qualtrics survey data from a subsample ($n = 15$) of undergraduate women who experienced gaslighting in a romantic relationship from a larger study at the University of Windsor were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis. We examined women's experiences of gaslighting, including their perceptions of why their intimate partner engaged in gaslighting behaviour and the potential impact(s) of gender, race, sexuality, and age on gaslighting experiences. In line with the past literature, women exclusively reported negative emotions (e.g.,

feeling crazy, guilt, betrayal) in relation to their gaslighting experience and that their perpetrators' used gaslighting to redirect blame, to get what they wanted, and for power and control. Finally, some participants reported that they felt that race, gender, age, and sexuality played a role in their gaslighting experiences.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101266 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100705)

Gaslighting in Gender-Based Violence: Conceptual and Definitional Clarity

Main Presenting Author: Adair, Jewels

Abstract: Gaslighting is an understudied form of psychological manipulation which involves the use of different types of tactics to make another individual doubt their own beliefs, memories, and/or perceptions. Research on gaslighting has predominately focused on gaslighting that is used against victims of intimate partner violence by an abusive partner. However, there may be other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) which also involve the use of gaslighting tactics. Furthermore, despite decades of discussions about gaslighting in popular media, there is a lack of a standardized definition of gaslighting which poses a significant challenge for both empirical research and public discourse. Therefore, the present study aimed to examine various definitions of gaslighting, understand what types of GBV may involve the perpetration of gaslighting, and develop an understanding of the types of tactics perpetrators of gaslighting use. This study used a systematic review strategy to search ten social science databases, which produced 1,808 relevant articles and 178 articles for full review. The study's findings aim to enhance conceptual clarity, fostering a more precise and universally accepted understanding of gaslighting in the field of GBV. Such clarity is crucial for advancing research, informing interventions, and ultimately improving support systems for victims of GBV.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101263 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100705)

Young Men's Engagement with Social Norms that Support Sexual Violence

Main Presenting Author: Jeffrey, Nicole

Abstract: To prevent men's sexual violence (SV) against women, it is crucial to understand if and how men use stereotypical social norms that work to normalize, justify, and perpetuate SV. Using eight focus groups with a total of 50 racially diverse heterosexual men aged 18–25 (university and community samples) and a feminist poststructuralist form of discourse analysis (Gavey, 1989, 2005; Potter and Wetherell, 1987; Weedon, 1997), I examined young men's engagement with social norms about sex, dating, heterosexuality, and masculinity and how these norms worked to support SV. I found that men commonly relied on norms suggesting that sex among heterosexual couples starts naturally and spontaneously without need for verbal communication; that heterosexual partners always already know what the other wants and, therefore, that verbal communication is not needed; that men should always initiate sex and cannot stop sex once started; and that women alone are responsible for communicating sexual consent. These results have important implications and highlight the need to encourage young men's critical engagement with alternative norms that do not support SV and that privilege both women and men's sexuality. Results also suggested that once harmful norms were introduced by some men in conversation, they were sometimes difficult for other men to challenge.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101267 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100705)

How Can Social Psychologists Respond to Call to Action 65?: A Mixed-Methods Investigation Using the Data from the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer

Moderator(s): Efimoff, Iloradanon H.

Abstract: Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Canada is an important issue that has captured public attention in the last decade. People across the country are working to make reconciliation a reality. But what is reconciliation? Understanding reconciliation is imperative to ensure collective efforts are working toward the same goal. In this symposium, we discuss what reconciliation means using data collected from a mixed-methods program of research. Using data from 13 focus groups with reconciliation leaders across the country, Efimoff et al. demonstrate that Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants conceptualize reconciliation similarly, whereas White et al. illustrate the unique experiences Indigenous and non-Indigenous people have when engaging in reconciliation initiatives. Starzyk et al. report a higher-order factor analysis of the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer, demonstrating that both Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants' perceptions of reconciliation progress fall into a small number of higher-order categories. The authors discuss how social psychological concepts and approaches can (or cannot) contribute to reconciliation. These studies are practically impactful because they represent academic action on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action #65, which calls on researchers to advance an understanding of reconciliation.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100694, Presenting Papers: 100700, 100701, 100697 - Symposium

Differences in Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Experiences with Reconciliation in Canada: Social Psychological Constructs Illustrate Unique Experiences

Main Presenting Author: White, Erin E.-L.

Co-Presenting Authors: Efimoff, Iloradanon H. ; Starzyk, Katherine B.

Abstract: Reconciliation is an issue that impacts all people in Canada, Indigenous and non-Indigenous alike. Despite this, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians likely have unique experiences with reconciliation. Using data from 13 focus groups with reconciliation leaders across the country, we present a thematic analysis of the differences in experience among Indigenous and non-Indigenous reconciliation leaders. We identified two overarching themes. First, Non-Indigenous and Indigenous Participants Feel Uniquely Ambivalent About Reconciliation. For example, non-Indigenous participants feel ambivalent about their role in reconciliation, whereas Indigenous participants felt ambivalent about the outcomes and process of reconciliation. Second, despite these unique feelings of ambivalence, Both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Participants Maintain Hope for Reconciliation. We discuss how these two themes do and do not fit within the context of intergroup relations research in social psychology. From this work, we conclude that Indigenous and non-Indigenous reconciliation leaders have distinct experiences but are united in their sense of hope. This work is important as it further contributes to Call to Action 65 and illustrates how Indigenous and non-Indigenous reconciliation leaders can work together to make reconciliation a reality.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100700 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100694)

Higher Order Factor Analysis of the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer

Main Presenting Author: Starzyk, Katherine B.

Co-Presenting Authors: Efimoff, Iloradanon H. ; White, Erin E.-L.

Abstract: Since 2015, a group of Indigenous and non-Indigenous researchers have undertaken a mixed-methods project to create a way to measure reconciliation in Canada. After conducting an archival analysis of Residential School Survivor statements, focus groups with reconciliation leaders across the country (Papers 1 and 2 in this symposium), and spending months developing items, the team created the Canadian Reconciliation Barometer. This 13-factor and 64-item measure assesses Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants' perceptions of reconciliation in Canada. In this paper, we present the results of a higher-order factor analysis, illustrating how the factors do, and do not, map onto previous research about conceptions of reconciliation. From the analysis, we conclude that Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants' perceptions of reconciliation can be organized into a small number of higher order factors, improving our understanding of reconciliation. This work also furthers Call to Action 65 and highlights how analytical techniques common in social psychology can contribute to reconciliation.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100701 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100694)

Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Reconciliation Leaders' Conceptions of Reconciliation: A Qualitative and Social Psychological Analysis.

Main Presenting Author: Efimoff, Iloradanon H.

Co-Presenting Authors: White, Erin E.-L.; Starzyk, Katherine B.

Abstract: Reconciliation among Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Canada is a pressing and timely issue. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Call to Action 65 urges researchers to "advance understanding of reconciliation." Because one of the goals of reconciliation is mutually respectful relationships, social psychology, with its heavy focus on intergroup relations, has much to offer to Call 65. To this end, we thematically analyzed transcripts from 13 focus groups with reconciliation leaders across the country. We identified four themes: Acknowledging Past and Present Indigenous Lived Experiences Must Be at the Forefront of Reconciliation Efforts; Education is a Pathway to Reconciliation; Reconciliation Requires Widespread Systemic and Structural Changes to Address Indigenous Lived Experiences; Indigenous Ways of Knowing, Being, and Doing are Pathways to Reconciliation. We discuss how these four themes reflect, and depart from, common social psychological concepts within the intergroup relations literature. This research is important because it addresses Call to Action 65. Further, this work illustrates the conceptual agreement and disagreement between reconciliation and social psychological constructs, highlighting the steps researchers and practitioners will have to take to overcome social psychological barriers to reconciliation.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100697 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100694)

Racial Trauma: Crossed perspectives between North America and Europe on its evidence, assessment, and treatment

Moderator(s): Cénat, Jude Mary

Abstract: In Western societies, racism at various levels (interpersonal, institutional, structural, and systemic) and racial microaggressions surround the lives of racialized individuals. These are characterized by a series of racist acts and barriers faced by racialized and discriminated individuals within educational, healthcare, judicial, social, and child protection institutions. Their constant, repetitive, and cumulative nature transforms into complex racial trauma that impedes their life journeys. As demonstrated by research over the last three decades in North America, racial trauma not only induces symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, substance use but also significantly and intrusively affects the life paths of racialized individuals, as well as their relationship with themselves (self-esteem, internalized racism) and interpersonal relationships (social and romantic). Similar to complex trauma, racial trauma affects the lives of racialized and discriminated individuals in various ways, including attachment and interpersonal relationships, physical health, emotional reactions, dissociative attitudes, general behaviors, cognitive aspects, long-term mental and physical health issues, and premature mortality. In Europe, while research conducted in the United Kingdom (mainly England) is well-advanced, the colorblind approach has hindered necessary studies in countries like France, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, among others, despite the proportion of racialized and discriminated individuals. In the context of this symposium, we aim to conduct a comparative analysis of evidence related to racial trauma and the state of psychological sciences to assess and treat it between North America and Europe, given that these two regions of the world do not have the same relationship to the notion of race, while racism persists in both.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100084, Presenting Papers: 100366, 100367, 101356 - Symposium

Racial trauma in Europe : Between the fear of discussing it and the reality of the patients

Main Presenting Author: Derivois, Daniel

Abstract: Although research on racial trauma in Europe is comparatively less extensive than in North America, the rare studies and clinical experiences indicate that racialized and discriminated individuals encounter persistent and cumulative acts of discrimination and microaggressions. Racial trauma in Europe is shaped by the complexities of multicultural societies and historical legacies of slavery, colonialism, immigration, and social exclusion. It affects not only individuals but also community dynamics, societal relations, and access to resources and opportunities. Efforts to address racial trauma in Europe involve acknowledging its existence, advocating for culturally sensitive mental health support services, challenging discriminatory practices and policies, and fostering inclusive environments that celebrate diversity and promote equity. Additionally, promoting education, awareness, and dialogue around issues of race and racism are crucial steps toward mitigating racial trauma and fostering social cohesion in European societies.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100366 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100084)

Racial trauma in North America: We understood, but the actions did not follow

Main Presenting Author: Cénat, Jude Mary

Abstract: The last decade has witnessed an acceleration of research efforts in North America to conceptualize, assess, and address racial trauma. Recent studies have presented evidence for Complex Racial Trauma (CoRT), introduced a theoretical framework for CoRT, and provided guidelines for its assessment and treatment. Moreover, numerous training programs have been developed to equip

mental health professionals to provide anti-racist care that meets the real needs of racialized individuals. However, a prevailing sentiment persists within racialized communities that nothing is happening. Indeed, policies implemented in recent years have been slow to yield results, and racialized individuals continue to face racial discrimination in education, social and healthcare services, the workplace, and various aspects of their lives. After comparing the situation of racialized communities in the United States and Canada, the results of a systematic review on care aimed at addressing racial trauma will be presented to contribute to the comparative analysis between North America and Europe.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100367 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100084)

Racial Trauma: What's next?

Main Presenting Author: Dion, Jacinthe

Abstract: This symposium will end with a discussion to further our understanding of racial trauma in Western societies. We will then discuss what can we retain from the comparison of evidence and the state of psychological sciences to assess and treat racial in Europe and North America. We will end by discussing inclusive approaches to address racial trauma, taking into account the legacies of global history.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101356 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100084)

Understanding and Preventing Sexual Violence Victimization: New Findings and Future Directions

Moderator(s): Jeffrey, Nicole

Abstract: Sexual violence victimization ranging from verbal coercion to physical force is common and harmful, and experienced disproportionately by women (Statistics Canada, 2019). This symposium will feature recent research that adds to our understanding of the nature of sexual violence (what it looks like, dynamics of nonconsent and coercion) and the current state of the literature on sexual violence risk factors and intersectional prevention among women of colour. First, Frasia Morrison and Dr. Patti Timmons Fritz will explore consent and coercion in women's experiences of unwanted sex, as well as the relational contexts in which these experiences occur. Dr. Nicole Jeffrey will then present findings from a study examining the qualitative differences in the sexual violence victimization experiences reported by women and men on the most widely used self-report measure of sexual violence victimization (Koss et al.'s 2007 Sexual Experiences Survey). Finally, Dayanga Randeniya will present findings from a systematic review of the literature on campus sexual violence, its acknowledgement of the unique risks experienced by women of colour, and gaps and future directions for intersectional prevention that addresses these unique risks.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100659, Presenting Papers: 101254, 101249, 101251 - Symposium

Addressing Intersectionality and the Needs of Women of Colour in Campus Sexual Violence Prevention Programming: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Randeniya, Dayanga

Abstract: Campus sexual violence (CSV) is known to disproportionately impact women in higher education institutions compared to men. However, knowledge on the unique risks for women of colour in experiencing CSV compared to their white peers, and relevant needs to combat such violence remains obscure. The current systematic review examined this phenomenon using three research questions: 1) does the broader literature on CSV acknowledge risks unique to women students of colour? 2) what is required of existing CSV prevention programming to become more intersectional? 3) do existing CSV prevention programs include program elements or address gaps related to the needs of women of colour? A systematic strategy was used across 17 social science, health and education databases to identify relevant articles for full text review. Qualitative analysis of texts was guided by intersectional feminist theory. Findings indicated unique elevated risks and types of CSV experienced for certain groups of women of colour and a general absence of intersectional elements in most CSV prevention programming to address the needs of women of colour. Recommendations are made related to how these elements might be incorporated and/or built upon in existing programming and to inform a preliminary add-on module for existing preventive programs at higher education institutions.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101254 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100659)

Exploring Consent and Use of Coercive Tactics in Women's Unwanted Sexual Experiences

Main Presenting Author: Timmons Fritz, Patti

Additional Author: Morrison, Frasia

Abstract: Although the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES; Koss et al., 2007) inquires about several coercive tactics perpetrators use to gain sexual contact, other coercive tactics are likely used. The present study explored coercive tactics and dynamics that were used in women's sexually coercive/assaultive experiences. We recruited 187 women (63% White; $M_{age} = 25$ years) who had experienced male-perpetrated sexual coercion/assault from a university in Ontario, social media posts, and CPA's recruitment portal to complete an online survey. When asking about various situations related to consent (gave consent when they did not want to; unable to give consent; expressed disinterest), women reported a wide range of situations that were descriptive of their unwanted sexual experiences, including "My body language indicated that I was uninterested" (58%), "I said no but Person X did not respect my wishes and continued" (50%), and "I was unable to consent because I was drunk or high" (35%). Women were more likely to endorse coercive experiences when their perpetrators were romantic partners (versus friends, acquaintances, others). Although having known their perpetrators longer was often related to endorsement of various coercive situations, whether participants remained in contact with or maintained a relationship with their perpetrators were not related to endorsement of coercion.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101249 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100659)

Gender Differences in Sexual Violence Victimization Experiences and Validity of Victimization Reports: A Think Aloud Study

Main Presenting Author: Jeffrey, Nicole

Additional Author: Senn, Charlene

Abstract: Koss et al.'s (2007) Sexual Experiences Survey-Short Form Victimization (SES-SFV) is the most widely used self-report sexual violence (SV) victimization scale and is validated to measure diverse women's experiences (Canan et al., 2020; Cecil and Matson, 2006; Johnson et al., 2017; Testa et al., 2004). Efforts to assess and improve our ability to gather accurate data about men's victimization have been considerably less common and there is mounting evidence that measures like the SES-SFV may not capture all of men's victimization experiences (Littleton et al., 2020). Given decades of evidence highlighting the gendered nature of SV, there is also reason to believe that women and men experience qualitatively different forms of SV and, therefore, that quantitative items capture different things for women and men. This would have important implications for how we interpret SV victimization rates from quantitative scales. The current study used a think-aloud procedure and open-ended typed descriptions of experiences reported on the SES-SFV by 54 university students. We found that women's victimization was more frequent and severe than men's and that there were gender differences in the types of experiences captured and missed by the SES-SFV. This research will help improve SV measurement and our understanding of the comparability of victimization reported by women and men.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101251 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100659)

THEME: SERVING COMMUNITIES

Strengthening communities by seeking to understand and address the specific needs of a given community

12-Minute Talk

"Keyboard Warriors Unite!": Blogging as a Form of Activism Amongst Parents of Gender Diverse Children

Main Presenting Author: Copeland, Laura

Additional Author: Sinacore, Ada

Abstract: Raising a gender diverse child in a world that promotes and sanctions binary conceptions of gender is often an unexpected and challenging experience for parents. This qualitative longitudinal study investigated the function of blogging for parents who write about affirmatively raising a gender diverse child. A narrative-informed thematic analysis was applied to four blogs located in the public domain and written by mothers who were parenting a pre-teen gender diverse child. Results revealed how parents used the blogging platform to engage in parental advocacy and activism. Various themes emerged from data analysis, including motives to create and maintain blogs, and methods of promoting change through knowledge sharing and modelling actions of change. Moreover, analysis of the blogs revealed the importance of the creation and maintenance of online community. Results were interpreted through the lenses of mediated kinship and transformative gender justice.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101549 - 12-Minute Talk

(Re)Claim and Connect: Pilot Study of a Group Intervention to Address Anti-Asian Racism

Main Presenting Author: Chou, Fred

Additional Authors: Mai, Irene ; Black, Tim; Li, Jie; Chia, Mikaela

Abstract: This presentation provides the results of a pilot study group counselling intervention that aims to address the effects of anti-Asian racism through guided storytelling. The group was developed in response to the lack of psychological interventions that address psychological wounding associated with anti-Asian racism. The intervention called (Re)Claim and Connect was developed through community-engaged scholarship and centres on the sharing and witnessing of stories related to ethnocultural experiences, specifically, place, race, self, and family. Four programs were completed with 12 participants and a mixed methods evaluation was conducted. Overall, the results indicated qualitative improvements in the areas of mental wellness, connection to ethnocultural identity, and sense of belonging with other Asian Canadians. There were also improvements in the pre- and post-measures used to assess mental health (Mental Health Continuum Short Form), self-esteem (Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale), and affirmation and sense of belonging to one's ethnoracial community (Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure – Ethnic Identity Affirmation and Belonging Subscale), with a statistically significant ($p = 0.008$) large effect size ($d = 0.99$) for the last measure.

Implications for group psychotherapy practice for the Asian diaspora and future directions are discussed.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 98708 - 12-Minute Talk

At the Intersection of the Overdose & Homelessness Crises: Trends, Issues, and Interventions

Main Presenting Author: Kerman, Nick

Additional Authors: Kidd, Sean ; Stergiopoulos, Vicky

Abstract: *Approximately 40,000 people have died of opioid toxicity overdose in Canada over the past eight years. People experiencing homelessness have been disproportionately affected by the overdose crisis. In Ontario, approximately in 1 in 6 opioid-related deaths occurred among people experiencing homelessness, with many of these occurring in homeless shelters or supportive housing. This presentation will explore key trends, issues, and interventions related to overdose risk and prevention in the context of homelessness. Findings will be synthesized from a three-year program of research examining intersections between homelessness, overdose, psychological and physical safety, and risk management. These studies include: [1] a pan-Canadian mixed-methods study of critical events and traumatic stress among service providers to people experiencing homelessness; [2] a multi-methods study of safety in homeless shelters in a large Ontario city; [3] a systematic review of overdose risk in homeless shelters; and [4] a pan-Canadian mixed-methods study of management of high-risk behavioural issues in supportive housing programs. Using data from these studies, findings will be shared on: factors contributing to overdose risk in homeless shelters; trauma and grief among service providers to people experiencing homelessness due to the overdose crisis; and promising, person-centred overdose prevention approaches in supportive housing. The findings will underscore how the overdose crisis is a threat to homeless service sector worker wellness, and the need for greater integration of mental health and social services.*

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100668 - 12-Minute Talk

Dismantling the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Developing Effective, Community-centered Behavioural Supports for Young People in Rural and Northern Saskatchewan

Main Presenting Author: Gaylor, Lisa

Additional Authors: Ireland, Jane ; Chu, Simon

Abstract: *The correlation between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and antisocial behaviour is well established, and evidence is accruing for the importance of trauma-informed assessment and intervention. Classroom behaviour issues, sanctions applied in educational contexts, and students later interaction with the legal system has been termed the _school-to-prison pipeline_. In Canada, colonisation has resulted in Indigenous youth being more likely to endure ACEs and overrepresented in the judicial system. Studies described in this presentation include a systematic review of trauma-informed, group behavioural interventions for young people (N=27) and a two-part case study of the*

delivery of behaviour-focused school psychology services in rural and Northern Saskatchewan. Findings were examined using thematic and discourse analysis. The systematic review revealed trends in effectiveness (e.g., caregiver involvement) and that cultural inclusivity is often emphasised (e.g., two-eyed seeing, or the synthesis of Western and Indigenous knowledge) but rarely integrated. Psychoeducational reports were reviewed with a focus on the presence of behavioural challenges and ACEs. Interviews were conducted with Indigenous ($n=4$) and non-Indigenous educators ($n=3$) regarding perceptions of service gaps. Findings highlighted the need for community-specific and Indigenous-led program development.

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology

Session ID: 98901 - 12-Minute Talk

Exploring how key actors in a disability-integrated school understand inclusion

Main Presenting Author: Sharma, Riya

Additional Author: O'Doherty, Kieran

Abstract: Inclusion has become an increasingly important concept in secondary education. However, what is meant by inclusion, who is included, and how this is done varies and is often not clear (Krischler et al., 2019). Moreover, researchers and disability rights advocates have suggested that inclusion, as described in research and policy, is far removed from the realities of schools and classrooms. There are "passionate intuitions" (Wilson 2000, p. 297) advocating for commonplace ideas of fairness, brotherhood, and empathy, but no coherent framework to put these principles into action. Findings from previous research (Ostrowdun, 2020; Sharma and Sokal, 2013) build a case for investigating the meanings of inclusion and exploring the alignment between ideals, practicalities, and challenges. Using semi-structured interviews, this study explores how inclusion is understood and evaluated by disabled youth (those with Learning Disability, Autism, and/or ADHD), their parents, general and special educators, and school inclusion leads in a disability-integrated, public, secondary school in Guelph, Ontario. The diverse interpretations of inclusion and their corresponding implications for action will be discussed. The presentation will end with a call to clarify the meanings of inclusion as it has practical significance for affording visibility to exclusionary practices that may go uncontested.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100516 - 12-Minute Talk

Exploring the experiences of youth with a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY)

Main Presenting Author: Moghimi, Elnaz

Co-Presenting Author: Bogdan, Arina

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: A Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY) is a six-week synchronous program aimed at improving physical, mental, and social wellbeing in youth ages 12-25 years. A pilot study evaluated POMHPY's efficacy in a sample of youth in Ontario, Canada. The current study captured participant feedback to integrate prior to program expansion. METHODS: Participants from five cohorts ($n = 21$) attended 90-minute focus groups. Discussions centred on program perceptions, perceived benefits, impact on personal life, and areas of improvement. Unique to this study, the focus groups merged an online survey platform and chat

functions to enhance inclusivity. RESULTS: Participants viewed the skills and strategies as beneficial in improving their stress and wellbeing. Peer facilitators in the same age range as participants contributed to meaningful discussions and interactive activities that contrasted with a lecture-style learning environment. Improvements focused on flexible scheduling, increasing reminders, and improved understanding of program components. CONCLUSIONS: Participants reported a positive experience with POMHPY and suggested improvements to be considered for integration. ACTION/IMPACT: Given that this is a youth-focused program, qualitative program evaluation should leverage variable communication modalities to capture diverse youth feedback.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101396 - 12-Minute Talk

First- and Second-Generation Immigrants' Criteria and Concerns about Accessing Mental Health Care

Main Presenting Author: Benkirane, Sarah

Additional Author: Doucerain, Marina M.

Abstract: First- and second-generation immigrants to Canada access mental health care less frequently than their third-generation/mainstream counterparts. Despite the increased attention to the topic of access to mental health care and service utilization among immigrants to Canada in the last few years, relatively little is known about how immigrants select their mental health professionals, what concerns prevent them from seeking help, and how the answer to these questions differs by generational status (e.g., first versus second-generation immigrants). This qualitative study uses semi-structured interviews and vignettes to explore the criteria and concerns about accessing mental health care of 29 first- and second-generation immigrants and their third-generation/mainstream counterparts. Three criteria were identified: fit, cultural awareness, credentials and referrals. Cultural awareness was unique to first- and second-generation immigrants, who underscored the importance of finding a mental health care professional who had a general understanding of their culture. As for concerns, four themes were identified: cost, accessibility and availability, finding someone who understands their lived experience, and mental health stigma. This increased knowledge about what first- and second-generation immigrants need to feel comfortable seeking mental health care will also contribute to the development of more tailored clinical practices.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 99536 - 12-Minute Talk

Lean on Me - Establishing a Grassroots Peer Support Program On Campus and the Meaning Volunteers Experienced

Main Presenting Author: Myers, Zed-Ola O

Co-Presenting Author: Alards-Tomalin, Douglas

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: The current data on the prevalence of anxiety disorders, in addition to a host of other various disorders amongst university students is staggering. WHO survey data (2018) of students aged 18-22 from 21 countries indicated that 20.3% were suffering from a twelve-month minimum mental health disorder, 14.7% were experiencing some degree of anxiety and 10.1% reporting a lifelong anxiety disorder. This age cohort are the least likely to seek professional

support. Long term negative outcomes include dropout, lower grades and diminished graduation rates. Early intervention for students experiencing distress is crucial. Despite counselling services being offered in universities, a very small percentage of those suffering tend to seek out professional help. Barriers include lack of resources at their home institutions, funding, and fear of stigmatization. Peer support has been proven to be an excellent intermediary step in remedying these barriers. The personally validating experience of receiving peer support, increases instances of positive coping and has the added long-term benefits of increasing a sense of hope, empowerment and self-efficacy.

METHODS: A qualitative investigation was conducted through semi-structured interviews with volunteers to get an understanding of the meaning they experienced through the training. Participants were 13 peer-support volunteers who are current Undergraduate Psychology students attending Capilano University, who completed the peer support training program on topics related to: personal growth and clinical skill development, perceived program impact, level of student engagement, community-building. The data was analyzed using thematic coding by applying a hermeneutic phenomenological approach to the transcripts. Ethnographic methodologies were also applied to "gain access" into the lifeworlds of the participants within the contexts that they are experienced.

RESULTS: Some preliminary themes from the interviews completed so far (4 interviews): Need for connectedness, belonging, in-person engagement on campus, accessibility and a focus on healing through sharing lived experiences within a post-secondary student community. *A couple of relevant quotes: "I am there for somebody to heal. When people talk, they free themselves. Listen. Let them talk, let them talk." "Sometimes people don't want to seek support because it's not safe. Most people think that counselling is because you are crazy."*

CONCLUSIONS: There is a strong need for increased engagement on campus. Following the online experience of taking courses during the pandemic there is a gap of genuine engagement that urgently needs to be acknowledged. Coming together into the community of like-minded individuals in the Peer Support Program and engaging in the workshop training sessions was healing in itself.

IMPACT: This Peer Support Program is a legacy project at Capilano University. It is a purely student-led community initiative to improve the mental health of the student body. The model used here can be implemented worldwide to address the endemic of poor student mental health. The impact is an increased harmony between social and academic domains that results in a much higher level of engagement and embodied learning in universities.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99114 - 12-Minute Talk

Mental health and support seeking among LGBTQ2+ youth

Main Presenting Author: Kingsbury, Mila

Additional Author: Findlay, Leanne

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Compared to their cisgender, heterosexual peers, LGBTQ2+ youth are at elevated risk for mental health difficulties and suicidality. The social experiences of LGBTQ2+ youth, including their access to social support and their experience of negative social interactions, may contribute to this elevated risk. The purpose of this study was to describe the mental health disparities faced by LGBTQ2+ young people, and examine the role of social experiences in explaining these disparities.*

METHODS: Participants were 2,047 youth aged 15-24 year who responded to the 2022 Mental Health and Access to Care Survey. LGBTQ2+ identity was derived from youth reports of their gender, sex at birth, and sexual orientation. Participants reported on their social experiences using the Social Provisions Scale and the Negative Social Interactions Scale. Symptoms of mental health and substance use disorders were assessed via computer-assisted diagnostic interview. Use of formal and informal mental health supports were additionally self-reported by youth.

RESULTS: Results

indicated significant group differences in the proportion of youth meeting criteria for any disorder, depression, suicidal ideation, and lifetime suicidality. For example, 56% percent of LGBTQ2+ youth met criteria for any disorder, compared to 29% of cisgender, heterosexual youth. Logistic regression models suggested that bisexual, homosexual (lesbian or gay), and transgender/non-binary youth were each at elevated risk of mental disorder and suicidality compared with their peers. These differences remained apparent after adjusting for social support and negative social interactions. Among those meeting criteria for any disorder, LGBTQ2+ youth were more likely to report seeking formal mental health than cisgender, heterosexual youth. CONCLUSIONS: LGBTQ2+ youth are at elevated risk of poor mental health compared to their cisgender, heterosexual peers – differences which are not fully explained by their access to social support and negative social experiences. Uptake of mental health service use among this population is higher than among the general population.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100000 - 12-Minute Talk

Randomized Controlled Trial of a self-guided program for infertility-related distress based on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy

Main Presenting Author: Balsom, Ashley A

Additional Authors: Gerbeza, Matea ; Gulash, Sarah K; Gordon, L Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: This randomized controlled trial aimed to evaluate the efficacy of a patient-informed Acceptance and Commitment Therapy-based self-directed intervention in reducing psychological distress associated with infertility. METHODS: Eight-nine women from Canada and the United States were randomly assigned to either the 7-week intervention or waitlist control condition. Participants completed weekly surveys assessing psychological outcomes at baseline, post-intervention and at a 1-month follow-up. RESULTS: Among the recruited sample, 84% successfully complete at least half of the modules or the designed wait period. Among the eighty-six participants who provided at least partial outcome data, the intervention group showed statistically greater improvements in anxiety ($p = .014$, $\eta^2 = .15$), depression ($p = .004$, $\eta^2 = .19$), and emotional fertility quality of life ($p = .001$, $\eta^2 = .20$). CONCLUSIONS: This study provides preliminary evidence for the efficacy of a self-directed Acceptance and Commitment Therapy-based intervention for women experiencing infertility.*

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 101429 - 12-Minute Talk

Same Storm, Different Ships: A Comparative Account of Various 2S/LGBTQIA+ Canadians' Positive Mental Wellbeing

Main Presenting Author: Prada, Kevin

Additional Author: Levesque, Annabel

Abstract: *Given the discriminatory systems they occupy, 2S/LGBTQIA+ Canadians face various obstacles, including rising sexuality or gender-based violence, employment, food, and housing insecurity, and broad-ranging minority stress caused by persisting cis/heteronormative systems. Also, 2S/LGBTQIA+ communities represent a vast array of identities and experiences, not limited to sexuality, gender identity, and assigned sex. Investigation into the differential mental wellbeing between these communities in Canada is warranted, to inform research and praxis. This cross-*

sectional study measured the mental wellbeing of 2S/LGBTQIA+ people throughout Canada ($N = 1,273$) in late-2022, using the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form. This sample's diverse representation of sexualities, gender identities, sexes, and other social locations including place of residence, age, and SES, allows for comparison between groups. Participants who were particularly susceptible to poorer mental wellbeing: resided in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Quebec, were questioning their sexual or gender identities or self-identified as most sexually or gender diverse, resided further from urban centres, and were younger. While all 2S/LGBTQIA+ Canadians are impacted by discriminatory systems, some may be impacted differently than others. Implications will be of interest to inform healthcare practice serving 2S/LGBTQIA+ people.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100214 - 12-Minute Talk

Suicide Prevention e-training among Secondary School Teachers: A missing piece in Vietnam educational system

Main Presenting Author: Le, Khuong DA

Additional Authors: Nguyen, Tram ; Ngo, Thuy; Bui, Dan

Abstract: In 2022, the dramatic rise in the number of adolescents' suicidal thoughts and attempts has been a global concern; Vietnam has also reported an increased risk of suicide among young individuals. As previous suicide prevention in the world suggested, the role of school staff and teachers is essential for the comprehensive strategy for this social problem. During 2022-2023, we aim to research and develop online suicide prevention for Vietnamese high school teachers. Initially, our focus is to assess the needs of teachers regarding a youth suicide program to enhance its content and effectiveness. Twelve interviews with experts, high school teachers, and school counselors have revealed a lack of relevant suicidal prevention knowledge and skills among these teachers regarding suicide prevention. The Literacy of Suicide Scale (LOSS) written by Jorm (2000) consists of 26 questions to ask to understand knowledge related to suicide indirectly related to religion, weather, and moon phases), which are divided into four sub-scales: (a) signs and symptoms, (b) causes or the nature of suicidality, (c) risk factors, and (d) treatment and prevention. Each LOSS is responded to on a 3-point scale (true, false, or I dont know). Total scale scores, which range from 0 to 26, are determined by adding up the individual item scores. Suicide literacy correlates with higher LOSS scores, and higher LOSS scores indicate higher suicide literacy. The preliminary result of the need survey ($N = 146$) shows that 76.6% of teachers who participated in this study have not attended any suicide prevention; 66% of teachers have been exposed to suicide or self-harm information; 95.7% of teachers want to have a suicide prevention program for the student. The mean score for the LOSS scale showed that knowledge of suicide was, on average, low in the sample ($M = 0.41$, $SD = 0.13$). The total score on the LOSS ranged from 0 to 26, with a mean score of 8.38, which is lower than the mean score found among the university sample ($M = 16.5$) and community sample ($M = 15.1$) in Calear et al. (2021). Therefore, the implementation of adolescent suicide prevention e-training for the teachers was established with 1250 participants to deal with the rise of suicide cases in the post-COVID world in Vietnam. Pre and post-assessments will be shown to prove the accessibility and efficacy of the e-program.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99628 - 12-Minute Talk

Virtual 12-Minute Talk

South Asian Domestic Violence Service Providers: The Multi-Level Experiences of Providing Services to South Asian Communities in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Singh, Amandeep K

Abstract: A majority of the available research on domestic violence (DV) and South Asian (SA) communities in Canada focuses on understanding the cultural experiences of DV among SA immigrant women and their access to support services. However, there is limited research that examines the multi-level factors that facilitate or impede service providers in delivering comprehensive support to diverse diasporic SA groups. This doctoral research offers further details on the challenges and strengths encountered specifically by SA service providers, using a multi-level approach, in the context of delivering adequate and appropriate DV support. Through multiple Culture Circle sessions with a cohort of SA service providers across Canada, participants identified various factors that influenced the provision of services. Focusing on the organizational level, service providers indicated multiple factors impacting their ability to provide services, including collegial and social support systems, personal experiences of DV within the family, awareness of and what constitutes DV, availability of resources and funding within and outside organizations, experiences within mainstream and SA centred organizations, as well as experiences of racism and discrimination. The presentation will conclude with several suggestions to better support service providers and opportunities for research.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100035 - Virtual 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Canadian Practices and Future Directions in the Appropriate and Responsive Assessment of Linguistically Diverse Learners

Main Presenting Author: Jackart, Laine RH

Co-Presenting Authors: Ford, Laurie; Schanding, Thomas

Abstract: Despite a rich linguistic diversity, limited direction exists to help Canadian psychologists in their attempts to best assess linguistically diverse individuals. The Newfoundland/Labrador's Department of Education published guidelines for the comprehensive assessment of English Language Learners and students from diverse cultures. The guidelines build upon Cummins' (1979) linguistic interdependence hypothesis which holds that basic interpersonal communication skills and cognitive-academic language proficiency develop with a child's immersion in a language and combine to allow students to understand language conversation, communicate fluently, utilize their language skills to carry out learning tasks, and leverage their language skills to acquire new language. Psychologists must adopt assessment practices that challenge the power dynamic in our society so that we provide the comprehensive assessment services to our linguistically diverse clients. The foundation for the conversation will come from a survey of current practices of Canadian psychologists when assessing linguistically diverse clients. The presenters hope to spur discussion amongst fellow practitioners regarding how we might best support the linguistically diverse individuals referred to, as well as the potential risks of various alternative assessment practices.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101385 - Conversation Session

Co-designing Mental Health Service Delivery for Canadians who are Deafblind

Main Presenting Author: Prabaharan, Sarika

Co-Presenting Authors: Sukhai, Mahadeo; Knot, Michaela

Additional Authors: Hill, Sheena ; Halderman, Emma

Abstract: There are 22% of Canadians who identify with having a disability. For low incidence disabilities such as sensory disabilities, access to information poses a central barrier in accessing high quality services. For Canadians who are Deafblind, there has been an urgent call for access to Mental Health services and supports. Situated as a unique disability, service-design requires more than the combination of services designed for hearing or seeing disabilities. Barriers related to communication supports and social isolation were highlighted as major issues across all age groups in stakeholder consultations. This paper will explore Canada's Mental Health Strategy for Deafblind individuals, developing a service delivery model. Using an environmental scan, literature review, co-design session, the study seeks collaborative solutions for Mental Health Service Delivery. Co-design outcomes will unveil community-identified priorities and address service-delivery concerns. An integrated service-framework, informed by experts and individuals with lived experiences, will showcase. The goal is to contribute valuable insights to enhance mental health services for Deafblind Canadians in a nuanced and inclusive manner.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101508 - Conversation Session

Practical Considerations in School Psychology for Working with Indigenous Students, Families, and Communities

Main Presenting Author: Van Bavel, Marisa

Co-Presenting Author: Young, Jenna

Abstract: In providing psychoeducational assessments to Indigenous students, psychologists need to engage in culturally responsive and respectful work. This round table conversation aims to stimulate important conversations about the current state of the provision of psychoeducational assessment services. Providing culturally responsive services to Indigenous students, families, and communities can be difficult to navigate when working in systems dominated by Western worldviews with westernized assessment measures and tools. Psychoeducational assessments play a crucial role in providing access to school supports and accommodations, which often act as gatekeepers to learning opportunities (Preston and Claypool, 2021). Great care is required to ensure that psychoeducational assessments are constructive and do not provide biased perceptions of Indigenous students. As psychological assessments are rooted in Western practices and knowledge systems, they do not sufficiently account for the sociocultural experiences and learning styles of Indigenous students. There is need for school psychologists to operate from a humble, strengths-based, and culturally safe approach (CPA Task Force on Responding to the TRC's Report, C2018). Such an approach acknowledges how, from an Indigenous worldview and epistemology, the way learning, assessment, and diagnosis is viewed may differ. The co-presenters will introduce this conversation by first discussing the critical issues pertaining to psychoeducational assessment with Indigenous students, beginning with an overview of how worldviews influence the assessment process and moving into

common assessment practices. The co-presenters are both newly registered psychologists and doctoral candidates of settler ancestry trained in a school psychology program in Alberta. The co-presenters will introduce their self-location in navigating the provision of psychoeducational assessments with Indigenous students in Calgary, Alberta, and surrounding communities. A key component of this discussion will focus on relational accountability with Indigenous students, families, and communities throughout the psychoeducational assessment process. Best practice recommendations in conducting psychoeducational assessments with Indigenous students from the literature will be shared with reflections on the success and barriers the co-presenters have experienced in implementing these strategies in their own work. Session participants will be invited to share their own experiences and insights in their work with Indigenous students, families, and communities. The co-presenters will encourage discussion with the participants through asking questions and reflections, such as, What barriers have you experienced in your work? How have you overcome those barriers? What have you found to be successful? What advice do you have for new psychologists first starting to provide psychoeducational assessments with Indigenous students? What do you wish you would have known when you first started doing this work? Participants of this session will be provided opportunities to learn new culturally responsive methods and reflections to engage in their work with Indigenous students, families, and communities, and to critically reflect on gaps in current practice. More seasoned psychologists doing work with Indigenous students, families, and communities, will be provided the opportunity to impart their advice and wisdom to other practitioners.

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Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101689 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment and Management: Building Capacity for A Culturally Responsive Approach

Additional Author: Eke, Angela W

Moderator(s): Eke, Angela W

Panelists: Nolan, Charmaine; Hilton, Zoe; Snow, Natalie; Eke, Angela

Abstract: Indigenous women in Canada face a much higher rate of gender-based violence victimization than non-Indigenous women (Klingspohn, 2018). Northern communities with a high proportion of Indigenous residents have the highest rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) reported to police (Hegel et al., 2022). Correctional and criminal justice psychology researchers and practitioners have historically collaborated with police organizations to create and implement IPV risk assessment tools and procedures. However, capacity for a culturally responsive approach has been lacking. Although risk assessment tools can work equally well across individuals of diverse racial and ethnic identities, some risk factors may not be as strongly related to IPV among Indigenous

individuals and some items may perpetuate racial stereotypes. Coercive control, such as limiting access to friends, finances, and movement, may be a risk factor for severe IPV and intimate partner homicide (Myhill and Hohl, 2019). Police often focus on the severity of IPV incidents (Gill et al., 2019) and risk assessment follow-up is more common in cases with physical violence (Ballucci et al., 2020). This overlooks the repeated, systematic psychological abuse (Bishop & Bettinson, 2018) that can trap victims in potentially dangerous relationships. However, the research on coercive control within the risk assessment process is still fairly limited. Moreover, elements of coercive control and barriers that impact safety planning for victims can present in unique ways across different cultural contexts, and this is also poorly understood. Overall, there is a lack of research on the cultural context in risk assessment and management leading to significant negative impact on Indigenous victims and accused. Psychologists and researchers can play a large role in developing this research and communicating within the justice system about the relevance and importance of cultural context. The proposed panel brings together a team representing researchers, policing, and Indigenous service providers to discuss what it means to have a culturally responsive understanding of risk and how we can improve opportunities to enhance risk assessment and prevent (re)victimization. This critical discussion will be facilitated by the moderator via an initial introduction to the group's current collaborative work and then each panelist will highlight the challenges they face in their work, including barriers to using existing tools and to conducting culturally responsive research. The discussion will also highlight ongoing steps towards improved collaboration and co-creating research and knowledge mobilization towards a culturally responsive approach to IPV risk assessment.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99958 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"I want purpose in my life": A qualitative exploration of how youth experiencing homelessness in Ontario envision their futures

Main Presenting Author: Wood, Minda

Additional Authors: Manoni-Millar, Stéphanie ; David, Athourina ; MacDonald, Cora; Rochon, Veroh; Gaetz, Stephen

Abstract: Preparing for the future is one of the main developmental tasks during adolescence and early adulthood. However, for youth experiencing homelessness (YEH), it is complicated by economic and housing instability, a lack of social support, and limited opportunities. This presentation will answer two research questions: 1) How do YEH envision their future? and 2) Are visions of the future different for participants receiving Housing First for Youth (HF4Y) vs. those receiving Treatment as Usual? Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 38 youth, ages 17-24, from Ottawa and Toronto who were experiencing homelessness and enrolled in Making the Shift's randomized control trial of HF4Y. Thematic analyses were conducted to explore youths' visions for the future in the context of their aspirations, plans, goals, and barriers to achieving them. Findings showed that youth were optimistic about their futures and strove to attain developmentally appropriate goals despite experiences of homelessness. Differences between conditions were identified specifically when it came to envisioning future housing and relationships. This presentation will contribute to an improved understanding of how YEH envision their futures while highlighting the critical roles of stable housing, and social, community, and financial support in planning for the future, overcoming barriers and exiting homelessness.

Section: Community Psychology
Session ID: 99969 - Printed Poster

"It was pretty stressful": Exploring the experiences of Black queer people in Ontario during COVID-19

Main Presenting Author: Dirie, Amira

Additional Authors: Hedefa, Rawan ; Chambers, Keonna ; Durrant, Garfield; Ferguson, Tatiana ; Garrett-Walker, J

Abstract: COVID-19 has had significant global effects on physical and mental health, with disproportionate effects on certain populations such as Black people (including African and Caribbean people) and queer people. However, very few studies have explored how Black queer people experienced COVID-19 in the Canadian context. Through a community-based research approach, this study engaged Black queer people living in Ontario in a series of focus groups to assess their sexual health needs, facilitators to positive mental health, and experiences with COVID-19 in Ontario. We held seven focus groups and two 1:1 interviews with Black queer people in Ontario (N = 48). Participants were recruited through purposive and snowball sampling through our knowledge users and collaborators. A subsample of the findings will be discussed. Regarding experiences with COVID-19, participants clearly articulated their 1) attitudes toward COVID-19 vaccine; 2) fears of contracting COVID-19; 3) general COVID-19 frustrations; and 4) experiences with Canadian government during COVID-19. Lockdowns, social distancing, vaccine, and masking mandates had a large impact on Black queer people in Ontario. These findings seek to shed light on the voices of an often silenced population of Canadians.

Section: Black Psychology
Session ID: 100673 - Printed Poster

"Understanding who you are, to the core of yourself": Self-Compassion Experiences in Non-Binary Young Adults

Main Presenting Author: Budzan, Brittany N

Additional Author: Van Vliet, K. Jessica

Abstract: Although non-binary individuals account for a significant proportion of the transgender population, they are often neglected from research. Studies that do include non-binary participants tend to focus on stigma and hardships, resulting in a one-sided understanding of the experiences of this population. A recognition of strengths and resiliency is particularly important during young adulthood, as many non-binary individuals transition during this developmental period. One potential source of strength for young adults is self-compassion. However, self-compassion has been understudied among people who identify as non-binary, and participants' experiences and perspectives of this phenomenon are lacking in the literature. The purpose of this interpretative phenomenological study was to explore the meaning and experiences of self-compassion in non-binary young adults. Transcripts from semi-structured interviews with seven participants were transcribed, coded, and grouped into higher order themes. Five common themes across cases were evident: (a) intentional self-care; (b) developing a positive sense of self; (c) living with authenticity; (d) improved coping through perspective taking, and (e) self-compassion as an interpersonal process. The findings

suggest that self-compassion may be a positive strategy for promoting mental health and well-being in non-binary young adults.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100776 - Printed Poster

An Exploration of the Digital Health Technologies for Opioid Use Disorder: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah Y.

Additional Authors: D'Arcey, Jessica ; Asuncion, Toni-Rose; McIntyre, Cheyenne; Kidd, Sean

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Inadequate treatment engagement among individuals with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) has been associated with poor clinical, social, and economic outcomes. Digital health platforms for OUD populations serve as promising tools to support treatment engagement and self-management of illness. However, few studies have assessed the application of digital health interventions for OUD. This study aims to assess the quality of information on digital health interventions targeting OUD and summarize reported findings. METHODS. Thirty-one studies exploring feasibility, acceptability, and efficacy outcomes were examined following the Preferred Items for Reporting Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses methodology. Information on methodological factors, as well as primary and secondary outcomes were extracted. RESULTS. The type of technologies explored included a combination of digital interventions (n=12), smartphone apps (n=14), and internet-based (n=5). Overall, 11 (35%) of the digital interventions reported on safety, 18 (58%) regarding privacy, and 13 (42%) on a co-design process. Positive associations were found between digital health technology use and both treatment retention and opioid abstinence. CONCLUSION. The findings from this study will help to inform research practices and the need for digital health interventions designed to support individuals with OUD.*

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101105 - Printed Poster

Barriers Accessing Virtual Therapy and Solutions for the Future: A Qualitative Study to Understand the Practitioner's Perspective

Main Presenting Author: Kumari, Sonika

Additional Authors: Zorik, Jenna ; Dimitrova, Nicole; Buckman, Mary; Desrocher, Mary

Abstract: *The COVID-19 pandemic led to an increased usage of virtual mental health services. However, the barriers to accessibility of these therapies have not been previously explored. The aim of this study was to understand the practitioner's viewpoint of barriers faced by clients accessing virtual mental health services and solutions to improve accessibility. A survey including quantitative and qualitative questions was distributed to Canadian mental health practitioners from March 2023 to July 2023. Qualitative data was thematically analyzed by two independent researchers, using Braun and Clarke (2006) framework. 73 surveys were included in the thematic analysis. Majority of the respondents were psychologists (71.2%) and some psychotherapists (11%). As per practitioners, the top three themes for barriers accessing virtual therapy were technological issues (57%), financial concerns (25%), and lack of privacy (14%). To decrease barriers for communities with low access to*

technology, practitioner's suggested 1) providing support such as finances, technology, education, and 2) using public spaces such as schools and community centers to provide mental health resources. This study provided us with future actions to improve the accessibility of virtual mental health services, especially for communities with limited access to technology living in rural or remote areas.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101145 - Printed Poster

***Barriers and facilitators to supporting Canadian autistic university students:
Experiences of accessible learning staff and administrators.***

Main Presenting Author: Ames , Megan

Additional Authors: Coombs, Emily ; McMorris , Carly ; Vincent, Jonathan

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: TO ENHANCE THE SUCCESS OF POSTSECONDARY AUTISTIC STUDENTS, SPECIFIC SUPPORT MEASURES SUCH AS SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING, SUPPORT GROUPS, AND MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS ARE VITAL. THIS MIXED-METHODS STUDY AIMS TO INVESTIGATE AUTISM-SPECIFIC SERVICES IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, OFFERING INSIGHTS FROM ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES STAFF AND ADMINISTRATORS. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO UNDERSTAND THESE SERVICES STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, AND SCOPE, PROMOTING BETTER INCLUSION PRACTICES. METHODS: A TOTAL OF 36 STAFF AND ADMINISTRATORS FROM PUBLICLY-FUNDED CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES PARTICIPATED IN AN ONLINE SURVEY, PROVIDING VALUABLE QUANTITATIVE INSIGHTS. ADDITIONALLY, EIGHT PARTICIPANTS ENGAGED IN FOLLOW-UP SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS, OFFERING QUALITATIVE DATA TO COMPLEMENT THE SURVEY FINDINGS. THE STUDY EMPLOYED DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS TO QUANTIFY RESPONSES AND REFLEXIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY RECURRING THEMES AND NUANCED INSIGHTS, ENSURING A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION OF AUTISM-SPECIFIC SERVICES IN CANADIAN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION. RESULTS: HALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS ENDORSED SUPPORTING AUTISTIC STUDENTS, WITH THE MOST COMMON SUPPORT FOCUSED ON THE CRITICAL TRANSITION TO UNIVERSITY. SIGNIFICANT OBSTACLES WERE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING THE NEED FOR INCREASED FUNDING, SPECIALIZED STAFF WITH AUTISM SUPPORT TRAINING, AND STRONGER INSTITUTIONAL BACKING. DESPITE A GENUINE DESIRE TO SUPPORT AUTISTIC STUDENTS, PARTICIPANTS NOTED PERSISTENT BARRIERS, SUCH AS UNDER-RESOURCED CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY FUNDING CONSTRAINTS. THE INSIGHTS UNDERSCORE THE COMPLEX LANDSCAPE OF AUTISM SUPPORT SERVICES IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. CONCLUSIONS: THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT WHILE HALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS ENDORSED SUPPORTING AUTISTIC STUDENTS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE TRANSITION TO UNIVERSITY, THERE ARE NOTABLE OBSTACLES. THESE INCLUDE INSUFFICIENT FUNDING, A LACK OF KNOWLEDGEABLE STAFF, AND LIMITED INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT. THE INTERVIEWS HIGHLIGHTED A GENUINE DESIRE TO SUPPORT AUTISTIC STUDENTS, EMPHASIZING PERSISTENT BARRIERS LIKE UNDER-RESOURCED CONDITIONS AND FUNDING CONSTRAINTS FACED BY STAFF. THE STUDY SHEDS LIGHT ON THE CHALLENGES WITHIN AUTISM SUPPORT SERVICES IN CANADIAN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. ACTION/IMPACT: THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY CALL FOR ACTIONABLE STEPS TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE INCREASED FUNDING ALLOCATION, SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR STAFF IN AUTISM SUPPORT, AND STRONGER INSTITUTIONAL BACKING. IMPLEMENTING WRAP-*

AROUND SERVICES IS CRUCIAL FOR IMPROVED SUCCESS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION OF AUTISTIC STUDENTS. MOREOVER, THE STUDY ADVOCATES FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGES, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INCORPORATING THE VIEWPOINTS OF AUTISTIC ADVOCATES IN SHAPING UNIVERSITY POLICIES AND PRACTICES. THESE ACTIONS AIM TO FOSTER A MORE INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR POSTSECONDARY AUTISTIC STUDENTS AND ENHANCE THEIR OVERALL EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101281 - Printed Poster

Beyond the Individual: Interpersonal Factors Affecting Stress and Burnout in the Resettlement Sector

Main Presenting Author: Kurt, Sophia N.

Additional Authors: Mohamud, Ali ; Samuel, Rachel; Hilaneh, Rand; Hynie, Michaela

Abstract: Workplace stress and burnout negatively affect professionals well-being and hinder their ability to provide care but rarely studied in the resettlement sector (Gemignani and Giliberto, 2021). Most interventions focus on individual-level skill building, but factors outside the individual play a significant role (Choi, 2017). We explored risk and protective factors for workplace stress among resettlement managers and staff in a Toronto agency using semi-structured qualitative interviews ($N = 7$) and 4 focus groups ($N = 31$). Thematic coding identified factors at the individual, interpersonal, organizational and systemic level but the interpersonal level seemed to provide the greatest protection. Although tensions around space or poor team communication could increase stress, participants mostly discussed how peer support, feelings of belonging to a "family-like" team, and strong management support were crucial protective factors. Relationships with clients could also be stressful when staff felt unappreciated, or when client stress was projected onto them. However, trusting relationships with clients contributed to work satisfaction and reward. Findings highlight the importance of positive workplace relationships, but also how systemic factors like space, opportunities for socializing, and stressful conditions for clients can make positive relationships harder to achieve.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 99618 - Printed Poster

Canadian ADHD Priorities Study (CAPS): The Perspectives of Affected Families and Individuals

Main Presenting Author: Soki, Shine E

Additional Authors: Rogers, Maria ; Hesson, Jackie; Climie, E.; Callahan, B.; Corkum, P.; Grizenko, N.; Hetchman, L.; Jiang, Y.; Butt., D.; Toplak, M.; Miller, C.; Beddard, A.C. ,

Abstract: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental condition that impacts millions of families and individuals across Canada. While extensive research has been conducted on the overall ramifications of ADHD, there remains a significant gap in incorporating the direct experiences and perspectives of families and individuals affected by this condition. To address this gap, this study utilized the Delphi method which involved sending a 21-item survey to 621 participants, who were asked to prioritize items based on their perceived importance for ADHD

interventions and research. The study consisted of three rounds of data collection and after each round of responses, consensus data was collected, allowing for the refinement of the survey for subsequent rounds. Preliminary analyses of the first wave of data have yielded promising insights, identifying three primary themes of concern as top priorities among participants—raising ADHD awareness and education to foster understanding and reduce stigma, improving access to essential services and support for those affected, and advancing diagnostic methods and research to optimize ADHD treatment. Data analysis is ongoing for subsequent rounds of data collection. Early results support integrating Canadian ADHD patients lived experiences into developing effective interventions and research directions.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101676 - Printed Poster

Canadian Mentors' Reflections on Mentoring Relationship Quality

Main Presenting Author: Howard, Katie E

Additional Authors: Rinaldi, Christina ; Murray, Nicole

Abstract: High-quality mentoring relationships are linked with a number of positive outcomes among youth, including improved social relationships, cognitive skills, and identity development. A key variable that contributes to these positive outcomes is Mentoring Relationship Quality (MRQ), although the definition of this construct is inconsistent across research and community settings. Building from a prior review exploring the literature and Canadian mentoring program perspectives, this study examines how Canadian mentors conceptualize MRQ for the purposes of informing mentoring program match procedures. Fifteen mentors from Canadian mentoring programs participated in 1-hour interviews exploring mentor perceptions of MRQ, experiences of relationship quality, and challenges in navigating mentoring relationships. A thematic content analysis will be used to gain a comprehensive understanding of key relationship quality themes. Preliminary analyses support emerging themes of trust, closeness, respect, and dependability as being important contributors to MRQ, consistent with the prior review. This study builds upon the current understanding of MRQ through the addition of mentor perspectives and experiences. As such, the results of this research are well-positioned to inform mentoring program match procedures, and support the facilitation of high-quality matches between mentors and mentees.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101406 - Printed Poster

Community as a Protective Factor Against Negative Emotional Outcomes in Rural BC

Main Presenting Author: Gilson, Zoë M.

Additional Authors: Paterson, Theone S.E.; Turner, Brianna J.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, depressive and anxiety symptoms have increased. People in rural areas show higher rates of these symptoms compared to those in cities, and these symptoms have been associated with decreased feelings of connectedness due to gathering restrictions. METHODS: Participants ($N = 278$) were rural residents in BC who completed an online survey (Feb-Jun 2022). Items included questions about impacts of COVID-19 on

depression, anxiety, social support, community belonging, and emotional and physical closeness. **RESULTS:** One-way ANCOVA showed that participants with a weak sense of belonging reported higher depressive and anxiety symptoms, and lower perceived social support. Multiple regression revealed that low emotional closeness predicted higher depression and lower perceived social support, and a weak sense of belonging predicted higher depressive and anxiety symptoms. Physical closeness, by contrast, did not influence outcomes. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results suggest physical proximity to others may have had less impact on mental health, while increased emotional closeness and sense of belonging may have been protective against depression, anxiety, and low social support during the pandemic in rural BC residents. **ACTION:** Prioritizing emotional closeness and belongingness in mental health interventions to rural residents may prove beneficial.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100327 - Printed Poster

Detailing the Process of Implementing Digitized Measurement-Based Stepped Care into Mental Health and Addiction Services in Newfoundland and Labrador: A Pilot Project

Main Presenting Author: Harris-Lane, Laura M

Co-Presenting Author: Lem, Kaitlyn J A

Additional Authors: Churchill, AnnMarie ; Churchill, Meghan; Jaouich, Alexia; Legge, Niki; Rash, Joshua A

Abstract: AIM: To detail the implementation of digitized measurement-based care (MBC; in the context of a provincial Stepped Care 2.0 model) as it aligns to evidence-based implementation science strategies and stages. METHODS: The planning, preparation, and implementation process was guided by the Active Implementation Framework—Implementation Stages, and strategies endorsed by the Expert Recommendations for Implementing Change. RESULTS: In the EXPLORATION STAGE, we accessed funding to pilot digitized MBC using a customized digital platform, and compiled an implementation team comprised of e-mental health managers of health zones, government representatives, academic partners, and implementation advisors. During the INSTALLATION STAGE, we conducted a needs assessment with providers to assess barriers and facilitators. A total of 43 mental health and addiction providers enrolled in the pilot project and received multimodal training (i.e., online course, live training, education materials, and a practice manual). In the INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION STAGE, providers began using digitized MBC with clients, and received bi-weekly consultations to create a community of practice. Client feedback is being collected to understand outcomes and experiences associated with digitized MBC. IMPACTS: This research can inform organizations on strategies to reliably implement this evidence-based form of practice.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99597 - Printed Poster

Developing Resources on Medical Assistance in Dying for Peer Supporters Accompanying People with Mental Health Conditions

Main Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D.

Additional Authors: de Bie, Lee ; Dunning, Allison; Jeejeebhoy-Swalwell, Asha; Theodorou, Allyson

Abstract: In our study on patient and family perspectives on MAiD for persons with mental illness, we heard about the importance of ensuring MAiD applicants have access to peer supporters who can empathize through shared lived experience. Participants also recommended providing these peer supporters with relevant training and resources. Yet, resource development for healthcare staff on MAiD has focused on registered professions, with limited attention to the unique role of peer supporters. Moreover, disproportionately underfunded peer support associations often do not have the human or financial resources to design bespoke educational content. We report on our development, design, and dissemination of resource material for peer supporters on the topic of supporting people considering MAiD for mental illness. Our process involved a scan of existing MAiD resources designed for lay community members, informal consultation with peer supporters across Canada about their information and support needs regarding MAiD, and consideration of the unique role, recovery philosophy, and values that peer supporters bring to MAiD discussions. We discuss next steps for resource development, highlighting the value of collaborations between clinical professionals, lived experience scholars, peer support associations, and ethicists in ensuring equitable access to tailored, specialized professional development for peer supporters.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100439 - Printed Poster

Do Canadian LGB Parents Perceive Barriers to Online Mental Health Programs?

Main Presenting Author: McHardy, Robert J. W.

Additional Authors: Tongol, Nicole A.; Hai, Tasmia; MacKinnon, L. Anna; Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne; Roos, Leslie E.

Abstract: Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) people experience more mental health challenges and added barriers to mental health service access than heterosexual people. Minority Stress Theory (Meyer, 2003) suggests that LGB people face minority stressors that exacerbate these existing challenges. One subgroup of LGB people not considered in service access research are LGB parents, for whom the same barriers faced by other LGB people may be coupled with parenting stress. Research speculates that technology-mediated mental health (eHealth) services may mitigate some of these barriers for LGB people, though LGB parents have been left out. To address this gap, we analyzed data from a Canada-wide survey that asked parents about their eHealth service preferences. The survey additionally asked about demographics and any barriers faced in accessing eHealth. Of the 606 Canadian parents ($M_{age} = 33.88$, $SD_{age} = 6.87$) surveyed, 53 (8.7%) identified as LGB. Compared to their heterosexual counterparts, one-way ANOVA found that LGB parents were more often single, younger, less educated, and lower income, $p < .01$. Despite these ostensible barriers, LGB parents did not report any more technology or resource barriers to eHealth service access than did heterosexual parents, $p > .05$. Results highlight the resilience of LGB parents and show that social stress does not alone determine service access.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99904 - Printed Poster

Drawing on Lived Experience of Peer Support Workers in the provision of Substance and Addiction Services in St. Catharine; a case study of ABC HEALTH CENTER

Main Presenting Author: Segawa, Patrick

Additional Author: Raby, Rebecca

Abstract: Substance and drug abuse can have long-term effects on the physical, social, and mental well-being of people, and can lead to death. The highest percentage of drug users can be accounted for by youth and young adults in Canada. The use of substances such as alcohol, tobacco or cannabis may lead them into vulnerable situations and risk of addiction. I conducted a qualitative research study where six peer support workers working with ABC HEALTH CENTER were recruited and interviewed to obtain diverse information on their lived experiences in the provision of substance and addiction services in St. Catharine. One Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted among clinicians and/or counselors who work with and support ABC HEALTH CENTER's youth peer support workers. Data was collected in January 2023. The semi-structured interviews and FGD were audio recorded, transcribed, de-identified, and analyzed thematically. Many of the peer support workers have previously been clients with ABC HEALTH CENTER and their greatest motivation is the desire to help other youths who are going through similar situations that they have recovered from. Some of the day-to-day activities conducted by peer support workers include: conducting one-on-one sessions with clients, facilitating group discussions, and providing referrals for information and services. Some of the benefits associated with peer support include; being in a position to support other people recover from substance and addiction challenges. Peer support also empowers the client to make informed and healthy decisions about their recovery. Some of the challenges faced by peer support workers include: the feeling of being vulnerable; not knowing when to draw the line in oversharing; difficulty in hearing similar traumas; and fear of being put into compromising situations. Peer support workers play a critical function in being role models in the recovery process among their fellow youths and young adults. This is done by establishing mutual relationships based on trust. Their biggest desire is to give back through sharing their lived experience and helping others overcome challenges with substances and addictions.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100106 - Printed Poster

Educators' Meaning-Making Surrounding Neurodiversity in the Classroom: Training Experiences and Teaching Strategies

Main Presenting Author: Soldovieri, Antonia

Additional Author: Ford, Laurie

Abstract: Given the changing landscape of education and evolving understandings of neurodiversity within it, understanding educators' experiences and feelings of preparedness in teaching to diverse classrooms is needed. Educators play a critical role in creating classrooms where diverse learners feel welcome and can meaningfully access instruction; conditions which hinge upon teachers' own knowledge and attitudes about neurodiversity. This poster presents the preliminary findings of a study of elementary school educators' training experiences as they relate to neurodiversity in the general education classroom, as well as their day-to-day inclusive teaching practices will be presented. Survey

data from 15 elementary school educators in the Vancouver Lower Mainland was collected, followed by in-depth interviews with 6 participants. Interview data was coded using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to construct a rich account of educators' neurodiversity-affirming teaching practices, as well as the meanings they associate with neurodiversity and their role in supporting its' inclusion. Chapman, R., and Botha, M., (2022) Neurodivergence-informed therapy. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*. [1]<https://doi.org/10.1111/dmcn.15384> [2]. Mirfin-Veitch, B., Jalota, N., and Schmidt, L. (2020). Responding to neurodiversity in the education context: An integrative review of the literature. (56). Donald Beasley Institute. Rentenbach, B., Prislovsky, L., and Gabriel, R. (2017). Valuing differences: Neurodiversity in the classroom. *Phi Delta Kappan* 98(8), 59–63. [3]<https://doi.org/10.1177/0031721717708297> [4].Links:-----[1] <https://doi.org/10.1111/dmcn.15384>[2] <https://doi.org/10.1177/0031721717708297>[3] <https://doi.org/10.1177/0031721717708297>[4] <https://doi.org/10.1177/0031721717708297>

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101700 - Printed Poster

Equity in Mental Health Care: Examining Clinicians' Perspectives and Practice Supporting Diverse Sociocultural Clients through a Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Costanzo, Kaya

Additional Authors: Hai, Tasmia ; Lounis , Lilia

Abstract: Background: Clinical practices are based on a Western epistemology, and psychotherapeutic intervention frameworks are designed accordingly. This leads to limitations in the treatment of individuals from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds, leaving their needs unmet. This study will explore how clinicians in Canada are supporting diverse clients. Method: Using snowball sampling, clinicians specifically supporting the needs of clients from diverse backgrounds will complete a semi-structured interview. Questions related to psychotherapeutic models used and service delivery adaptations to meet the needs of diverse clients and observed barriers will be asked. Interviews will be audio recorded and transcribed, and thematic analyses will be completed.

Results: Themes related to lack of clinical training and confidence in supporting diverse individuals are expected. We expect to find innovative approaches taken by clinicians to better assist their diverse clientele, as well as observed linguistic, economic, and motivational barriers. Conclusion: Results from our study will provide insightful recommendations for future program development and best practices when supporting clients from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds. Impact: Our results are expected to shed light on the gap in current clinical practices and act as a resource for the development of future psychotherapeutic programs.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 99461 - Printed Poster

Examining Aggression Towards Family/Caregivers in Childhood and Adolescence (AFCCA) During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Zak, Sarah

Additional Authors: Gervais, Christine ; Romano, Elisa; Lalande, Stephanie

Abstract: Aggression Towards Family/Caregivers in Childhood and Adolescence (AFCCA) is an understudied form of family violence despite 11% of Canadian family violence police reports involving children. This mixed-methods study aims to better understand how AFCCA was affected during the pandemic as families experienced an increase in stressors. A Canadian sample of 168 caregivers living with a young person (aged 1-18) who exhibited AFCCA completed an online survey that contained questionnaires and open-ended items. Measures examined different AFCCA types (verbal, threats, emotional, physical). The majority (83%) of the final sample consisted of adoptive caregivers, which is consistent with the literature as past adversity is common for adoptive young people. Findings revealed that 4-5 in 10 caregivers reported an increase in the severity and frequency of all AFCCA types. Further, caregivers reported that the quality of the caregiver-child relationship significantly worsened after the pandemic ($t(115) = 3.5, p = .001$). Caregivers explained that due to an increase in AFCCA, already strained relationships were heightened and exacerbated by an increase in youth health care and criminal justice involvement. This study highlights the importance of providing supports to families with young people exhibiting AFCCA, in particular during times of increased stress such as the pandemic.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100800 - Printed Poster

Examining the Moderating Role of Parental Interpersonal Problems on the Association between Parenting Style and Child Emotion and Behavior Regulation using the Interpersonal Circumplex Model

Main Presenting Author: Haggett, Sarah M.

Additional Author: Séguin, Daniel

Abstract: The parent-child relationship can serve as a risk or protective factor in a child's social emotional development. Interpersonal problems exist when one's pattern of relating to others is dysfunctional and causes them distress. Interpersonal problems and parenting style (PS) are both measured on the axes of warmth and control. PS is reliable in predicting child emotion regulation (CER) and child behavior regulation (CBR). My aim is to investigate whether parental interpersonal problems (PIP) moderate the relationship between PS and CER and CBR. Parental over-control is known to challenge the healthy development of CER and CBR, so I will consider PIP and PS that are high control. 100 parents will be recruited to do questionnaires. I will measure authoritative and authoritarian PS; vindictive, domineering, and intrusive PIP; and CER and CBR. I will statistically analyze the results to assess the relationships between the variables and to assess if PIP is a moderator in the relationship between PS and CER/CBR using bivariate correlations and multiple regression. CER and CBR have been indicated in long-term health outcomes and markers of success. This research could inform health policy by identifying PIP as a risk to healthy CER/CBR and providing early interventions when deemed appropriate. This could improve the health and success of current and future generations.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100835 - Printed Poster

Exploring Punjabi Canadian Women's Strengths in Navigating Salient Familial and Cultural Expectations

Main Presenting Author: Hundal, Harnaaz K

Abstract: Punjabi Canadian women navigate disproportionately high expectations from their family and culture with regards to upholding honor, being marriageable and getting married by a certain age, meeting high academic/career standards, taking on domestic responsibilities, and so on. Although there is some research implying the negative psychological impact of these expectations, there is little research on the strengths they draw on to navigate them. An interpretative phenomenological analysis of five semi-structured interviews with Punjabi Canadian women in Canada provided insight into their lived experience of navigating salient familial and cultural expectations. Preliminary results revealed common expectations in relation to academics/career, managing relationships, upholding family image/honor, taking on family responsibilities, and so on, that contribute to significant distress. Sources of strength in coping with these expectations include, but are not limited to, communication and boundary setting with the sources of expectations, self-reflection, self-compassion, and relationships with other Punjabi Canadian women. Results have implications to enhance cultural competence in psychological services for Punjabi Canadian women and contribute to a strengths-based discourse in relation to this community.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100402 - Printed Poster

Exploring Racialized Immigrant-Origin Youth's Sentiments on School

Main Presenting Author: Kamassah, Vashti E.

Additional Author: Iwenofu, Linda

Abstract: Prior studies have revealed that racialized students from immigrant backgrounds frequently encounter difficulties in establishing positive relationships with education, often due to experiences of school-based discrimination. It is indicated that this adverse relationship can impair their commitment and motivation toward education, ultimately leading to educational discrepancies, such as school leaving. Given the continuous growth of the immigrant population in Canada, particularly in Toronto, this study aimed to explore the perspectives of racialized immigrant-origin youth (RIOY) about school, to gain a better understanding of their educational experiences. Twenty-nine semi-structured interviews were conducted with RIOY ($M=14.71$ years, $SD= 0.75$). A thematic analysis of the transcribed interviews from a Critical Race Theory (CRT) perspective yielded three themes indicating the critical role of academic self-concept as well as positive and negative sentiments about school in influencing students school experiences. These findings offer actionable insights into how educators and policymakers can improve RIOYs' relationship with schools, eventually leading to improved sense of school belonging, academic achievement, engagement, and student-educator relationships.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99703 - Printed Poster

Gender Differences in Clinical Outcomes Amongst Military, Veterans, and First Responders Admitted to a Concurrent Trauma and Addiction Program

Main Presenting Author: Vester, Emma K

Co-Presenting Author: Martin, kmartin@ehncanada.com

Additional Author: Carter, Shawn

Abstract: *Rationale:* Mental illness disproportionately affects individuals within public safety personnel (PSP) and Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) professions. With the increase of OSIs among these occupational groups, effective interventions have been identified but much of what is known comes from highly controlled research studies. This project sought to explore real-world data from a community mental health facility to understand the outcomes of treatment outside clinical trials.

Methods: We conducted a program evaluation using a chart review of all service users ($N=133$) admitted from inception to October 2022. The analyses included descriptive and comparative statistics. **Results:** Most service users were male (75.9%) with an average age of 46.9 ($SD=9.4$). Many service users had a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD; 66.9%) and experienced severe anxiety and moderately severe depressive symptoms at admission. At discharge, service users experienced broad improvements that were statistically significant and clinically meaningful on all outcome measures regardless of group. **Conclusion and Impact:** We can more confidently state that trauma treatment provided under real-world conditions is successful at reducing the psychiatric symptoms of both male and female service users, even when service users have concurrent disorders and come from different occupational backgrounds.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100810 - Printed Poster

Global Health in Pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease: An Examination of Historical and Current Risk Factors

Main Presenting Author: Nabbijohn, A. Natisha

Co-Presenting Author: Mekhael, Anastasia

Additional Authors: Truffyn, Emma ; Stintzi, Alain; Mack, David; O'Doherty, Kieran; McMurtry, C. Meghan

Abstract: *INTRODUCTION:* Within pediatric inflammatory bowel disease, the relative impact of historical and current risk factors within biological, psychological, social, family, and health system domains is not well understood. This poster examines the role of historical vs. current risk on self-perceived global health (GH) in youth ages 8-16 with IBD over 12 months. *METHODS:* 77 patients completed the PROMIS Global Health Scale at the time of diagnosis (baseline) and at 4- and 12-month follow-ups. At a consensus meeting, the IBD Care team completed the pIBD-INTERMED, a validated biopsychosocial assessment tool, to characterize historical and current risk. *RESULTS:* GH was correlated with historical and current risk at baseline and 4-months ($r = -.24-.40$, $p <$

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 99850 - Printed Poster

Helpful Aspects of Counselling for Clients with Low-Income: Perspective of Counsellors

Main Presenting Author: Rego, Skylar

Additional Author: Brown, Jason

Abstract: Individuals living with low income may face a heightened need for mental health services due to substantial life stressors. While challenges associated with low income bring additional considerations within the counselling space, little research has provided evidence as to effective counselling practices. The current study aims to address this gap by examining counsellors' perspective of what they identify as facilitators in the counselling process when working with low-income populations. Counsellors across Canada completed an interview regarding their personal and professional experiences working with low-income populations, answering the question "what have you found to be the most helpful aspects of counselling with clients facing low-income?". Participants then completed a sorting task. Group Concept Mapping (Concept Systems, 2023) was used to analyze the sorting data. It is anticipated that the results will provide insight into what practices are helpful when working with low-income individuals in order to increase the effectiveness of counselling services for clients living with low-income. It is the hope that the results of this study contribute to the growing knowledge of anti-oppressive practice within counselling for practitioners and contribute to the current dialogue on the importance of public funding for mental health services.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100211 - Printed Poster

How has COVID-19 Reshaped the Working Environment for Resettlement Service Professionals?

Main Presenting Author: Ko, Hank

Additional Authors: Khalid, Arooba ; Hynie, Michaela

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic increased workplace stress for many frontline workers (Ghahramani et al., 2021), but little research explored the impact on professionals providing settlement services. A study on workplace stress with professionals working with resettled refugees found that COVID-19 workplace changes had consequences for workplace stress. Thematic coding of interviews ($N = 7$) and 4 focus groups ($N = 31$) with staff and management in a resettlement service agency in Toronto revealed a complex relationship between COVID-19 and post-COVID workplace stress. During the pandemic, most roles switched to virtual work, and many staff continued hybrid work post-pandemic. Virtual work decreased work-related stress post-COVID by providing more flexibility in work schedules, reducing the stress of commuting, and facilitating (affordable) living outside Toronto. Because offices did not have enough space, virtual work also reduced the pressure of negotiating shared spaces. However, working virtually made it challenging to gather collectively as a team, diminishing peer support in these stressful work roles, and reducing the sense of belonging. Findings show how agencies are learning to navigate the benefits and challenges of post-COVID work conditions and provide suggestions for maximizing benefits and minimizing the impact on workplace stress.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section
Session ID: 100529 - Printed Poster

Identifying barriers to accessing mental health for the people of Terrace, British Columbia and surrounding areas

Main Presenting Author: McCleary, Alison

Abstract: *Background/rationale:* Rural communities in Canada have long been shown to have limited availability of mental health resources, to have issues with community accessibility of available resources, and to have unique cultural factors that impact whether programs that exist in those rural communities are considered acceptable. The constructs of availability, accessibility, and acceptability guided research conceptualization. *Methods:* This research identified which barriers community members in Terrace, BC and surrounding areas identify as being present and relevant. The current study was a qualitative community case study that included individual interviews of seven community members. The researchers questions were: *WHAT ARE THE ACTUAL AND PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE THAT COMMUNITY MEMBERS IDENTIFY and WHAT IMPACT DO THESE BARRIERS HAVE ON COMMUNITY MEMBERS.* *Results:* Thematic analysis of participant responses yielded seven themes. *Conclusions:* Results of the study indicate that barriers to mental health care in Terrace appear to align with previous research in other rural communities in Canada. *Action/Impact:* Data about the identified barriers can be used to impact mental health care policies at the provincial level and to inform local programs about how to access more community members.

Section: Rural and Northern Psychology
Session ID: 99433 - Printed Poster

Identifying the Support Needs of the Informal Caregivers of Long-term Care Residents: The Potential Benefits of a Mobile Application

Main Presenting Author: Haczewicz, Kelsey

Additional Author: Gallant, Natasha

Abstract: *The family and friends of long-term care residents play a crucial role in providing informal care such as emotional support. Such informal caregivers are at risk of experiencing loneliness, subjective burden, and low levels of perceived social support. Despite online and in-person support groups being promising practices in caring for the caregiver, barriers such as a lack of web access or transportation often prevent caregivers from accessing such care. The current study utilized a mixed-methods approach through online questionnaires to investigate the support needs of informal caregivers in addition to the potential benefits of a mobile app. Of the 26 participants, 88% of participants were female (N = 15) and 56% (N = 14) were caring for a parent. Participants reported moderate to high levels of loneliness, moderate amounts of perceived social support from friends, family, and significant others and moderate levels of burden. Additionally, a positive correlation was found between behavioural intentions to use the app and perceived support from friends ($r = .474, p = .035$), indicating that caregivers may be influenced to use technology by their social networks. Qualitative results indicate that informal caregivers' experience both positive and negative outcomes, with some caregivers reporting increased stress and others reporting that certain caregiving duties*

have reduced their stress. Results from the study have the potential to inform the creation of a support service geared towards improving caregivers' experiences of burden, loneliness, and social support.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 100398 - Printed Poster

Impact of Injuries on Undergraduate Athletes' Socioemotional Well-being, Coping Skills, and Athletic Identity

Main Presenting Author: Benyk, Rebecca N

Additional Author: Green, Emma S

Abstract: The status of an athlete can be a key component of an individual's identity. This carries exceptional implications for student-athletes in post-secondary studies, as they are finding a unique perspective of self within a wider social identity. What happens to this identity when an injury occurs and do coping skills help or hinder the process? This study evaluated the impact of athletic identity on well-being, as seen through the perspective of injured undergraduate student-athletes. This connection was further investigated by the role of athletes' coping skills. A final sample of 168 participants ($M_{age} = 21.89$ years old, $SD = 3.47$ years) completed an online self-report questionnaire assessing these variables. Athletic identity was assessed using the Athletic Identity Measurement Scale (Brewer et al., 1993), coping skills were assessed using the Athletic Coping Skills Inventory (Smith et al., 1995), and well-being was assessed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (Eaton et al., 2004) and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (Spielberger, 1983). Data found no direct effect between athletic identity and well-being for student-athletes who experienced injury. However, athletic identity predicted better well-being through the indirect effect of coping skills. These findings suggest important considerations for student-athlete well-being and can inform future protocols for treating injured student-athletes.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 99559 - Printed Poster

Improving Identification of Cognitive and Mental Health Concerns in a Multiple Sclerosis Clinic: A Quality Improvement Initiative

Main Presenting Author: Pumphrey, Jordan D

Additional Authors: Islam, Tamanna ; Bowman, Marjorie; Berard, A Jason; Walker, Lisa A.S.

Abstract: Mental health (MH) and cognitive concerns are prevalent among Canadians with multiple sclerosis (MS), yet many neurology clinics are not equipped to adequately address these concerns. In this quality improvement initiative, low-burden systems were implemented with the aim of improving the identification of cognitive and MH concerns among patients of an MS clinic. Questionnaires assessing anxiety and depression were electronically administered prior to patient clinic appointments, and clinicians were alerted when moderate symptoms were reported. A protocol was also established to administer an MS-sensitive cognitive task to patients via a tablet upon check-in. Data was collected from appointment notes over 10 clinic days pre- and post-implementation. The analysis of cognitive screening data is preliminary and only includes visits with the Physician Assistant. From pre- to post-implementation, the proportion of patients who received formal MH

screening increased from 0% to 54.55%, the proportion of patients with a MH concern who were offered resources increased from 23.53% to 47.83%, and the rate of cognitive testing in visits with the Physician Assistant increased from 33.33% to 85.11%. This initiative improved cognitive and mental health screening and establishes a foundation for ongoing quality initiatives to better meet best practice recommendations for comprehensive MS care.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100824 - Printed Poster

***Indigenous Students' Experiences of Desire and Resistance in Colonial Spaces:
Implications for Indigenizing Post-Secondary Institutions and Counselling Services***

Main Presenting Author: Smeja, Katrina

Abstract: Given the current rhetoric of reconciliation, many educational institutions in Canada have been responding to calls to bridge gaps in education (TRC, 2015; Ratel et al., 2021). Still, Quebec is behind other provinces in providing culturally safe and inclusive spaces to Indigenous students on post-secondary campuses, and services remain underutilized (Ratel et al., 2021; FPPSE, 2022). This is concerning given that student retention and academic success measures for Indigenous students and youth were named as priorities to implement and invest in within Quebec (Viens, 2019). The proposed presentation will outline a dissertation project (still underway) aiming to amplify Indigenous students' stories of desire and resistance within post-secondary settings in Quebec. The study draws on a mix of qualitative methodologies (e.g., arts-based, narrative) and principles of Indigenous research methodologies (e.g., conversation as method). The research centers an Indigenous paradigm, as well as draws on self-reflexive practice on the author's lived experience as a mixed Eeyou/Eastern European doctoral student. To date, four individuals have met with the author to share their experiences within post-secondary and to collaboratively make meaning of their stories. Co-researchers provided input into their written narratives, which were drafted based on transcripts of conversations with the author, and at times included a visual art component. Images of artwork, general themes, and lessons (i.e., hopes and recommendations for post-secondary institutions and services) within their stories will be presented once complete.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101627 - Printed Poster

Into the Wild: A Pilot Study of the Mental Health Benefits of a Nature Summer Camp for Underserved Children

Main Presenting Author: Nagi , Snimer

Additional Authors: Kempe , Samantha ; Barriault , Sophie ; Masri , Lara; Bennett , Susan; Racine, Nicole

Abstract: Children living in underserved neighborhoods are at an increased risk for poor mental health. Social prescribing, a mechanism of care connecting patients with non-medical symptoms to community supports, can promote mental health by building social connectedness. Green social prescribing, involving nature-based activities, shows potential in improving childrens mental health. Limited research has examined its impact on children experiencing marginalization. This study evaluated the impact of a one-week nature camp on the mental health of children aged 6-12 years

from an underserved community in Ottawa, Canada. Caregivers completed pre- and post-camp surveys evaluating their child's mental health, wellbeing, and social connectedness. Audio-recorded focus group discussions were held on the last day. Responses from the surveys and recordings were analyzed using a paired samples t-test and thematic analysis, respectively. Analyses reveal a significant increase in participants' global wellbeing post-camp ($t=2.62$, p

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100607 - Printed Poster

Investigating Barriers and Sources of Help-Seeking Among Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Adolescents

Main Presenting Author: Feng, Ruo Ying

Additional Authors: Buchan-Phan , C. ; Abu-Osbeh , F.; Saade , T.M; Feng, R. Y.; Vitoroulis, Irene; Vitoroulis, I

Abstract: Despite potential mental health needs, immigrant adolescents consistently underutilize mental health services compared to their non-immigrant peers. Reasons include fear of judgment from family and financial constraints, though these factors are primarily studied in immigrant adults. Less understood are the unique barriers to help-seeking faced by immigrant adolescents. Through a cross-sectional survey administered in an Ontario school board, this study investigates the nuanced patterns of barriers and sources of help-seeking among immigrant (i.e., born outside of Canada or with at least one parent born outside of Canada) and non-immigrant (i.e., with both parents born in Canada) adolescents ($N=192$, $M_{age}=12.96$, $SD=0.84$). Preliminary analyses revealed that immigrant adolescents endorsed significantly higher barriers related to in-group stigma from their family, friends, and cultural groups ($t(174)=2.01$, p

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101287 - Printed Poster

LGBTQ+ University Student Experiences of Resilience and the Impostor Phenomenon

Main Presenting Author: Nguyen, Maika N

Additional Authors: Balint, Storm ; Armstrong, Nicholas; Sterling, Morgan; Cheek, Oliver; Menard, Amy

Abstract: The impostor phenomenon (IP) is characterized by feelings of fraud and incompetence in high achieving individuals; previous studies have shown it can affect up to 82% of post-secondary students. Among these students, there are higher levels of burnout, depression, and anxiety, and lower general well-being and compromised academic performance. Identifying as a sexual or gender minority may cause increased vulnerability to the negative effects of IP due to marginalization; however, no published research has addressed how IP affects LGBTQ+ students. The current study aims to assess whether LGBTQ+ post-secondary students are more vulnerable to experiencing IP, whether there are differences across sexual and gender identities, and whether resilience mediates the relationship between the IP and life satisfaction. Responses from archival data (over 1300 respondents) on experiences of the IP, resilience, and life satisfaction will be analyzed using a

moderated-mediation model. The findings from the current study will be used to develop a workshop targeted at LGBTQ+ students about how they can mitigate and manage the effects of the IP to improve their quality of life and academic functioning. Given the disproportionately negative impacts of the IP on minoritized groups, future research is needed to examine how it affects students who identify as LGBTQ+ to provide supports for mental health and to improve academic functioning.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100205 - Printed Poster

Mental Health and Mental Health Service Utilization of Youth During COVID-19

Main Presenting Author: Makris, Kassia

Additional Authors: Cappelli, Mario ; Polihronis, Christine; Daniels, Tina; Thompson, Melanie

Abstract: The March 2020 declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic caused widespread disruptions (WHO, 2020) and significantly impacted youth mental health (Craig et al., 2022). Despite increased anxiety and depression, interestingly, there was reduced mental health service use (Saunders et al., 2020). Research on Canadian youth mental health during COVID-19 remains limited and variable (Chadi et al., 2022). Therefore, the current study examined the relationship between anxiety and depressive symptoms and mental health service utilization during COVID-19, with isolation, inability to function, and previous mental health service use as moderators. A subset of data from Mental Health Research Canadas polls 7 and 8, conducted in June and August 2021, was used. 1,033 Canadian youth aged 16-25 completed an online survey via Leger Opinion (LEO), with measures of anxiety, depression, service use, isolation, and daily functioning. Findings revealed a positive association between anxiety and depressive symptoms and service use during COVID-19, moderated by isolation and inability to function. Notably, previous service use did not moderate this relationship. Challenges in seeking treatment due to impaired functioning and reduced service availability were suggested as explanations. Community agencies should be prepared to accommodate for the growing mental health needs of Canadian youth.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101458 - Printed Poster

Mental Health Interventions for Women with Cardiac Disease

Main Presenting Author: Susinski, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Bouchard, Karen ; Stragapede, Elisa; Dozois , Sophie; Sterling , Evan ; Tulloch, Heather

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Interventions that target mental health among those with established cardiac disease have included predominately male samples despite female patients reporting greater severity of these symptoms. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this research is to synthesize the published literature on psychological interventions for females with cardiac disease. DATA SOURCES: We conducted a systematic search of peer-reviewed randomized clinical trials (RCTs) published in the English language from 2003 to 2023 in three databases: Medline (Ovid), PsycInfo (Ovid), and CINAHL (EBSCO). METHODS: Articles that included predominately female samples or performed a sex-and-gender-based analysis, a control or comparison group, mental health interventions, and measured depression, anxiety, or stress were included. RESULTS: Studies of pharmacological (n=6)

and psychological, further classified into cognitive behavioural therapy ($n=9$), behavioural ($n=7$), and meditation and relaxation ($n=5$), mental health interventions, measuring depression ($n=22$), anxiety ($n=11$), and stress ($n=7$), with a total of 5911 patients with cardiac disease, were included. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: This review highlights that further advancement in knowledge, through meta-analyses or systematic analyses, is required to better address the needs of females with cardiac disease and distress, particularly depression and anxiety.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100944 - Printed Poster

Neuropsychological Perspective on Driving Capacity Determination in Mild Dementia

Main Presenting Author: Sepehry, Amir A

Co-Presenting Author: Schultz, Izabela Z.

Additional Authors: Cohen, Douglas ; Goodall, Kate; Stewart, M Alison; Mills, Aralia

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The assessment of driving capacity has been left to regulatory authorities who primarily rely on healthcare professionals, including psychologists, who receive cases of driving impairments in older adults from family caregivers, proxies, and others. Assessment of driving capacity is complicated in the presence of senesce-related neuropsychiatric conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease, or frontotemporal dementia. Moreover, secondary influencing factors, namely physiological change to vestibular, sensory, and somatosensory systems due to natural aging, presence of comorbid conditions, and consumption (e.g., psychotropic medications) or the withdrawal from substances (e.g., alcohol), all affect driving capacity beyond the effect of the primary neurodegenerative condition. The amalgam of the involved clinical factors leads to possible driving hazards and cessation that alters an older adult's health, independence, and quality of life, particularly in a primary neurodegenerative condition like Alzheimers. Thus, relying on one-time on-the-road testing, as regulatory bodies prescribe, plus general medical examination may not suffice. Given the heterogeneity in the literature, two key questions must be answered: A) how to proceed in the medico-legal context with a multi-method driving-related assessment? and B) which cognitive abilities remain stable over time? METHODS: Thus, we have reviewed the literature on driving capacity in mild Alzheimer-related neurocognitively impaired older adults, and evaluated how this capacity is examined, from screening to full-scale neuropsychological evaluation, to finally make recommendations for practice. RESULTS/ACTION IMPACT: Hence, we advocate for serial neuropsychological assessments for driving capacity determination in dementia.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100406 - Printed Poster

Nostalgia for the Pre-Trauma Self: The Dark Side of Wistful Reflection for the Well-Being of Sexual Assault Survivors

Main Presenting Author: St-Jean, Renee

Additional Authors: Wohl, Michael J. A.; Davis, Christopher

Abstract: Research suggests that nostalgia increases well-being by helping people find meaning in their life. However, among people who have survived sexual assault (SA), nostalgia for the pre-trauma self may inhibit adjustment by perpetuating a search for meaning. Two studies were conducted with recent SA survivors: one correlational ($N = 237$), and one experimental ($N = 196$; $n_{SC} = 96$, $n_{control} = 100$). Results from both studies demonstrated that nostalgia was negatively associated with well-being (i.e., more PTSD, negative affect; less self-compassion, positive affect, acceptance). Nostalgia was positively associated with searching for (but not finding) meaning in the trauma, whereas finding meaning was associated with positive outcomes. In Study 1, searching for meaning mediated the association between nostalgia and both PTSD and negative affect. In Study 2, participants were randomly assigned to either a self-continuity (SC) condition (participants read that SA doesn't change who they are) or a control condition (participants read that daily routines stay the same). Those in the SC condition reported less nostalgia and negative affect, and more positive affect, self-compassion, and acceptance. Nostalgia also mediated the association between condition and all measures of well-being. Results suggest that nostalgia may provide a novel means to enhance recovery outcomes among SA survivors.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100619 - Printed Poster

Parental Involvement in Evidence-Based Practices and Outcomes for Youth with CU Traits

Main Presenting Author: Papa, Kaylie

Additional Authors: Lui, Joyce ; Diep, Jennifer; Lind, Theresa; Brookman-Frazee, Lauren; Lau, Anna

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Current treatments do not result in optimal response for youths with disruptive behaviours and callous-unemotional (CU) traits. In fact, CU traits are markers for greater symptom severity and poorer treatment response for youths with disruptive behaviours. Although many evidence-based practices (EBPs) for disruptive behaviours exist and many include parents, the extent to which parental involvement in treatment may impact outcomes for youth with CU traits is unknown. *METHOD:* This study will draw on data from a larger study that aimed to develop and test a pragmatic measurement tool of multiple EBP delivery for children's mental health (R01MH12536). 275 parents reported on their child's CU traits, disruptive behaviours, and their own participation in treatment at baseline and 4 months. Multiple regression analysis will examine if baseline parental involvement predicts disruptive behaviours for youths with high CU traits receiving EBPs for disruptive behaviours. *ANTICIPATED RESULTS:* It is expected that higher levels of parental involvement in EBPs will be associated with greater reduction in disruptive behaviours from baseline to 4 months in youths with CU traits. *IMPLICATIONS:* Results can inform strategies to optimize treatment for youths with CU traits, such as by enhancing parental involvement in treatment.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99930 - Printed Poster

Predictors of internet-delivered dialectical behavior therapy dropout and engagement in individuals with alcohol and substance use disorders

Main Presenting Author: Paramasivam, Thusheharan

Co-Presenting Authors: Quilty, Lena; Daros, Alexander

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Few studies have examined who benefits from internet-delivered dialectical behavior therapy (*iDBT*) in the context of substance use disorders (SUDs). This study examined predictors of dropout and engagement among 72 individuals with SUDs who completed a 12-week randomized controlled trial of *iDBT*. *METHODS:* Automated stepwise regression evaluated the best performing model using chosen predictors (e.g., demographic and diagnostic variables, baseline symptoms, perceptions of credibility). Dropout was determined by whether or not a participant was active on *iDBT* 4 weeks after receiving access. Engagement was determined by the total number of hours on *iDBT*. Sensitivity analyses examined dropout 2 weeks after access and unique days spent on *iDBT*. *RESULTS:* Dropout at 4 weeks was positively associated with baseline depression and negatively associated with presence of generalized anxiety disorder, alcohol use disorder (AUD), and greater substance dependence. Dropout at 2 weeks was positively associated with a history of outpatient treatment. Total engagement was positively associated with presence of AUD and greater substance dependence and negatively associated with baseline depression. Unique days on *iDBT* was negatively associated with baseline depression and positively associated with greater substance dependence as well as presence of AUD and/or SUD. Participants who identified as White (vs. non-White) recorded more days on *iDBT*. *CONCLUSIONS:* Few variables were predictive of dropout. Perhaps representative of motivation to seek treatment, greater substance dependence and AUD/SUD diagnosis did not impede engagement. *IMPACT:* A diverse range of individuals with SUDs may benefit from *iDBT*, but greater support is likely needed for ethnoracial minorities and those with depression to optimize outcomes.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100236 - Printed Poster

Prevalence of Mental Health and Substance Use Difficulties Among Sexual and Gender Diverse Youth During COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Hopley, Anara

Additional Authors: Eccles, Heidi ; Le, Milan; Labelle, R Patrick; Colman, Ian; Racine, Nicole

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Sexual and gender diverse (SGD) youth were particularly vulnerable to mental health difficulties and substance use during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study provides estimates of the prevalence of mental health difficulties (anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts) and substance use during COVID-19 among SGD youth. *METHODS:* A comprehensive search combining keywords and subject headings was designed and used across seven databases from inception to October 7th, 2022. The search yielded 826 non-duplicate records of which 191 full-text articles were retrieved, evaluated, and extracted by two study authors. Data was analyzed from February 27th-March 1st, 2023. *RESULTS:* Using random-effects meta-analyses, 19 studies from 18 independent samples with 10,500 participants were included. Pooled prevalence rates for clinically elevated anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation were 55.4% (95% confidence interval (CI): 45.9%, 64.5%), 61.8% (95% CI: 50.9%, 71.1%), and 50.9% (95% CI: 42.8%, 59.0%). Suicide attempts and substance use were summarized narratively. No moderators explained variability across studies. *CONCLUSIONS:* Over 50% of SGD youth experienced elevated symptoms of anxiety,

depression, and suicidal ideation during the COVID-19 pandemic. ACTION/IMPACT: Targeted resource allocation is needed to specifically address the needs of SGD youth.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99529 - Printed Poster

Providers' Perceptions of Benefits and Barriers to Implementing Measurement-Based Mental Health and Addictions Care Through a Digital Platform in Newfoundland and Labrador

Main Presenting Author: Lem, Kaitlyn

Co-Presenting Author: Harris-Lane, Laura M.

Additional Authors: Boyd, Byron ; Churchill, AnnMarie; Churchill, Meghan; Cornish, Peter; Rash, Joshua A.

Abstract: AIM: A needs assessment was conducted in preparation for the implementation of Measurement-Based Care (MBC) in the context of a Stepped Care model through a digital platform in Newfoundland and Labrador. METHODS: Participating providers completed a needs assessment survey that asked about: 1) perceived needs to use MBC in routine practice; 2) perceived benefits and challenges associated with integrating MBC into practice; and 3) potential solutions for the identified challenges. RESULTS: Providers reported a need for tools to support implementation, such as educational materials and a training program. Perceived benefits included empowering clients in their own care, early identification of clients' needs, and facilitation of appropriate care (e.g., data-informed treatment planning and service-matching). Perceived barriers included organizational concerns (e.g., time constraints and workload) and co-worker resistance. Proposed solutions included receiving training in MBC and ongoing consultations. Anticipated client barriers included low motivation to complete assessments and poor access to technology. IMPACT: Findings underscore the complex considerations involved in implementing MBC through a digital platform into routine clinical practice and have informed the process to best support providers in adopting MBC.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100348 - Printed Poster

Psychosocial Factors Associated with Depression and Anxiety Among Adults with Lupus and Rheumatoid Arthritis During the Later Stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: McGuire, Emilie

Additional Authors: Anderson, Nicole ; Vaillancourt, Monica; Rollet-Labelle, Emmanuelle ; Hanly, John G. ; Da Costa, Deborah

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic led to unprecedented levels of emotional distress around the world. Those with Lupus (SLE) and Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) may have been especially vulnerable given disease burden. This study examined whether certain psychosocial factors (optimism, resilience, loneliness) were related to anxiety or depression. METHODS: Participants with SLE and RA were recruited from national patient arthritis organizations (2021-2022) to complete online surveys on wellbeing. Measures: Optimism-Pessimism Short Scale-2, Brief Resilience Scale,

COVID-19 Specific Ways of Coping Style, Three-Item Loneliness Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7), and Patient Health Questionnaire-8. RESULTS: 160 individuals participated (mean=60±13 yrs, 79% female) and most had Lupus (68%). 11% met criteria for GAD (GAD-7 > 8) and 12% for depression (PHQ-8 > 10). Logistic regression showed that only loneliness and resilience were significantly related to depression and anxiety. Loneliness was associated with significantly higher odds of anxiety and depression and resilience was associated with significantly lower odds of both. DISCUSSION: Low resilience and loneliness may be risk factors for anxiety and depression in SLE and RA. Anxiety and depression are associated with worse rheumatologic outcomes, therefore addressing these modifiable factors in routine care is important.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100254 - Printed Poster

Relations between social stressors and distress among adults living in First Nations communities: Assessing direct and moderating effects of culture-related variables

Main Presenting Author: Paul, Jocelyn Marie

Co-Presenting Author: Bombay, Amy

Additional Authors: Hopkins, Carol ; Stewart, Sherry H.; McQuaid, Robyn

Abstract: The well-being of First Nations peoples in Canada continues to be affected by the intergenerational effects of numerous harmful government policies, which are considered the root causes of several types of social stressors that exist in some communities. Despite past and ongoing adversity, First Nations peoples demonstrate resilience, often grounded in connecting to their cultural identities and traditional practices. However, a lack of research has tested the direct and stress-buffering role of various aspects of culture in relation to well-being among First Nations adults at the national level. Analyses of the adult version of the 2015/16 First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) revealed that social stressors (i.e., cyberbullying, physical aggression, verbal aggression, racism) were positively associated with psychological distress. Having strong feelings of community belonging was associated with reduced psychological distress, while agreement that traditional spirituality was important was associated with higher psychological distress. Assessing potential moderating effects of the cultural variables revealed that feelings of community belonging buffered against high distress levels associated with racism and that perceived importance of traditional spirituality was linked with increased distress when faced with physical aggression. These national data highlight the importance of social stressors and certain culture-related variables as key factors associated with the well-being of adults living in First Nations communities across Canada.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99407 - Printed Poster

Standard Interview vs Enhanced Rapport Cognitive Interview in Children with Disabilities

Main Presenting Author: Civita, Sara-Zoe

Additional Authors: Flory , Isabelle ; Thauvin, Charlene ; Talwar, Victoria

Abstract: It is vital in forensic cases, to obtain children's truthful, accurate disclosures. Given the lack of forensic research with non-typically developing children and findings with typically developing children that suggest a cognitive interview with rapport-building phase can improve children's disclosure reports, the current study aims to examine the number of transgression disclosure details given by students with cognitive delays (n= 30; ages 11-15) in an Enhanced Rapport Cognitive Interview condition compared to a Standard Interview condition. Students watched a magic show that included three target events: a wand breakage, ink spill and laptop breakage. Following a lie request from the magician, students were interviewed using a standard interview or an enhanced rapport cognitive interview which included rapport-building activities. Interview transcripts were coded for each unique transgression detail. Students in the Enhanced Rapport Cognitive Interview condition disclosed a significantly higher amount of mean transgression details than those in the Standard Interview condition. Results suggest that enhanced rapport cognitive interviews can be effective in improving how much information non-typically developing children disclose which creates a clearer disclosure report and may potentially improve forensic interviewing training practices with atypical child populations.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99600 - Printed Poster

Survey of Assessment Practices & Testing Instruments Used to Assess Literacy and Numeracy for Learners with Intellectual Disability

Main Presenting Author: Seth, Ananya

Co-Presenting Author: Rey, Gabriela

Additional Authors: Burack, Jacob ; Chima, Glory; Bertone, Armando ; Boffice, Gabriella

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To assess progress, determine educational placement and develop IEPs for learners with Intellectual Disability, it is imperative to measure and understand literacy and numeracy skills. Many current approaches may not be sensitive enough to assess the veridical abilities and monitor progress for learners with ID. We aimed to ascertain the current practices used to assess literacy and numeracy skills in learners with ID. METHOD: 118 respondents from 6 English school boards in Quebec completed an online survey questionnaire regarding types of assessments they used to assess literacy and numeracy in learners with ID, reasons for using them and any perceived limitations. RESULTS: Most used approaches depended on the profession of the respondent; the WIAT was most frequently used by psychologists and the PPVT by SLPs. Most respondents perceived limitations with standardized test validity originating from the complex task demands and less appropriate comparison group-based norms among other concerns. CONCLUSIONS: Current practices and perceived limitations are consistent with existing literature and point to several sensitivity issues with standardized assessment tools used to assess domain-specific abilities for learners with ID. ACTIONS: These results will serve as the basis for the development of more inclusive tools that accurately reflect the abilities of learners with ID.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100186 - Printed Poster

The Complimentary Nature of Peer and Professional Support for Grief

Main Presenting Author: Crowley, Andrea

Additional Authors: Coulombe, Simon ; Kirst, Maritt

Abstract: *THIS PRESENTATION WILL DISCUSS RESEARCH THAT INVESTIGATED EXPERIENCES OF THOSE WHO RECEIVED PEER OR PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR GRIEF. ALTHOUGH MUCH IS KNOWN WITH REGARDS TO THE PERCEIVED IMPACTS OF PEER AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT GENERALLY, THERE IS LITTLE RESEARCH SURROUNDING THESE SUPPORT TYPES IN GRIEF, AND THE POTENTIAL COMPLEMENTARY NATURE. THE PROJECT AIMED TO FILL GAPS IN LITERATURE BY INVESTIGATING BEREAVED INDIVIDUALS' EXPERIENCES WITH SEEKING AND/OR RECEIVING PEER OR PROFESSIONAL GRIEF SUPPORT, AND IF SUCH SUPPORTS CAN BE COMPLEMENTARY. THE INTENTIONS WERE TO EXPLORE EXPERIENCES WITH THESE SUPPORTS, NOT DETERMINE IF ONE IS BETTER THAN OR AS GOOD AS THE OTHER. THIS QUALITATIVE PROJECT WAS GROUNDED IN SOCIAL SUPPORT THEORY AND GUIDED BY CONSTRUCTIVISM. WE CONDUCTED SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH 25 PARTICIPANTS. 10 RECEIVED PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT, SEVEN PEER SUPPORT, AND EIGHT RECEIVED BOTH SUPPORT TYPES. THE STUDY COLLABORATED WITH A COMMUNITY PARTNER (BEREAVED FAMILIES OF ONTARIO: MIDWESTERN REGION). DATA ANALYSIS INCLUDED INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS. RESULTS SHOWED BOTH SERVICES PROVIDED INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT, A REDUCTION OF ISOLATED FEELINGS, AND AN INCREASED SENSE OF CONNECTION AND NORMALIZATION OF THEIR GRIEF. THE FINDINGS IMPLY PEER AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT IN GRIEF ARE COMPLEMENTARY AND WAYS THESE SERVICES CAN BE USED TOGETHER SHOULD BE EXPLORED MORE.*

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99947 - Printed Poster

The Effect of Multiple Minority Status on Mental Health, Substance Use, and Barriers in Racial/Ethnic Minority and Sexual and Gender Minority University Students

Main Presenting Author: Doan, Victoria H.

Additional Authors: Raessi, Tara ; Dermody, Sarah S.

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Racial/ethnic minority (REM) and sexual and gender minority (SGM) university students experience minority stressors that may impact psychological distress (PD), substance use (SU), and access to support services (SS). METHODS: Online survey responses are being collected from 1000 undergraduate students. Regression and moderation analyses will compare outcomes and interactive effects between REM and SGM subgroups. We report interim analyses of 470 students but will present the final results at CPA. RESULTS: There were no significant interactions between REM and SGM identities on PD, SU, and barriers to accessing SS. REM and SM students reported greater PD than their majority group counterparts ($p <$*

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99200 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Social Support on Maternal Parenting Stress in the Context of Child ASD and ADHD Symptomology

Main Presenting Author: Morton, Brenna

Additional Authors: Slayen, Cari ; Cochrane, Karis; Ronaghan, Dana; Hogan, Emily; Theule, Jennifer

Abstract: *Past research has investigated parenting stress and social support in parents of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and typically developing (TD) children. However, research has yet to examine the relationship between social support and parenting stress in a symptomatically diverse sample. Thus, the present study sought to further clarify the role of social support with regards to parenting stress while considering child ASD and child ADHD symptomology. A cross-sectional, online survey was conducted with 265 mothers. A hierarchical linear regression revealed that social support impacted parenting stress over and above child ASD and ADHD symptomology ($D_R2 = .034$, $F(1, 261) = 15.12$, $p <$*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99910 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Utilizing Accessibility Services on Undergraduates with Learning Disabilities

Main Presenting Author: Farley, Kristen A

Additional Author: O'Neill, Melanie L

Abstract: *INDIVIDUALS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES (LDS) MAY EXPERIENCE INCREASED LEVELS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS (APA, 2022). ADULTS WITH LDS WHO ATTEND POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS CAN SEEK ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FROM THE INSTITUTION BY REGISTERING WITH THE ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES (AS) OFFICE. THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE IMPACT OF REGISTRATION WITH AS ON PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND STRESS SYMPTOMOLOGY IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WITH LDS. BRITISH COLUMBIAN UNDERGRADUATES WITH LDS AND ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) ($N = 89$) COMPLETED SEVERAL PSYCHOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES AND DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS. T-TEST RESULTS INDICATED NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, STRESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT BETWEEN STUDENTS WITH LDS REGISTERED WITH SERVICES AND STUDENTS NOT REGISTERED. THE SAME RESULTS WERE OBSERVED WHEN THE ADHD PARTICIPANTS WERE COMBINED WITH THE LD PARTICIPANTS, AND FURTHER T-TESTS WERE RUN. INTERESTINGLY, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS WERE HIGHER IN STUDENTS NOT REGISTERED WITH SERVICES ($M = 10.30$, $SD = 5.83$) COMPARED TO STUDENTS REGISTERED WITH SERVICES ($M = 7.53$, $SD = 5.60$), $t(86) = -2.01$, $p < .05$. ALTHOUGH ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED, THESE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT STUDENTS WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS MAY FIND SOME BENEFIT FROM THE SUPPORT PROVIDED BY AS CENTERS ACROSS POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN BC.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101152 - Printed Poster

The influence of a history of childhood maltreatment on physiological and subjective parental stress : the role of alexithymia

Main Presenting Author: Fernandez, Mariana

Co-Presenting Author: Paquette, Myriam

Additional Authors: Bérubé, Annie ; Martel, Marguerite

Abstract: Experiencing maltreatment influences how the brain perceives and responds to stressors, leading to difficulties like alexithymia and parental stress. However, the impact of alexithymia on perceived and experienced parental stress, and how it contrasts with abuses contribution to both stress forms, remains unclear. This research investigates the role of childhood maltreatment and alexithymia on subjective and objective parental stress. This sample is composed of 46 dyads of a child (between 2.5-5 years old) and their parent. Alexithymia was measured by the Toronto Alexithymia Scale. Maltreatment was measured by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, short version. Parental stress was measured by the Parenting Stress Index. Questionnaires were in French. Finally, physiological stress was measured with 2 salivary cortisol samples, one before the parent-child interaction, and the other 10 minutes after. We conducted 2 hierarchical multiple regressions with stress as independent variables. The regression was significant for perceived stress and model accounted for 40% of the variance. Results indicate that both the history of maltreatment and alexithymia influenced perceived parental stress, but not objective stress. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the elements involved in the challenges related to parental stress among parents with a history of maltreatment.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99859 - Printed Poster

The Prevalence and Associations of Adverse Childhood Experiences in Child and Adolescent Inpatient Populations

Main Presenting Author: Mangialardi , Alessandra C

Additional Authors: Tackaberry-Giddens, Leah ; Zhu, Na; Craig, G Stephanie

Abstract: BACKGROUND. Individuals in inpatient treatment facilities tend to experience more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) than those in the general population. However, most existing research focuses on adult inpatient services, and there is limited information is available on the effects of ACEs on youth inpatient populations. Moreover, little is known about how these adversities impact treatment outcomes for this population, such as length of inpatient stay, number of re-admissions to hospital settings, and critical incidents and serious occurrences, including harm to self-and/or others. ANALYSES. This study is a systematic review and is following the Preferred Items for Reporting Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses methodology. Thirty-two articles have been included in the review. RESULTS. Preliminary results have found that the average number of ACEs across the studies ranged from 1.77-5.47. Positive associations were found between ACEs and treatment outcomes and risk level. These associations were stronger for specific types of ACEs, such as sexual abuse. CONCLUSIONS. This will be the first review study to examine the association between ACEs

and treatment outcomes in children and adolescents in inpatient facilities. The findings of this study will reinforce the need for trauma-informed care in inpatient treatment settings. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99831 - Printed Poster

The Relationship Between Perceived Faculty Knowledge and Attitudes and Undergraduates with Learning Disabilities Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Farley, Kristen A

Additional Author: O'Neill, Melanie L

Abstract: University students with learning disabilities (LDs) may experience negative interactions with faculty (Copfer Terreberry, 2017). These negative interactions may have a negative impact on their mental health and well-being (Graham-Smith and Lafayette, 2004; Hadley, 2006; Miller, 2002). This study examined the relationship between perceived faculty knowledge and attitudes and the students motivation and psychological symptomatology. Undergraduate students with LDs in British Columbia ($N = 54$) completed several online questionnaires, including the Student Perceptions of Faculty Preparedness Questionnaire (SPFPQ, Copfer Terreberry, 2017), the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS, Smith et al., 2008), the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21, Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995) and the Self-Determination Scale (SDS, Sheldon and Deci, 1993). Correlational analysis showed a significant negative relationship between stress and perceived faculty knowledge and attitudes ($r_s (52) = -.36$, $p < .01$) and anxiety and perceived faculty knowledge and attitudes ($r_s (52) = -.43$, $p < .01$). Perceived faculty knowledge and attitudes were unrelated to resilience, self-determination and depressive symptoms. Further research exploring the relationship between perceived faculty knowledge and attitudes and stress and anxiety may help universities better support students with LDs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100763 - Printed Poster

Therapist Confidence in Autism Associated with Attitudes Towards Implementing Evidence-based Socioemotional Interventions for Autistic Children

Main Presenting Author: McGinn, Rachel

Additional Authors: Ameis, Stephanie ; Cascio, M. Ariel; Weiss, A Jonathan; Lee, Vivian

Abstract: Therapist characteristics, like professional experience and training, can influence attitudes toward using mental health and behavioral interventions for autistic children. In this study, we aim to explore factors that influence therapist attitudes toward implementing an evidence-based behavioral intervention for autistic children in the community. Therapists ($N = 42$) completed a pre-intervention training survey measuring demographics, knowledge about autism, and confidence in working with autistic children, to assess attitudes toward interventions (e.g., openness to adopt interventions, intervention adaptability, and willingness to diverge from usual practice). Results from a linear regression indicated these factors explained 24% of the variance, $R^2 = .24$, $F(3,38) = 4.07$, $p = .01$.

Confidence in working with autistic children was significantly associated with higher self-reported openness to adopt interventions, $\beta=.37$, $p_<$

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99741 - Printed Poster

Transformative Connections: Unveiling the Power of Parent-Adolescent Bonds and Mental Health in Shaping Social Skills for ADHD Adolescents Through the PEERS Intervention

Main Presenting Author: Miller, Courtney

Additional Authors: Neprily, Kirsten ; Climie, Emma

Abstract: The Program for the Education and Enrichment of Relational Skills (PEERS) is an evidence-based social skills intervention for youth with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Understanding interfering factors is crucial for tailoring interventions to ensure youth social success. Potentially, the quality of the parent-child relationship and parent mental well-being may impact the success of PEERS, however, how these factors interfere with outcomes is unknown. Adolescents aged 13-17 with ADHD will participate in parent-child dyads through the PEERS intervention. Participants will report pre-, post-, and follow-up adolescent social skills, parent-child relationship status, and parental mental health. ADHD status will be confirmed using the Parent Rating Conners-3, the Parenting Relationship Questionnaire from the Behavior Assessment System for Children-3 will gauge the parent-child relationship, and the Social Skills Improvement System will measure youth social skills. Understanding the link between adolescent social skill trajectories, parent-child relationships, and parental mental health informs support development for a positive parent-child dynamic. Additionally, recognizing parental mental health underscores the need to address both child skills and parent well-being and direct future-tailored interventions for optimized outcomes in adolescents with ADHD.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100465 - Printed Poster

Understanding and Addressing Older Adult Maltreatment: Insights from Canadian Law Enforcement Professionals on Risk Factors and Perpetrators

Main Presenting Author: McDowell, Kealyn

Additional Authors: ElSaleh , Roba ; Dion Larivière, Cassandre; Wyman , Joshua ; Malloy , Lindsay

Abstract: The older adult (OA) population, which is among the fastest growing age groups worldwide, are increasingly exposed to different forms of maltreatment. In the current study, Canadian law enforcement professionals ($N = 19$) completed a qualitative interview that explored their perceptions of the common risk factors, perpetrators, and reporters of older adult maltreatment. A thematic analysis of the participant responses revealed that older adult isolation (68.4% of responses), financial factors (63.1%; e.g., lack of access to OA care services), and caretaker factors (57.9%; e.g., caretaker unpreparedness) were common risk factors for OA maltreatment. At the same time, family members (68.4% of responses), strangers (57.9%; e.g., phone and internet scammers), and acquaintances (26.3%; e.g., neighbours) were the most common perpetrators of OA maltreatment.

Furthermore, participants provided several societal and policy recommendations for improving the safety of OAs, including improved maltreatment reporting procedures (89.5% of responses), increased community awareness of the growing OA maltreatment problem (68.4%), and the development of standardized law enforcement training guidelines (42.1%). Altogether, the current findings can inform the development of law enforcement training initiatives and community programs that are designed to improve the safety and well-being of OAs safety.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99907 - Printed Poster

Understanding Indigenous Socioemotional Health and Food Security: A Qualitative Inquiry of Indigenous Knowledge Keepers' Perceptions

Main Presenting Author: Disbrowe, Malcolm C

Additional Author: Kamal, Asfia G

Abstract: Food security is a pressing issue for Indigenous peoples. Past research has yet to investigate Knowledge Keepers perceptions of socioemotional health concerning food security. This qualitative study explores these perceptions from two groups of Knowledge Keepers (N=5) and (N=8). The conversationalist-based interview method followed Indigenous knowledge exchange protocols where the Knowledge Keepers are active in the research process, not only as respect for them but also to demonstrate how researchers could use Indigenous protocol in their methods. The findings revealed themes including land(use), settler colonialism, and relations with settlers. The present study also elucidates physical and metaphysical environments that promote or hinder the socioemotional health of Indigenous peoples. It reveals that Indigenous peoples assert sovereignty within and beyond food by reclaiming cultural practices that empower their communities. Also, small and large-scale relations between Indigenous peoples and settlers play a role in Indigenous socioemotional health (e.g., government initiatives aimed at Indigenous communities). The present study explores broad sociocultural and historical narratives many Indigenous peoples share. At the same time, the study highlights how Knowledge Keepers perceptions can serve as a basis for future respectful research in Indigenous communities.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99541 - Printed Poster

Understanding Sexual Orientation-Based Matching in Therapy and the Therapeutic Relationship

Main Presenting Author: David, Athourina

Additional Author: Thériault, Anne

Abstract: LGBQ individuals face heightened risks of mental health challenges, self-harm, and addiction. Access to suitable mental health services is crucial for addressing these issues. Research underscores the pivotal role of the therapist-client relationship in counseling efficacy. This qualitative study investigates the experiences of LGBQ clients in therapeutic relationships where their therapist shares a queer identity, examining how this matching influences relationship development and maintenance. This inquiry draws insights from semi-structured interviews with ten (n=10) LGBQ

participants whose therapists also identified as LGBQ. Thematic analysis revealed that matching fostered safe spaces, authenticity, and validation, nurturing trust and self-acceptance. Clients valued self-disclosure and cultural competence. Mismatched experiences led to unmet expectations and burden of education. Clients discussed complex facets of their queerness, emphasizing fluidity in orientation and intersectional identities. Findings suggest that sexual orientation-based matching potentially accelerates trust-building and fosters a sense of security, impacting the therapeutic relationship positively. Ultimately, this research aims to deepen comprehension of therapeutic relationship components conducive to positive client outcomes, potentially shaping practices to better serve LGBQ individuals.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100008 - Printed Poster

Understanding Suicide from an Indigenous Cultural Lens: Insights from Elders' Perspectives

Main Presenting Author: Rowe, Shannen

Additional Author: Ansloos, Jeffrey

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:* Despite a call from scholars for a paradigm shift promoting an understanding of suicide from within specific cultural contexts, suicide in Canada largely adheres to a biomedical model, and current definitions of suicide fail to reflect Indigenous ways of knowing. Additionally, a gap in knowledge regarding how older Indigenous adults and Elders experience suicidality is evident in the literature. *METHODS:* This work aimed to center the voices of Indigenous Elders through qualitative semi-structured interviews to explore their conceptualizations of death and dying as it relates to suicide. Interviews were guided by narrative inquiry to incorporate the Indigenous pedagogy of storytelling and underscore meaning to understand individual experiences of specific conditions. *RESULTS:* Through Reflexive Thematic Analysis, three key themes were identified: Indigenous Conceptions of Death and Dying, Christian Influences on Views of Suicide, and Indirect Suicide. *CONCLUSIONS:* Our study highlights the importance of centering Indigenous cultural knowledge and spirituality in suicide prevention research. It also underscores the importance of addressing historical trauma and its impacts on Indigenous mental health. Finally, it highlights the importance of developing a deeper understanding of the range of behaviours that may contribute to death, such as harmful substance use and the cessation of eating, as a means of coping with complex trauma and cultural loss. *ACTION/IMPACT:* Efforts to prevent suicide in Indigenous communities must consider the legacy of colonial violence and its impact on Indigenous cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. Suicide prevention efforts should also consider effective and compassionate ways of responding to indirect suicide in Indigenous communities.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99212 - Printed Poster

Understanding the factors that impact adolescent students' with Learning Disabilities Assistive Technology Use in the classroom

Main Presenting Author: Vaccarella, Paige

Co-Presenting Author: Cheng , Sze Ching Hannah

Additional Author: Cunningham , Todd

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Assistive technology (AT) is a valuable resource for students with Learning Disabilities (LD), enhancing academic performance, fostering independence, and improving access to employment and social inclusion. However, a significant number of LD students abandon AT before leaving elementary school. Yet, little research has examined the factors contributing to AT abandonment in LD students.* **METHODS:** This study will use hierarchical regression and moderation analyses to determine how grade 7-10 LD students' academic self-concept, perceived benefit of AT, teacher support and stigma (AT and LD) impact AT use at school and how stigma moderates the relationship between these factors. **RESULTS:** We hypothesize that academic self-concept, perceived benefit of AT and perception of teacher support will positively correlate with AT use, while stigma (AT and LD) will negatively correlate with AT use. Additionally, stigma will moderate the relationship between these variables and AT use. **CONCLUSION:** Results will provide an empirical understanding of adolescent students experience using AT at school. **IMPACT:** Understanding the factors that lead to AT abandonment can help educators introduce this vital accommodation in a way that reduces abandonment and helps LD students engage meaningfully with AT, a tool associated with academic achievement, positive self-concept and life outcomes.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100541 - Printed Poster

Understanding the needs of parents of children with ASD: An exploratory needs assessment of the pitfalls, challenges, and impact of systemic issues in Quebec that impede access to care

Main Presenting Author: De Luca, Paul

Additional Authors: D'Amico, Miranda ; Musacchio, Sabrina

Abstract: Caring for a child with ASD can demand a lot of energy and time. Parents may feel overwhelmed and stressed, a reality more pronounced for parents from minority groups. The present study aimed to conduct a needs assessment to acknowledge a prominent gap in the literature. We asked a. What supports do racially, ethnically, and/or culturally diverse parents in Quebec rely on to support their children with ASD? b. What are the associated challenges with seeking support? Five parents ($N = 5$) participated in semi-structured interviews. Transcripts were coded using first cycle (In Vivo, Emotion) coding and second cycle (Pattern) coding. The findings revealed that parents rely on services offered by healthcare providers, education specialists, and social service programs to support their children in the public and private sector (e.g., ABA, SLP, OT). Regarding challenges, five central issues emerged: (1) Long wait times associated with healthcare (2) High price of private care (3) Difficulty accessing information following the diagnosis of their child (4) Pervasive language barriers (5) Issues related to professionalism and competence from professionals. Conducting a needs assessment is a critical first step in implementing strategies to support minoritized communities. The findings therefore have implications for psychologists working with diverse parents of children with ASD.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99292 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Evaluation of the Collaborative Care Pathway Implementation: A consultation and referral pathway between CHEO Early Connections and the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board

Main Presenting Author: Saadat, Sevda

Abstract: *Background: Mental health (MH) school consultation models can benefit school staff and students. In the Collaborative Care Pathway (CCP), hospital-based MH clinicians met monthly with district school board MH clinicians for case consultation on managing young children with challenging behaviours or MH conditions at school. Methods: This mixed-methods evaluation explored the CCPs first year of implementation to improve program delivery. School staff participated in an anonymous survey and/or a semi-structured focus group to explore their experiences working with this population. We analyzed focus group data for recurrent themes. Results: All survey participants ($n = 8$) agreed that the CCP helped families and staff cope with children's behaviours, but 50% agreed there was enough time to review cases/next steps during meetings. Staff identified many program benefits (e.g., child improvements; enhanced provider confidence) and how it bridges gaps between home and school (e.g., connecting families and providers; reducing stress-related breakdowns). Program barriers were age restrictions and lack of referral communication. Suggested improvements include more frequent meetings, expand age limits, and resources on attachment/trauma. Conclusion: We conclude that the CCP filled a gap in care for children with challenging MH behaviours in school, but further improvements should be explored.*

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101180 - Virtual Poster

The Significance of Hope in Refugee Counselling: Early Insights from a Pilot Study

Main Presenting Author: Thayyilayil, Shaima Ahammed

Additional Authors: Larsen, Denise ; Yohani, Sophie

Abstract: *Current literature in the realm of refugee mental health and counselling highlights hope as a key therapeutic factor (e.g., Metzler et al., 2022; Hirad et al., 2023). These studies emphasize the necessity of hope-focused interventions towards promoting resilience, fostering emotional connections, and supporting the adaptation and integration of refugees into their new communities. Further, studies reveal hope as a vital correlate of potential post traumatic growth among refugee people (eg. Kroo and Nagy, 2011; Umer and Eliot, 2021). Building upon this literature, the present study employed an Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) methodology to explore counsellors' lived experiences of hope in the context of refugee counselling. Preliminary data from pilot interviews with two counsellor participants draw attention to three key aspects of hope that are of importance in the context of refugee counselling: (i) the socio-cultural and spiritual context of hope in refugee counselling, (ii) the relational nature of hope and (iii) the dialectical nature of hope in refugee counselling. Drawing on these themes, this presentation will discuss the complex dynamics of hope within refugee counseling and its implications for culturally sensitive hope-focused interventions.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100899 - Virtual Poster

The Untold Stories of South Asian Adult Children of Alcoholics

Main Presenting Author: Vaseeharan, Shobia

Abstract: This study explores how South Asian adult children of alcoholics (ACoAs) construct meaning around alcoholism through their narratives. Rooted in a constructivist framework, it emphasizes the participants subjective experiences and acknowledges the present social-cultural discourses that shape their narratives. By employing a narrative methodology, semi-structured interviews will be conducted to capture their experience and shape their meaning-making into a comprehensive story while addressing the research question, "How do South Asian Adult Children of Alcoholics construct meaning around alcoholism through their narratives?". This study shed light on the cultural nuances and family dynamics influencing the South Asian population. Hence, the expected outcomes of this study are to contribute a deeper understanding of the South Asian ACoA experience and advocate for the humans and families impacted by the substance, emphasizing agency over alcoholism. This culturally sensitive approach allows Participants to share their untold stories and re-author their narratives. By better understanding their subjective experience, this research advocates for a better informed and compassionate approach to caring for South Asian ACoAs, helping to address the unique challenges faced by this population and fostering a more supportive and culturally attuned framework of care.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99993 - Virtual Poster

Understanding the Mental Health Needs of Socioculturally Diverse Individuals: Clinicians' Perspectives on Service Barriers and Suggested Solutions

Main Presenting Author: Lounis, Lilia

Additional Authors: Hai, Tasmia ; Costanzo, Kaya

Abstract: *Background.* Widespread psychotherapeutic interventions are built on Western ideologies, rendering them prone to knowledge gaps and ineffective in treating socioculturally diverse individuals. However, little is known regarding how existing programs are tailored to meet the needs of diverse individuals. This qualitative study explores clinicians' understanding of the current mental health needs of their diverse clients, perspective on barriers to service delivery and clinicians' suggestions for solutions to overcome barriers in meeting the needs of diverse clients.

Method. Using snowball sampling, we will conduct semi-structured interviews with clinicians (psychologists, social workers, etc.) who are specifically working with diverse individuals across Canada. *Results.* We expect primary barriers to service delivery to include a lack of training for clinicians, linguistic barriers in service delivery, and high workload. Given their diverse professional backgrounds, we expect heterogeneity in clinicians' suggestions for solutions and understanding of the current mental health needs of diverse clients. *Conclusion.* The results will provide useful suggestions for the development of future mental health programs. *Impact.* This study is expected to further our knowledge regarding mental health practices and service delivery for clinicians supporting diverse clients.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 99832 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Collectivist Perspectives on Systemic Family Therapies

Main Presenting Author: Lin, Chi-Chun

Abstract: [Background] As an assistant professor in a marriage and family therapy program in Canada, I (the presenter) often heard that some students from a collectivist family or culture had challenges conceptualizing certain systemic family therapies. While systemic family therapies generally emphasize a holistic perspective and the impacts of the hierarchy, boundaries, roles, rules, subsystems, and patterns on a family system (Gehart, 2018), certain therapies tend to highly embrace individualistic values. For example, Bowen Intergenerational Therapy overly believes that highly differentiated people are able to engage in more difficult emotions and Structural Family Therapy highly addresses that clear boundaries allow for close emotional contact with others (Gehart, 2018). [Method] Through reviewing the peer-reviewed journal articles, [Results] this review session will explore (a) the individualistic values of systemic family therapies (the above-mentioned therapies will be mainly focused on) and (b) the collectivist learners perspectives on them and their challenges conceptualizing them. [Action] Some suggestions will be provided to improve the cultural sensitivity and competency of systemic family therapists when they work with collectivist families. [Conclusion] The review session will be beneficial to the diverse systemic family therapists who also work with diverse populations.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100603 - Review Session

Entering each others' lodges: An emerging practice model for Indigenous psychologists living and working in Indigenous communities

Main Presenting Author: Ferguson, Alanaise

Co-Presenting Authors: Graham, Holly; Restoule, Brenda

Abstract: *Background: Our collective (Ontario Network Environment for Indigenous Health Research) is dedicated to the improved treatment of mental health issues among Indigenous People through holistic, culturally based interventions and capacity development. An integral theme is healing from trauma and reduction of addictions. Methods: In this presentation, we advance community practice models in regions within Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia Canada. We serve as licensed, clinical, and academic psychologists in three separate provinces and describe methods of Indigenous community engaged trauma repair and reduction of addictions using a Historical Trauma (HT) lens. We are dually located within a community of Indigenous scholars-practitioners, and also immersed in communities profoundly affected by HT and substance use. We create circles of support to address the inevitable ethical practice issues such as multiple roles, responsible caring, burnout prevention, and stress management. Our practice model is informed by our interviews with other Indigenous psychologists and knowledge keepers and is available on our public podcast knowledge sharing networks. Results: Some of the methods discussed among Indigenous psychology practitioners include: a) cultural adaptations to Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), Complex Care and Wraparound Interventions, and the First Nations Mental Wellness Continuum. Drs Ferguson (Anishinaabe), Graham (Cree), and Restoule (Anishinaabe) have over 90 collective years of Indigenous health care expertise and have worked in diverse Indigenous and non-Indigenous institutions including Child Welfare, Federal and Provincial Corrections, Health Care Outpatient and Inpatient Hospital settings, and Educational*

settings. Conclusion: By articulating culturally relevant and effective healing strategies grounded in Indigenous evidence, we work towards recovering from the impacts of HT and addictions in our respective areas of practice. Action/Impact: Our goal is to increase the availability of practice-based evidence to support the efforts of Indigenous communities, nations, and organizations to create their own health care responses. By recognizing the value of Indigenous knowledge and evidence, we bridge the gap between health care needs and culturally responsive practices to address HT and reduce addictions.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 99950 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

Creating Connection and Restoring Resilience: Transforming family bonds through Emotionally Focused Family Therapy

Main Presenting Author: Palmer, Gail

Additional Authors: Furrow, James ; Johnson, Susan M

Abstract: Emotionally Focused Therapy (EFT) is one model that is practiced in all three modalities of individual, couple and family therapy. The interventions are consistent across all modalities and are guided by the attachment perspective and focused on the active processing and regulation of emotion. Emotionally Focused Family Therapy (EFFT) is an attachment-based approach that combines both systemic and experiential interventions to mend broken bonds and heal fractured families. EFFT offers a practical approach to engaging emotional experience within a family and targets the distress that blocks family members from accessing the necessary resources for growth and connection. Through the power of transforming emotional experience, a family is able to heal injuries and gain resilience to face the everyday and unexpected challenges of life. This presentation offers an overview of key EFFT elements and practices used to increase emotion regulation and corrective experiences in family relationships.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99432 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Indigenous Women's Healing from Sexual Trauma Circle: Our Response to the Calls for Justice

Main Presenting Author: Villebrun, Gwendolyn D.

Abstract: In 2019, the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Inquiry released their final report, along with 231 Calls for Justice. According to a report card completed by a CBC analyst in June 2023, a dismal number of these calls have been answered or even addressed. With colonialism being at the root of violence towards Indigenous women, they are three times more likely to experience sexual assault than non-Indigenous women. There is an urgent need for services that support their health and wellness. The calls for justice highlight the importance of these services being Indigenous-centered, community-based, trauma-informed, and culturally appropriate. In response to these calls, an Indigenous women's healing from sexual trauma circle was developed by, with, and for Indigenous women. Drawing on the results of an Indigenous-led program evaluation, this presentation

will review the wisdom shared by the women who attended this healing circle. Included within this discussion will be their definition of cultural safety and what is needed from non-Indigenous service providers and agencies

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101492 - Section Featured Speaker Address

School Psychology and Truth and Reconciliation: Where Are We At? Where Are We Going?

Main Presenting Author: Nelson, Melanie

Co-Presenting Author: Wendt, Dennis

Abstract: This interactive presentation asks where the field of school psychology within Canada "is at" and where it might be headed, in terms of addressing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) report. First, Dennis Wendt will discuss some broad trends in terms of attempts towards "Indigenization" of Canadian school psychology. He will discuss particular challenges and opportunities facing the field in light of new CPA accreditation standards—in particular, a new foundational competency called "Indigenous interculturalism." Next, Melanie Nelson will discuss ethical, relational, conceptual, and practical considerations in regards to assessment—a core practice of school psychologists that has done considerable harm to Indigenous communities. She will present a decolonizing framework for consideration while participants reflect on where their own practice "is going."

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101668 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

"Am I doing it wrong?": A qualitative exploration of formal and informal mindfulness activities for university students with ADHD

Main Presenting Author: Milad, Julia

Additional Authors: Mettler, Jessica ; Petrovic, Julia; Zito, Stephanie; Rogers, Maria A; Bloom, Elana; Heath, Nancy L

Abstract: University mental health services recommend a combination of formal mindfulness (i.e., sustained guided activities practiced within an allotted time) and informal mindfulness (i.e., nonjudgmental focus on one's senses during routine activities) to support students' coping. However, students with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may not tolerate formal mindfulness activities well given the high attentional demand; thus, brief informal activities may be particularly promising. This study qualitatively explored the acceptability of formal and informal mindfulness activities for university students ($M_{age}=21.61$, $SD_{age}=1.92$; Female 83%) with self-identified ADHD, who completed either a formal body scan ($n=12$), formal sitting meditation ($n=12$), or informal activity ($n=12$). Surprisingly, thematic analysis revealed self-criticism around performance permeated responses, likely due to misconceptions about mindfulness (e.g., role of mind-wandering). Although most students had high levels of acceptability across conditions, the formal groups were more likely to ask for additional adaptations (e.g., visual aids). These findings suggest

students with ADHD may be slightly more receptive to informal activities than formal activities. However, there is a need for providing more information and guidance, particularly in this population, given their difficulties with self-criticism.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 98690 - Snapshot

Assessing Suitability for Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioural Therapy: Examining the Predictive Utility of a Clinician-Rated Interview

Main Presenting Author: Renaud, Jesse

Additional Author: Myhr, Gail

Abstract: Although trauma-focused cognitive behavioural therapy (tf-CBT) is a strongly recommended treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), dropout rates hover around 30% and many patients do not achieve remission (Gutner et al., 2016). To improve outcomes, methods that can identify who would benefit most from tf-CBT are needed. We examined whether scores on a clinician-rated interview assessing CBT suitability (i.e., treatment expectations; capacity to engage in CBT tasks) would predict outcomes. Participants were 71 outpatients referred for CBT for PTSD. Patients underwent a semi-structured clinical interview to confirm diagnosis and obtain CBT suitability ratings prior to undergoing individual tf-CBT. Clinician and self-report symptom and functioning measures were completed pre- and post-treatment. We found no statistically significant differences in pre-treatment suitability scores for completers versus dropouts. Regression analyses showed that although higher suitability scores predicted improvement in functioning and clinician-ratings of symptoms, there was no association with patient symptom reports. These results suggest that clinician-ratings of suitability may not identify patients who will benefit most tf-CBT. In addition, clinician-ratings of improvement may not be congruent with changes in symptoms as reported by patients.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 98932 - Snapshot

Brief Report: A qualitative understanding of social support systems for parents of autistic children

Main Presenting Author: de la Roche, Laura

Additional Author: Im-Bolter, Nancie

Abstract: BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Parents with an autistic child report high levels of stress associated with their parenting role. Difficulties in social communication and interaction skills characteristic of autism are reported to play a critical role in high parenting stress. A widely acknowledged lack of effective supports make it more likely that parents of autistic children continue to experience increasingly greater levels of parenting stress over time. The current study aimed to establish a preliminary understanding of parent experiences of resources following their completion of a holistic intervention – TalkAbilityTM. METHOD: We interviewed six parents with autistic children to better understand their perception of the support systems directly following the completion of the program and 6-months later. Data was analyzed using inductive thematic analysis, and recommendations from Amin et al. (2020) regarding trustworthiness was followed. RESULTS:

Inductive thematic analysis generated two primary themes: 1) parent emotions regarding their child and 2) support networks utilized or sought after by parents of autistic children. CONCLUSIONS: Our findings explore the experiences and feelings of parents of autistic children regarding the support systems they perceive to be available. IMPLICATIONS: Results from the current study can be used to promote change, in particular, to specific psychological support for parents following diagnosis and throughout engagement in programs targeting their autistic child.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 98636 - Snapshot

Characteristics, use, and differences across sexual orientation and gender of participants in a novel stepped care mental health platform

Main Presenting Author: Hickey, Patrick Michael

Additional Authors: Cawley, Elizabeth ; Johnson, Shannon

Abstract: Students attending post-secondary, especially 2SLGBTQIA+ students (Campbell et al., 2022), are reporting increasing mental health challenges (Linden et al., 2021) and limited access to services (Eisenberg et al., 2020). Console is a novel mental health platform that combines stepped care principles and artificial intelligence to provide students with personalized supports. The current study examined characteristics of Console users and compared overall wellbeing (e.g., stress, life satisfaction) between sexual and gender minority and heterosexual/cisgender groups. The sample includes 1162 students from two Canadian universities who actively use the platform and provided research consent. Each user was asked to complete a demographic form and mental health assessments at baseline and once per month, including the Behavioural Health Measure-20 and the short-version of the Post-Secondary Student Stress Index. Responses indicated 44% non-heterosexual and 7.5% gender diverse participants. A series of t-tests and analyses of variance demonstrated lower levels of anxiety, depression, risk of suicide, and stress among non-heterosexual students compared to heterosexual. Gender diverse students reported higher risk of suicide compared to both men and women. Findings highlight the continued disparities for 2SLGBTQIA+ students and need for tailored and accessible mental health services.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100907 - Snapshot

Counselling Individuals Living with Low-Income During the Pandemic- A Glimpse at the Perspective of Counsellors in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Finnigan, Charlotte

Additional Authors: Lengyell, Marguerite ; Jay, Melissa; Brown, Jason

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affects members of disadvantaged groups (Choi, et al., 2021). Individuals living with low income experience an increased risk of contagion and severity of illness, and high financial distress levels contribute to an increased frequency of mental health challenges (Prosper Canada, 2021). Despite the disconcerting impact they experience, there is little information about practices helpful to clients living with low-income in the COVID era (APA, 2019). By comparing the views of clients living with low-income and counsellors, this four phase,

mixed methods study is seeking to identify the extent to which counsellors awareness of their social locations, the impact of COVID-19, and their cultural and intersectional competencies are associated with practices that clients living with low-income view as helpful. This presentation will explore the preliminary results of the first two phases from the larger study, with the goal to generate interest and discussion with other counsellors working with clients living with low-income. Phase one was comprised of a 322 surveys and 113 interviews completed by counsellors recruited through the Canadian Counselling and Psychotherapy Association (CCPA). Phase two of the study, which involves the group sorting task of the interviews data from phase one, is underway; 34 sorting activities have been completed.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99256 - Snapshot

Developing a Community Building Intervention for Housing First Clients: Findings from a Needs Assessment

Main Presenting Author: Wood, Minda

Additional Authors: McCall-Thomas, Élyse ; Mutschler, Christina ; Hayes, Alathea; Aubry, Tim

Abstract: People with serious mental illness and histories of homelessness face ongoing challenges with community integration. While Housing First (HF) has been successful in addressing housing needs, it has shown mixed findings when it comes to improving health and social outcomes. To address this issue, researchers at the University of Ottawa are partnering with the Canadian Mental Health Association and Options Bytown to develop and pilot the use of social prescribing (SP) as a community building process in their HF programs. SP aims to connect people with social and community resources to reduce social isolation. This presentation will discuss findings from a needs assessment. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with 10 case managers, 8 HF clients, a peer support worker, and 3 program managers from participating agencies to learn about the current state of HF clients' community connections, the obstacles they face, and how to overcome them. Thematic analyses revealed that HF clients are not well connected to their communities but have a desire to be. Several facilitators and barriers to community engagement were identified. Considerations for intervention development and next steps will be discussed.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100441 - Snapshot

DevelopmentalHub: Creating A Centralized Resource Hub for Accessible Public Information in Psychology

Main Presenting Author: DaCosta, Allya

Additional Authors: Carusone, Julian M; Desrocher, Mary

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.

METHODOLOGY: 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 presentation is to discuss the process, implications, and relevant public outreach techniques associated with creating a centralized resource hub to prompt reflection of next steps for disseminating psychological research to, for, and with the public. RESULTS: No analyses will be discussed during this presentation. CONCLUSIONS: DH will provide the group with a concrete example of what is involved in disseminating psychological research findings to the public. It is necessary to expand the reach of DH by further developing research and clinical collaborations that serve 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 through sharing scientific information in an accessible way. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT DH PLEASE CLICK HERE [1]. Links:-----[1] <http://events.decorporate.ca/HTTPS://WWW.DEVELOPMENTALHUB.COM/>

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101553 - Snapshot

Differences in Criminogenic Thinking between Justice-Involved Clients with and without Mental Disorders

Main Presenting Author: Mitchell, Damon

Additional Author: Tafrate, Raymond Chip

Abstract: *Background:* Research on Criminogenic thinking (cognitive patterns that facilitate antisocial behavior) suggests that justice-involved clients (JICs) with mental health (MH) needs score higher on such measures than those without MH needs. The present study explored differences in 8 specific criminogenic thinking patterns between JICs with and without MH needs, as well as program outcomes. *Methods:* The Criminogenic Thinking Profile (CTP; a measure of 8 criminogenic thinking patterns) was given at intake to JICs admitted from incarceration to two reentry programs (one focused on MH needs; one for general population). *Results:* JICs with MH needs were higher on overall criminogenic thinking and 7 of the 8 patterns on the CTP (Cohen's *d*'s ranging from .30 to .67). Significant differences between the groups also emerged in the specific patterns that predicted absconding and remand back to incarceration (e.g., excitement-seeking being related to poor outcomes in JICs without MH needs; underestimating negative outcomes being more salient in JICs with MH needs). *Conclusions:* Criminogenic thinking patterns most relevant to case management/success may be different between JICs with and without MH needs. *Actions:* Improved success in community transition for JICs with MH needs may be optimized by attending to the specific patterns most associated with negative outcomes.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99679 - Snapshot

Experiences and perceptions of the eye contact issue in adolescents with ASD

Main Presenting Author: Wong, Agnes

Additional Author: Woodruff, Earl

Abstract: *Introduction:* The population without ASD likely have limitations in understanding the ASD population. Despite some quantitative studies on social and eye gaze behaviors, there are very few qualitative studies which involve their voices. Based on the medical model, quantitative research may

have the assumption to normalize a person. Objectives: This qualitative study bridges the gap by exploring the experiences and perceptions of being requested maintaining eye contact during an experimental study, and the eye contact issue in daily life. Methods: Five adolescents with ASD participated. A case study approach conducted in an interpretive paradigm called interpretive description was used. Results: Using Ecological Systems Theory, Bandura's self-efficacy and Roger's humanistic approach, the findings demonstrated the complexities of challenges surrounding the eye contact issue, and the detrimental consequences of repeated negative experiences related to eye contact. Conclusions: Several protective factors emerged, such as balanced realistic thinking and effective coping. Having supportive adults who understand their challenges and seek professional support are crucial. Impact: We are reminded not to request eye contact if they are not comfortable doing so, but be empathetic and respect them. Notably, interventions with evidence informed by practice inquiry should be implemented.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99375 - Snapshot

Exploring the transition to post-secondary settings among refugee girls and young women

Main Presenting Author: Nathoo, Jasmine

Additional Author: Yohani, Sophie

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Many refugee youth aspire to attend post-secondary institutions. However, there are significant challenges that make this transition difficult, and these challenges are unique for those who identify as women/girls (Knap, 2018). Yet attaining post-secondary education is an important predictor of economic success and civic participation for those who arrive as refugees (Cooper, 2014). Therefore, this study addresses the research question: What are the strengths, challenges, and needs of refugee women and girls as they transition into post-secondary settings in Canada? METHODS: The project is grounded in a community-based participatory research framework and is collaborative in nature. Individual interviews were conducted with participants using arts-based methods (photovoice). Participants were female youth (16-30 years old) who arrived in Canada as refugees. RESULTS: Data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Main themes will be presented, along with implications for research and practice. IMPACT: The aim of this project was to engage youth in critical discussion to develop solutions to challenges faced in transitioning to post-secondary settings. These recommendations can be enacted within the community and provided to relevant stakeholders and policymakers to influence broader systemic change.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101080 - Snapshot

Exploring Work-Related Stress and Resilience Among K-12 Canadian Teachers

Main Presenting Author: Edge-Partington, Moriah

Additional Author: Gunn, Thelma

Abstract: Teachers experience high rates of occupational stress and are often at the frontlines of working with children who are facing trauma. Exposure to stress and trauma can lead to work-related stress, including burnout, secondary traumatic stress (STS), and vicarious trauma (VT). Despite the

negative impacts of work-related stress, there is a lack of research investigating resilience as a potential protective mechanism in teachers. Furthermore, little is known about the prevalence of these constructs in Canadian teachers. The aim of the current study was to explore work-related stress and resilience in K-12 Canadian teachers. Participants ($N = 313$) completed an online survey assessing their levels of burnout, STS, VT, and resilience. Results indicate that teachers experienced moderate to high work-related stress, and that resilience was significantly negatively correlated with work-related stress. Significant differences in work-related stress were also found for teachers with low, intermediate, or high resilience. Furthermore, resilience was found to be a significant negative predictor of work-related stress. These findings suggest resilience may serve as a protective factor for teachers experiencing work-related stress. This study demonstrates a need to enhance interventions and supports to help promote resilience and reduce susceptibility to work-related stress among teachers.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100152 - Snapshot

Factors Associated with Suicidal Ideation and Attempts for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples in Canada using the 2017 APS

Main Presenting Author: Elsom, Anthony L

Additional Author: Nijdam-Jones, Alicia

Abstract: * The rationale is to provide updated information regarding protective and risk factors regarding suicidal ideation and attempts for First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples in Canada. * The present study will examine the 2017 APS data set. * Various statistical analyses will be conducted on the data set, including descriptive analysis, cross-tabulations, and logistic and multiple logistic regression analyses. * The present study is being conducted as part of my master's thesis project. Preliminary results will be discussed during the 5-minute snapshot presentation during the 2024 conference. * As this project is in the beginning phase, there are no current recommendations. Suicide is a global problem that results in a significant number of deaths and disabilities every year. In Canada, approximately 4,500 people die by suicide annually, with many more experiencing suicidal ideations and suicide attempts. Indigenous peoples are at an increased risk for suicide, and First Nations and Métis adults experience twice as many suicides as non-Indigenous peoples. The rate of suicide is even higher for Inuit adults, at four times that of non-Indigenous peoples. This project will utilize the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) with a sample of ($N = 24,220$) to examine unique protective and risk factors associated with suicidal ideation and attempts among Canada's First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples. Three protective factors believed to reduce the risk of suicidal behaviour in Indigenous peoples will be examined, including speaking and/or understanding an Indigenous language, engaging in cultural activities, and experiencing a sense of belonging. In contrast, this proposed study will examine nine risk factors for suicidal behaviour, including the misuse of alcohol and drugs, the presence of a mood or anxiety disorder, limited access to mental health services, poorer general health, low income, overcrowding and poor housing conditions, and having personally attended or have a family member that attended residential school. By more accurately identifying the possible protective and risk factors associated with suicidal behaviour, this project hopes to inform the development of culturally appropriate programs and services for this vulnerable population to reduce the high rates of suicide among Indigenous peoples in Canada.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101390 - Snapshot

Family Achievement Guilt: An Overlooked Facet of Canadian Student Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Sanghera, Harleen

Additional Authors: Gunn, Thelma ; Dixon, Sandra

Abstract: As an understudied topic with no peer-reviewed Canadian literature, family achievement guilt is the socioemotional experience related to having educational opportunities not afforded to one's family members. Examination of this topic is novel and crucial to decrease attrition rates, create services, and improve student well-being. In this study, 852 university students completed an online survey that used psychometrically robust scales to measure students' family achievement guilt, maladaptive outcomes, empathic concern, and cultural congruence. Using t -test analyses, first-generation students and racialized students were found to have higher levels of family achievement guilt compared to continuing-generation students and White students, respectively. Pearson correlations and hierarchical multiple regressions showed that family achievement guilt had a positive association with depression, anxiety, stress, and empathic concern. Family achievement guilt and cultural congruence were negatively correlated. These results suggest that this guilt may be an overlooked facet of student mental health. Creating targeted interventions and spreading awareness around this neglected human experience are key action areas. This emerging area of research calls for the attention of researchers, educational institutions, and mental health professionals to better support our diverse student body.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100109 - Snapshot

Group-based mindfulness interventions for neurodiverse youth: A scoping review

Main Presenting Author: Zito, Stephanie

Co-Presenting Authors: Riondino, Giulia ; Heath, Nancy

Abstract: Recently, interest in applying mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) to neurodiverse youth, including those with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Autism, and Specific Learning Disorders, has grown considerably. However, the literature has predominantly focused on one-on-one interventions. This has resulted in a noticeable gap in understanding how to effectively employ MBIs with neurodiverse students in classrooms. Thus, this scoping review, using PRISMA-ScR guidelines, aimed to explore group-based MBIs for neurodiverse youth, analyze key findings, and identify literature gaps. Sixteen eligible studies drawn from PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and Google Scholar databases were reviewed. The findings emphasize the importance of adapting MBIs for neurodiverse youth, particularly in light of their potential benefits that extend beyond mental health, encompassing improvements in attention and reductions in impulsivity, behavioural problems, and aggressiveness. However, studies are needed with more robust methodologies (e.g., operationalization of mindfulness, randomization, active control groups), to gain a deeper understanding of how MBIs work. In summary, while the implementation of MBIs for neurodiverse youth holds promise, current use with this population may be premature. Resolving methodological issues is essential before considering widespread implementation in classrooms.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 98911 - Snapshot

Mental health classes of justice-impacted women from the State of Maine: A latent class analysis

Main Presenting Author: Garvey, Meghan L

Additional Authors: Peters, Joshua R; Brown, Shelley L

Abstract: Mental health concerns are highly prevalent and varied among justice-impacted women. Using latent class analysis (LCA) on a sample of women in state custody in Maine, Pettersen (2019) found three classes of women with mental health needs: Class 1 “severe needs” (30%), Class 2 “Moderate needs with severe externalizing behaviours” (20%), and Class 3 “low needs” (50%). In an attempt to replicate these findings, we applied LCA to a sample of 3990 justice-impacted women from Maine (in custody or on probation) to examine if they could be grouped into distinct homogeneous subgroups based on their mental health histories as reported in the Service Planning Instrument for Women (e.g., depression, bi-polar, PTSD, etc.). Results of LCA analysis suggested four distinct latent classes that varied in terms of their respective mental health concerns: Class 1 “severe needs” (12.7%), Class 2 “low mental health needs” (46.5%), Class 3 “high internalizing, low externalizing” (33%) and Class 4 “low internalizing, high externalizing” (7.8%). These results mirror two of the classes found in Pettersen (2019), a severe needs and low needs class. Taken together, our findings support past work on the importance of mental health challenges for justice-impacted women and can guide early efforts to amend treatment modalities to target their relevant mental health concerns.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100349 - Snapshot

Mobilizing diverse perspectives to create a free online library that promotes the mental health of people living with dementia

Main Presenting Author: Checkland, Claire

Additional Authors: Ubels, Nick ; Albrecht, Lauren; Brandly, Carolyn; Koh, Esther; Tan, Lisabelle; Hatch, Stacey

Abstract: RATIONALEPeople living with dementia often experience changes in behaviour and mood that may be challenging or difficult to understand. These symptoms are often treatable, but it can be difficult to find high-quality information to support effective, person-centered approaches when information overload is exacerbated by stress. To better equip care partners and health care providers, the Canadian Coalition for Seniors’ Mental Health created the Behaviours in Dementia Toolkit (behavioursindementia.ca): a free library of practical, credible, and inclusive information. METHODOLOGYOur iterative design integrated diverse expertise. We gathered input via consultations, focus groups, a usability study, a webinar, leadership from a multi-disciplinary working group, and a post-launch evaluation. These activities emphasize learning from people with lived experience, especially those who have experienced structural oppression. RESULTSWe anticipate our results will demonstrate how we have addressed the priorities of our audiences, including mental health professionals, simultaneously cultivating champions embedded within communities of dementia care. RECOMMENDATIONSWe will share effective methods for integrating diverse user and disciplinary perspectives for successful mental health knowledge mobilization alongside this toolkit, which you can use and share with your clients.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101580 - Snapshot

Psychosocial adaptation of Syrian refugee youth in Canada: Reflections from community learning for empowerment groups

Main Presenting Author: Nathoo, Jasmine

Additional Authors: Yohani, Sophie ; Al-Halak, Abdulraheem

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Over 44,000 Syrian refugees were resettled in Canada between 2015 and 2020, about half of whom are children and youth (IRCC, 2020). Their integration experiences can be understood in terms of challenges, impacts of pre-migration trauma, and strengths or resources that facilitate the process. The ADAPT model (Silove, 2013) highlights five adaptation systems that influence psychosocial adaptation among war-affected individuals: safety, relationships, identity, justice, and meaning. This presentation explores the critical aspects of psychosocial adaptation among Syrian refugee youth, and is part of a larger project exploring psychosocial adaption among the Syrian community in Edmonton. METHOD: This project was situated within a Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) framework with the aim of empowering participants and creating social change. A Syrian community youth leader was trained to facilitate Community Learning for Empowerment Groups (CLEGs) with 6 youth in which they engaged in critical discussion on five topics from the ADAPT model. RESULTS: Main themes in each of the 5 domains of adaptation (safety, relationships, identity, justice, and meaning) will be presented, along with implications for research and practice. ACTION/IMPACT: Results from this research will inform policy and practice related to psychosocial adaptation among refugee youth.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101667 - Snapshot

Psychosocial Strengths Buffer the Detrimental Effects of Childhood Abuse and Heterosexism on Symptoms of Depression among Sexual Minority Men

Main Presenting Author: Ghauri, Yusuf

Co-Presenting Author: Berlin, Graham W

Additional Authors: Brennan, David J; Skakoon-Sparling, Shayna ; Zahran, Adhm ; Kirschbaum, Allison ; Adam, Barry

Abstract: *Background: Sexual minority men (SMM) experience unique sexual orientation-related stressors (i.e., syndemics), which increase their risk for depression symptoms. Using a strengths-based approach, we examined the moderating effects of self-esteem, hope, and social support on the associations of childhood abuse, heterosexism, and internalized homonegativity with depression symptoms in a sample of SMM. Method: Using data from 470 Canadian HIV-negative SMM, linear regressions tested main and interaction effects of syndemic and strength factors, adjusting for demographic covariates. Significant interactions were probed at 1 SD above/below the mean. Results: Internalized homonegativity ($b=.24$), heterosexism ($b=.14$), childhood physical abuse ($b=.54$), self-esteem ($b=-.44$), and hope ($b=-.48$) were significantly associated with depression symptoms (all p s*

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99658 - Snapshot

Reasons for Relapse in First Nation Adults- A Mixed Methods Study

Main Presenting Author: Gupta, Aashvi

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES:* Relapse is the resumption of substance use following a treatment attempt, at the level before treatment. First Nation communities continue to see a high rate of relapse following substance use treatments. This study aims to understand whether relapse is different for First Nation communities and the factors that increase the risk for relapse. *METHOD:* First Nation adults seeking residential treatment for substance use consented to complete the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) questionnaire and answered questions about relapse (following previous self-reported residential treatment attempts) as part of a broader First Nation led community-based study. Reasons for relapse will be identified through qualitative analysis and classified into broader categories in addition to being descriptively analyzed with respect to gender and individually reported ACE scores. A linear regression will be calculated to predict the length of sobriety based on ACE scores with the number of previous treatment attempts as a covariate. *RESULTS:* Given the exploratory nature of the study, we anticipate various reasons for relapse identified among participants at individual, family, and community levels. We expect the participant-identified reasons for relapse to be related to social determinants of health, in addition to individual factors attributed to mental health concerns, withdrawal symptom management, and heightened experiences of stress and adversity. Individuals with higher ACE scores are expected to have shorter periods of sobriety. A higher number of treatment attempts is also expected to be associated with the length of sobriety. *CONCLUSION:* Substance use relapse is potentially harmful not only to the individual but also to the broader community. Understanding specific reasons for relapse among First Nation individuals can inform treatments and help the clients meet their substance use goals.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100881 - Snapshot

Towards Quality Care: Understanding Mental Health Service Providers in the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Program

Main Presenting Author: Musani, Iman

Additional Author: Ansloos, Jeffrey

Abstract: Mental health-related harms and suicide are significant public health crises among Indigenous populations in Canada, with outcomes being attributed to lasting impacts of colonization, ongoing marginalization, and barriers to accessing services. The Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) program is a federally funded program for First Nation and Inuit people that aims to address disparities in access to care by providing health services, including mental health counselling, that are not otherwise covered through insurance programs. Despite growing uptake and increasing expenditures for the mental health counselling area, our analysis serves as one of the first evaluations of this program. Using data from a nationwide survey of NIHB mental health providers, we conducted descriptive statistics, bivariate analyses, and ordinal logistic regression analysis to provide an enhanced understanding of who NIHB providers are demographically, their beliefs about suicide, and their self-determined preparedness to work with Indigenous populations. The results from our analyses suggest that there are important areas of both concern and promise surrounding providers in

the NIHB program. Our growing understanding of NIHB providers has lasting implications for policy and practice, including addressing gaps in service delivery and clarifying areas where more training is needed.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100337 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

A novel framework for guiding psychotherapy for youth who experience housing precarity and homelessness

Main Presenting Author: Hamel, Kayla

Co-Presenting Author: Vitopoulos, Nina

Additional Author: Kidd, Sean

Abstract: A large majority of youth who experience housing precarity and homelessness have mental concerns, including trauma, substance abuse, mood disorders, and suicidal ideation. Despite the salient need, there is a dearth of evidence-based mental health programming available to support these youth. Several recent reviews have shown that few, if any, interventions currently applied to this group appear to improve mental health consistently. As well as a lack of evidence-based treatment, therapy with this population is often complicated by systems-level barriers, and instability in youths lives, making engagement difficult across service sectors. This workshop presents a cross-modality, transdiagnostic and research-informed framework to guide psychotherapy for youth with experiences of precarity and homelessness that responds to these common treatment obstacles. Participants will gain familiarity with this novel and flexible framework as a clinical tool and will gain practical skills through interactive application of the framework to various case studies within different durations of therapy (e.g., single session, short-, medium- and long-term) using diverse treatment modalities. A final learning objective of this workshop is to enhance the self-efficacy and effectiveness of providers who work with these populations

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100226 - Workshop

Applying to graduate school: Steps to success

Main Presenting Author: Nasseri, Anisa

Co-Presenting Authors: Lazo, Melissa; Frenette, Joey

Additional Author: Lento, Nicole

Abstract: Applying to graduate school can be a daunting and anxiety-inducing experience. This workshop seeks to demystify the application process and equip students with concrete skills and knowledge to aid their application. Facilitated by four executive members of the Students in Psychology Section, the presenters aim to share their experiences and expertise about successfully applying to graduate school in psychology. A presentation about the steps to success will cover relevant topics including finding the right program, obtaining reference letters, building your CV and statement of interest, finding a good supervisor fit, and preparing for interviews. The presentation will

be followed by skills-based break-out groups where participants will have the opportunity to gain concrete skills such as engaging in interview practice, analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of example CVs, and formatting letters to potential supervisors. The skill-based portion will be followed by a Q&A period where graduate students from several areas of psychology will be available to answer questions. Undergraduate students planning on applying for graduate school in the coming years are encouraged to attend.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 99952 - Workshop

Enhancing culturally-sensitive and faith-informed mental health for Muslim communities: A community-based Participatory Action Research Study

Main Presenting Author: Riaz, Areeka

Co-Presenting Authors: Imran, Aqsa; Islam, Ibnat

Abstract: THE MUSLIM POPULATION, COMPRISING ALMOST 1.8 MILLION INDIVIDUALS, IS THE SECOND-LARGEST FAITH COMMUNITY IN CANADA (STATS CANADA, 2021). THE INTERSECTION OF VARIOUS IDENTITIES HAVE CREATED UNIQUE STRUGGLES FOR THIS COMMUNITY. DESPITE THIS, THERE LACKS EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMMING RELEVANT TO THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES (GRAHAM ET AL., 2009; HAMDANI, 2015; SALEEM AND MARTIN, 2018; SHIER AND GRAHAM, 2013; WENG, 2017). OUR STUDY BRIDGES THIS GAP BY CONNECTING UNIVERSITY RESEARCHERS, MOSQUES AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, USING COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (CBPAR; STRAND ET AL., 2003). THIS STUDY UTILIZES INTERSECTIONALITY THEORY TO CONDUCT FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS WITH MUSLIM SERVICE USERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS RESIDING IN ONTARIO TO ADDRESS BARRIERS IN ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH, SERVICE PROVISION GAPS, AND STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR MUSLIMS. THE WORKSHOP WILL PRESENT KEY FINDINGS FROM FOCUS GROUPS HELD BETWEEN MAY AND DECEMBER 2022 INCLUDING UNIQUE BARRIERS TO ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH FACED BY MUSLIMS; AND SUGGESTIONS BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON HOW TO IMPROVE EXPERIENCE WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. UTILIZING INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES AND DISCUSSIONS, WORKSHOP ATTENDEES WILL GAIN NEW INSIGHTS INTO CULTURALLY AND SPIRITUALLY RELEVANT MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN CANADA.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101566 - Workshop

Navigating Scholarships and Grants: A Workshop on Funding

Main Presenting Author: Lazo, Melissa

Co-Presenting Authors: Nasser, Anisa; Frenette, Joey

Additional Authors: Kalchos, Linnea ; Chacinski, Dorothy

Abstract: The proposed workshop aims to demystify the intricate landscape of funding and scholarships, guiding students through a comprehensive understanding of various financial supports. Focused on enriching both undergraduate and graduate experiences, it delves into multiple funding avenues, including merit-based and need-based resources. Expanding from federal to provincial

perspectives, the discussion elucidates key funding bodies such as SSHRC, NSERC, and CIHR. Provincial differences in funding structures are highlighted, using examples to provide insights into diverse opportunities. Incorporating practical insights, attendees receive guidance on navigating university-specific funding options. Additionally, the workshop offers strategic advice on securing funding from external organizations, emphasizing tailored applications, aligning proposals with funding agency priorities, and considerations for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) in research proposals. Participants will learn grant application essentials, including eligibility requirements, personal statement writing, and methods for approaching mentors, peers, and external stakeholders for support. Ultimately, this workshop seeks to equip students with the knowledge, resources, and skills essential for successful funding acquisition and empower them to thrive in their academic pursuits. By fostering a deeper understanding of the funding landscape, attendees will gain the tools to unlock the financial opportunities essential for their academic and research ambitions.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 98918 - Workshop

Trauma-Informed Psychotherapy for BIPOC Communities: Decolonizing Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Sodhi, Pavna K.

Abstract: Trauma can be experienced in a myriad of ways; it is not limited to a war, pandemic, systemic oppression, religious persecution, or scarcity. It can manifest as a result of profound migration stories, sudden death of a loved one, relentless cultural shaming, maladaptive attachment styles, and unresolved inner childhood wounds. Additionally, within ones therapeutic work with BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour), an overlap between cultural expectations and trauma responses could exist involving interactions with family and community. As mental health professionals, it is essential to explore the duality of these trauma responses; that is, what may be considered unacceptable in one culture is lauded in another, hence causing somatic and inner conflict within the BIPOC psyche. This workshop, which is based on content from my book (Routledge, 2024) of the same title, will offer an overview of how trauma is encountered, internalized, and perpetuated in BIPOC communities and will discuss the practical application of a trauma-informed framework designed specifically for BIPOC clients to process, unlearn, and break intergenerational trauma cycles.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 99538 - Workshop

Symposium

Indigenous Approaches to Child Mental Health: Current Landscape, Emerging Trends, and Pressing Needs

Additional Authors: Wellsch, Jordan ; Matthews, Elise; Zyznomirski, Shae

Moderator(s): Gelech, Jan

Abstract: In order to provide culturally safe and effective services for all families caring for children with mental illness and psychological disabilities, professionals must be aware of relevant cultural

values, conceptualizations, and practices that figure in the lives of Indigenous people. This symposium outlines the work of the Recognizing Resilience and Understanding Needs (RRUN) project, a community-based research initiative funded by CIHR. The project unites Saskatchewan Indigenous Elders, leaders, and communities with interdisciplinary researchers from across Western Canada to improve the wellbeing of Indigenous families impacted by childhood disabilities, chronic illnesses, and mental illnesses. Speakers will present a working model of Indigenous understandings of childhood and disability that emerged from a critical review of existing literature and will create a dialogue with Saskatchewan Indigenous service providers about how they understand their work with children and families. Next, using autism and youth substance use and misuse as case studies, we highlight the lack of published Indigenous perspectives on pediatric mental illness while also pointing to how cultural ingenuity and traditional forms of healing and empowerment are taking shape across Canada.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100575, Presenting Papers: 100595, 100599, 101072 - Symposium

A Systematic Review of Indigenous Perspectives on Childhood Disability and Mental Health and Potential Framework for Child and Family Assessment

Main Presenting Author: Matthews, Elise

Co-Presenting Author: QBOW Child and Family Services, Cultural Liaison Team

Abstract: A systematic critical literature review on Indigenous concepts of childhood disability across Canada elucidated five themes: children as gifts and teachers; spirituality and balance as key aspects of health and wellbeing; respect for autonomous development; communal childrearing; and, inclusion, relational identities, and minimization of individual differences. These concepts provided a working model for research exploration and service design for our community-engaged project and may provide a guide to holistic assessment. It also provides fodder for strengths-based approaches that support and emphasize the unique gifts, capacities, practices, knowledges, and pathways to resilience evidenced by Indigenous children, youth, families, and communities. Aspects of this model resonate with members, service providers, and Knowledge Keepers from various prairie Indigenous communities. Children with disabilities are considered gifts and blessings from Creator who are to be respected, accepted, and included in the community. There is a perceived need and desire to preserve cultural knowledge relevant to child disability and mental health challenges, including healing practices and cultural teachings. Nevertheless, diverse preferences exist among families regarding the types of services they desire for their children, which include both Indigenous and Western knowledge and practices.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100595 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100575)

Towards Indigenous-led Autism Supports: A Systematic Review of Models, Programs, and Services in Saskatchewan and Beyond

Main Presenting Author: Wellsch, Jordan

Additional Authors: Gelech, Jan M; Wellsch, Jordan; Matthews, Elise

Abstract: Elders, community members, service providers, and researchers highlight pressing needs and a shortage of services for Indigenous children with autism/child autists in Saskatchewan. Barriers to developing safe and effective services include a lack of data, especially on prevalence rates and

Indigenous experiences, as well as limited community-based and Indigenous-led research. Additional challenges involve a lack of attention to the unique needs of Indigenous families, issues of geographical isolation, mistrust of Western institutions, patterns of under-diagnosing autism/over-diagnosing fetal alcohol syndrome, and disputes between provincial and federal agencies over service provision and funding. Services led by Indigenous communities and rooted in local meaning and value systems can help address pressing needs, overcome barriers, and improve outcomes for children and families. To date, no research has assessed the state of Indigenous-led, culturally grounded autism services in the prairie provinces. Employing a critical review methodology, we examined how cultural meaning systems and traditional healing practices figure in existing programs and services. Our findings not only offer an index of current services but also serve as a blueprint for future initiatives aimed at better addressing the needs of Indigenous children with autism and their families.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 100599 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100575)

Using Indigenous Ways of Knowing and Being to Address Indigenous Youth Substance Use in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Zyznomirski, Shae

Additional Authors: Gelech, Jan ; Wellsch, Jordan; Matthews, Elise

Abstract: Substance use among Indigenous youth is of high concern for Indigenous leaders, families, and communities within Saskatchewan and across Canada. Studies show that a majority of Indigenous individuals in Saskatchewan began using substances between the ages of six and seven. Further, over 25% of Indigenous youth aged 10-12 in western Canada report having used substances in their lifetime, a rate twice that of non-Indigenous youth. However, there is a large gap in our understanding of Indigenous perspectives on substance use and misuse as well as cultural ways of responding to this phenomenon. Using critical review methodology, we explored available literature on Indigenous understandings and approaches to youth substance use in Canada. Our findings describe how Indigenous ways of knowing and being are being incorporated in substance use prevention and intervention efforts and consider the efficacy of these interventions. We also situate these findings in relation to the broader project model and consider implications for collaborative development of culturally grounded and Indigenous-led substance use prevention and intervention services with Saskatchewan Indigenous communities.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101072 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100575)

The evolution of a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY) from development to implementation: a strategic co-design approach to developing a virtual wellbeing program for youth, by youth

Moderator(s): Moghimi, Elnaz

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: THE SYMPOSIUM WILL UNRAVEL THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PREVENTATIVE ONLINE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR YOUTH (POMHPY) IN RESPONSE TO THE EXACERBATED MENTAL HEALTH RISKS AMONG YOUTH DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. IN THIS TWO-YEAR PROJECT, A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT WITH YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS RESULTED IN A CO-DESIGNED PROGRAM FOCUSING ON MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL WELLBEING. METHODS: THE SYMPOSIUM WILL

ELUCIDATE POMHPYS ITERATIVE PROCESS—BEGINNING WITH LITERATURE REVIEWS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED INTEGRATION, FOLLOWED BY SURVEYS, FOCUS GROUPS, AND COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO CAPTURE YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES AND REFINE THE PROGRAM. PILOT AND EXPANSION FINDINGS EVALUATING EFFICACY AND PARTICIPANT EXPERIENCES WILL ALSO BE DISCUSSED. RESULTS: A STAGED APPROACH INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE TARGET POPULATION WAS CRITICAL IN PROGRAM DESIGN, FACILITATING SESSIONS, RECRUITING PARTICIPANTS, TRAINING YOUTH FACILITATORS, AND ENHANCING PROGRAM ENGAGEMENT. CONCLUSIONS: THE PROJECT UNDERSCORES THE PIVOTAL ROLE OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN SHAPING POMHPY, ENSURING ITS RELEVANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS. ACTION/IMPACT: THE SYMPOSIUM WILL DISCUSS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY. A HOLISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF POMHPYS EVOLUTION WILL BE PRESENTED, INFORMED BY EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES AND THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101362, Presenting Papers: 101379, 101377, 101371 - Symposium

Assessing the impact of a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY) in Ontario, Canada: a mixed-methods quality improvement study

Main Presenting Author: Kim, Soyoeon

Abstract: BACKGROUND: RECOGNIZING THE URGENCY OF PROACTIVE, ACCESSIBLE, AND SUSTAINABLE ACTION, THE PREVENTATIVE ONLINE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM (POMHPY) WAS PILOTED IN A SAMPLE OF DIVERSE YOUTH IN ONTARIO, CANADA. YOUTH FEEDBACK, DATA, AND INSIGHT INFORMED THE PROGRAM'S PROVINCIAL EXPANSION. METHODS: MODIFICATIONS TO THE INITIAL PROGRAM DESIGN WERE INSTITUTED PRIMARILY BASED ON QUALITATIVE DATA FROM THE PILOT STUDY. THE PROJECTS EXPANSION PHASE USED A METHODOLOGY SIMILAR TO THE PILOT STUDY. HOWEVER, A LARGER SAMPLE OF 300 PARTICIPANTS WILL BE RECRUITED ACROSS ONTARIO, CANADA. PARTICIPANTS ARE RECRUITED THROUGH STRATEGIC OUTREACH EFFORTS AND SCHOOL-BASED PARTNERSHIPS. A YOUTH PEER FACILITATOR PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED TO SUPPORT PROGRAM CAPACITY. TWENTY-FOUR COHORTS WILL RUN AT VARIOUS DATES AND TIMES IN NOVEMBER 2023, JANUARY 2024, AND MARCH 2024. CONCLUSIONS: IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT WITH IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ACROSS THE PROVINCE, THE PROGRAM WILL NOT ONLY SEE MORE ENCOURAGING DATA BUT WILL REACH VULNERABLE YOUTH, SUCH AS THOSE BELONGING TO RACIALIZED AND MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES. ACTION/IMPACT: SCHEDULED COHORTS IN 2023-2024 AIM TO ENHANCE ACCESSIBILITY AND ENGAGE DIVERSE YOUTH, SOLIDIFYING POMHPY AS A VALUABLE PREVENTATIVE AND NON-CLINICAL RESOURCE FOR YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101379 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101362)

Evaluating the efficacy of a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY): A pilot co-design study using mixed-methods analysis

Main Presenting Author: Bogdan, Arina

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, A PREVENTATIVE ONLINE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR YOUTH (POMHPY) WAS DEVELOPED TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL WELLBEING. FIVE COHORTS COMPRISING INDIVIDUALS AGED 12-25 YEARS LIVING IN ONTARIO, CANADA EVALUATED PROGRAM EFFICACY AND CAPTURED SUGGESTED CHANGES BEFORE PROGRAM EXPANSION.* **METHODS:** *THIS MIXED-METHODS STUDY USED VALIDATED PRE- AND POST-QUESTIONNAIRES TO ASSESS POMHPY'S IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE, MENTAL WELLBEING, AND USER EXPERIENCES (N = 53). FOR A MORE FULSOME UNDERSTANDING OF PROGRAM EXPERIENCES, 90-MINUTE FOCUS GROUPS WERE HELD AT THE END OF EACH COHORT TO EXPLORE PARTICIPANTS' EXPERIENCES WITH THE PROGRAM.* **RESULTS:** *YOUTH WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED AFTER PARTICIPATING IN POMHPY. QUALITATIVE DATA HIGHLIGHTED PARTICIPANTS' ABILITY TO LEARN APPLICABLE STRATEGIES AND SKILLS TO SUPPORT STRESS MANAGEMENT IN A FUN, ENGAGING, AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDED MORE FLEXIBLE PROGRAM SCHEDULES, INCREASED REMINDERS, AND THE SEPARATION OF YOUNGER AND OLDER YOUTH IN COHORTS.* **CONCLUSION:** *PILOT DATA SUPPORTED PROGRAM EFFICACY AND POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF POMHPY.* **ACTION/IMPACT:** *THE SUGGESTIONS AND ACTIONS PROPOSED FOR POMHPY WILL CENTER ON UTILIZING FEEDBACK AND INSIGHTS TO ENHANCE THE PROGRAM BEFORE ENTERING THE EXPANSION PHASE.*

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101377 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101362)

Using a co-design approach to develop a Preventative Online Mental Health Program for Youth (POMHPY)

Main Presenting Author: Farr, Sarah

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: FROM MARCH 2020 TO 2021, THE RISK OF ONTARIO YOUTH DEVELOPING A MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE INCREASED BY 50%. TO ADDRESS THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, THIS PROJECT COLLABORATED WITH YOUTH AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS IN ONTARIO, CANADA, TO CO-DESIGN A PREVENTATIVE ONLINE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR YOUTH (POMHPY) FOCUSED ON IMPROVING MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL WELLBEING.* **METHODS:** *INITIALLY, LITERATURE REVIEWS IDENTIFIED EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS TO INTEGRATE INTO THE PROGRAM. SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUPS WERE THEN USED TO CAPTURE YOUTHS' MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNs AND PROGRAM NEEDS. THE FINDINGS WERE PRESENTED TO COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOR ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK AND PROGRAM REFINEMENT. A SECOND SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUP EXPLORED THE LIKELIHOOD OF PROGRAM USE AND PILOTED THE FIRST PROGRAM SESSION.* **RESULTS:** *THE FINDINGS SUPPORTED A 6-WEEK VIRTUAL PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AGES 12-25 YEARS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT POMHPY BE LED BY YOUTH FACILITATORS, FOCUSING ON TEACHING MENTAL, SOCIAL, AND PHYSICAL WELLNESS STRATEGIES THROUGH VARIOUS EVIDENCE-BASED, INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE TO IMPROVE INCLUSIVITY AND ENCOURAGE MARGINALIZED AND RACIALIZED YOUTH PARTICIPATION.* **CONCLUSIONS:** *THE CO-DESIGN APPROACH WAS KEY TO POMHPY'S DEVELOPMENT.* **ACTION/IMPACT:** *THE POMHPY PROGRAM ENABLES YOUTH TO BE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING A PROGRAM TAILORED TO THEIR UNIQUE NEEDS.*

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101371 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101362)

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

Evaluation of the REDEVELOP Graduate Program: Interpersonal Training for Effective Interdisciplinary Teamwork

Main Presenting Author: Spingle, Madeline

Additional Authors: Sperry, McKenna P.; Jones, Samantha; O'Neill, Thomas; Eaton, David W.

Abstract: Traditional academic programs in technical fields often neglect interpersonal skills training, which is critical for effective interdisciplinary teamwork. The role of constructive conflict in enhancing team functionality underscores the need for such interpersonal skills (e.g., communication, conflict management, leadership) to foster collaboration and innovation. Over the past seven years, the NSERC-CREATE funded REDEVELOP program enabled graduate students across Canada to tackle energy-sector challenges through team projects. As team coaches, we deployed team development strategies and assessment tools—such as team charters, conflict management style assessments, and peer feedback—to promote effective teamwork. We present an overview of the program, its progressive development, and quantitative data to illustrate changes in team skills and dynamics within and across teams ($n_{Teams} = 29$; $n_{Participants} = 125$). We examine how these evidence-based tools and activities equip students to navigate the unique challenges of interdisciplinary, remote teamwork. Through the lens of REDEVELOP, we offer a compelling case for integrating teamwork data and coaching-based activities that could be translated and applied to various teams in diverse contexts. By reflecting on challenge points for teams and the tools we employ, we offer insights into addressing complex team dynamics.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100413 - 12-Minute Talk

Leadership Dynamics - A Qualitative Analysis of Junior Non-Commissioned Members' Responses to Misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces

Main Presenting Author: Squires, Erinn C

Abstract: To better understand the numerous factors noted as contributors to sexual misconduct and other inappropriate sex- and gender-based behaviours in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF; Deschamps, 2015), a comprehensive, multi-year research plan was developed (Davis, 2015). One cornerstone of the research plan was to examine the role of leaders, the challenges they face, and approaches they take responding to misconduct. Over the last several years, CAF members' perspectives have been gathered across different levels of leadership. The first two phases of this research focused on senior Non-Commissioned Members (NCMs) and junior Officers, respectively. The current phase aims to better understand the challenges junior NCMs face as leaders in understanding and addressing sexual misconduct and other inappropriate sex- and gender-based

conduct in the CAF. Data were obtained from 8 focus groups ($n = 71$) from 4 locations across Canada. Qualitative analysis provides an in-depth look at their leadership experiences and the challenges they face preventing and responding to misconduct. Preliminary findings highlight the role of leaders in modeling appropriate behaviour, the need for more accountability at various levels of leadership, and a perceived lack of appropriate consequences for misconduct. These findings also reveal additional opportunities to improve the broader organizational culture.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 99357 - 12-Minute Talk

Motivation and Age Revisited: How Seniors and Millennials Vary in the Occupational Motives and Work Outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Imtiaz, Faizan

Additional Authors: Vaughan-Johnston, Thomas ; Byun, Sang won

Abstract: The workplace is now composed of at least five different generations. However, there is a dearth of empirical research devoted to better understanding how these generations differ from one another in terms of their work motives and experiences. To this end, self-report questionnaires were used to examine differences in job satisfaction and job performance (along with a host of mechanism variables) across senior and millennial full-time workers from diverse sectors across the United States. Results from mixed-methods (age x work outcomes) ANOVAS revealed that, compared to millennial workers, seniors were more engaged and committed to their jobs, and reported higher levels of job satisfaction. In contrast, millennial workers were more extrinsically motivated and innovative compared to senior workers. Mediation analysis further revealed that senior workers were more satisfied with their jobs due to their greater levels of emotional engagement and commitment compared to younger workers. Finally, seniors' job performance was related to their enhanced levels of cognitive engagement, while millennials' job performance was related to their heightened sense of innovation. These findings indicate that senior and millennial workers bring unique talents to the workplace, and organizations should aim to nourish these distinct aptitudes to get the most out of their diverse workforces.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101301 - 12-Minute Talk

Simulation Training to Improve Resiliency of Nursing Groups (STRONG): Results from virtual program

Main Presenting Author: Menard, Amy

Additional Authors: Freeman, Laurie ; Soucie, Kendall; Ralph, Jody; Pratt, Sara

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 already more vulnerable to turnover pre-pandemic, were not designed to address the intensity, duration, and scope of stressors seen in hospitals since 2020. The aim of this project was to create a training program that would prepare 4th year nursing students to successfully transition into hospital-based jobs during global and regional health crises. In consultation with

nurses, nursing students, and mental health experts, our multidisciplinary team developed a 10-week simulation-based online training program; topics addressed include burnout and moral distress, mortality and trauma-informed care, self-advocacy, mental health, and resilience and coping strategies. Both qualitative and quantitative results from the multisite, interprovincial study offered in the winter of 2024 will be presented. The program will eventually be made freely 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: 100275 - 12-Minute Talk

Unveiling the Dynamics Among Workplace Arrogance, Power Aspirations, and Counterproductive Work Behaviors in Corporate Managers: The Mediating Role of Honesty-Humility

Main Presenting Author: Khan, Muhammad Zohaib

Additional Author: Fida, Muhammad Kashif

Abstract: ABSTRACT BACKGROUND. In contemporary workplaces, the pervasive presence of arrogant bosses and their power aspirations poses significant challenges, impacting industries globally by propagating counterproductive work behaviours that undermine organizational culture and productivity. OBJECTIVE. The existing study investigates the association between workplace arrogance, power aspirations, and counterproductive work behaviours among corporate managers while exploring the moderating role of honesty-humility in corporate organizations of Pakistan. METHOD. The correlational research design was used in this study. Data were collected from 530 corporate managers (383 males (72.3%), 147 females (27.7%)) aged 30 to 55 ($M = 41.20$, $SD = 7.23$) years, representing seven major cities across Pakistan. RESULTS. The Workplace Arrogance Scales (WARS) factor structure was established through confirmatory factor structure (CFA) analysis, retaining 22 items in a well-fitted one-factor solution model ($\chi^2 = 1.45$, $df = 198$, $N = 530$), p

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99540 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Building Bridges: Leveraging School Psychology Graduate Student's Knowledge to Close the Research-to-Practice Gap

Main Presenting Author: Walker, Paige

Co-Presenting Authors: Barry , Emily ; Liesemer, Kailee

Abstract: This session aims to cultivate ideas and generate discussion about the potential school psychology graduate students have to help bridge the research-to-practice gap in schools. Across Canada, it is well known that many school team members, including school psychologists, face barriers to implementing evidence-based practices. School psychology graduate students, on the other hand, are immersed in the world of evidence-based practice and are eager to apply what they have learned in their programs. Unsurprisingly, when graduate students begin working in schools, many anecdotally report feeling startled and unsettled by the use of outdated and low-value practices. The

gap also presents graduate students with a unique dilemma of striking a balance between what could be and the realities of the school setting. Instead of waiting for graduate students to accept the gap, we must view them as assets to advancing school practices. In a context where children and youth are struggling, it is imperative to use evidence-based practices. Participants will be encouraged to share in small groups, leading to a whole-group discussion. The conversations will inform advocacy efforts to help create opportunities for school psychology graduate students on practicum or internship in a school setting to safely share what they are learning to help schools align with current best practices.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101124 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

DEI Research: Diverse, Educational, and Impactful

Moderator(s): Lam, Janice Y

Panelists: Li, Yanhong; Ho, Jennifer; Quintal-Curcic, Daniel J.; Hancock, Samantha

Abstract: Industrial-organizational (I/O) research using a diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) lens has increased in the last decade. This surge of DEI research is vital as the working world consists of a diverse range of individuals; however, understanding these nuances is a shortcoming of existing research. However, DEI researchers continue to encounter disbelief and misunderstanding around the relevance of their work. This is reflected in people's comments that DEI research is 'hot', and either dismissing or not understanding how this work can improve science, practice, and the science-practice gap. This proposed panel addresses this disparity by discussing the application of a DEI lens to I/O research. The panel features DEI researchers with different areas of expertise (e.g., disability, neurodiversity) and research experiences (e.g., academia, the government, healthcare, community organizations). These researchers will draw upon their knowledge and experiences to discuss how using a DEI lens within I/O research can enhance theoretical knowledge and practical recommendations. Guided by a set of questions, panel members will consider their approach to research, their research experiences, and how they have navigated pushback while researching DEI-related topics, with the moderator facilitating conversation with the audience.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 98653 - Panel Discussion

Reconcili-ACTION in Industrial-Organizational Psychology: Understanding and Improving Indigenous Scholarship and Employment Experiences

Moderator(s): Hancock, Samantha

Panelists: Carter-Rogers, Katelynn; Adair, Wendi; Brozny, Alicia; Kwantes, Catherine; Grier, Melanie

Abstract: Call to Action #92 from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's final report includes equitable access to jobs, training, and educational opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in Canada. This panel proposes to bring together Indigenous employment scholars at different stages in education and career to speak about the progress made in this area to date and where future initiatives should

focus. As such, panelists will discuss their experiences conducting research with Indigenous Peoples and using Indigenous research methodologies (e.g., how this process differs from typical “Western” research methods currently taught in universities), the current state of the Industrial-Organizational (I/O) psychology literature involving Indigenous Peoples (e.g., strengths and weaknesses, areas for growth), applied work that is being done to support Indigenous employment, and how practitioners can better support the meaningful employment of Indigenous Peoples in Canada. The panelists bring their own lived-experiences, rigorous academic research experiences, and practical applied perspectives to discuss this important topic from multiple angles. Given the intersection of Indigenous Peoples’ Day and the Annual CPA Convention, this panel aims to educate and illuminate the benefits of incorporating Indigenous ways of knowing, being, doing, and connecting with that of I/O psychology in Canada.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100025 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

“Yes, Chef!”: gender biases in hiring in commercial kitchens as examined through differences in hiring criterion

Main Presenting Author: Kimmel, Joseph

Additional Author: Axt, Jordan R

Abstract: One cause of workplace discrimination stems from perceptual biases around an individuals suitability for a role. In these contexts, evaluators may use socially salient but nondiagnostic information about potential candidates, such as race, gender, and age. This work focuses on one possible instance of such discrimination: gender-based biases in professional kitchens. While correlational research shows the existence of gender discrimination in selecting women for positions of kitchen leadership, no experimental research currently exists examining this process within a laboratory setting. We hypothesized that a gender bias exists in the decision-making process for hiring women to positions of power in kitchens, namely that participants would have a higher criterion for selecting women when compared to equally qualified men. Using a task where participants select candidates using objectively more- or less-qualified diagnostic information, paired with non-diagnostic gender information in the form of photographs, we anticipated both culturally prevalent biases against women in leadership roles and individual differences in participant age and gender would drive this effect. However, contrary to expectations, participants ($n = 294$) held lower and thus more preferential criteria for hiring women than equally qualified men. Potential causes for this result may stem from relying on convenience samples and features of the stimuli used to represent gender. We propose future directions, including representative population sampling and methodological refinement, to clarify and elaborate our findings

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101069 - Printed Poster

A Canadian Study Examining the Perspectives and Impact of COVID-19 for Victim Service Providers (VSPs)

Main Presenting Author: McGlinchey, Diana

Additional Authors: Ferns, Alyssa ; Gerard, Lisa; Aird-Tousignant, Camille ; Boomhour , Casey ; Dovan , Cassidy ; Hepditch , Sarah

Abstract: *AS A RESULT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, VICTIM SERVICES EXPERIENCED AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR SERVICES, WHICH HAD AN IMPACT ON WORKLOAD AND ENHANCED STRESS FOR MANY VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS (VSPS) (ALLEN and JAFFRAY, 2020). THIS STUDY EXAMINES VSPS' PERSPECTIVES OF COVID-19'S IMPACT ON THEIR JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL WELLNESS. A SSHRC-FUNDED NATIONAL MIXED METHOD STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE AT ALGONQUIN COLLEGE. RESPONSES WERE OBTAINED BY SURVEY (N = 915), FOCUS-GROUP (N = 19), AND INTERVIEW (N = 24) DATA OF VSPS IN CANADA FROM OCTOBER 2021 TO JUNE 2022. A PROTOCOL PAPER DESCRIBES THE FULL METHODOLOGY (FERNs ET AL., 2023). QUANTITATIVE RESULTS WERE CALCULATED WITH SPSS 29.0 AND QUALITATIVE RESULTS WITH ATLAS.TI. THE MAJORITY OF VSPS WERE SPENDING MORE TIME WORKING FROM HOME (N = 507; 58%), AND EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE IN THEIR WORKLOAD (N = 496, 58.5%), THE NUMBER OF CLIENTS (N = 367, 43%), AND STRESS LEVEL (N = 625, 74%). QUALITATIVE RESPONSES SHOWED THE FOLLOWING THEMES: CHALLENGES AND POSITIVE ADAPTATIONS AT THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PERSONAL LEVELS. LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICES FOR ORGANIZATIONS MAY ENHANCE VSP WELLNESS, JOB SATISFACTION, AND POST-COVID RETENTION (EVANS ET AL., 2023). CAPACITY BUILDING THAT ACKNOWLEDGES THIS WORK AND FURTHER ADVOCACY IS NEEDED, AKIN TO OTHER FIRST RESPONDER SECTORS.*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101277 - Printed Poster

Am I a Good Leader? Exploring the Impact of Leader Behavior on Their Self-Evaluations in the Workplace.

Main Presenting Author: Isola, Carlo

Additional Author: Brown, Douglas

Abstract: *While numerous studies have explored the effects of leader behavior on employees, there are glaring gaps in understanding how these behaviours influence the leaders themselves. The consequences of these behaviours have the potential to detrimentally impact leaders and subsequently compromise their overall well-being. Such a persistent lack of attention given to leader's self-evaluations represents a significant oversight in the literature. This necessitates a more targeted study on the influence of leadership behaviors on leader's self-evaluations. Pilot data from my research suggests there are differences in affective and self-efficacious outcomes after a successful and unsuccessful leadership behaviour enactment. To better understand the mechanisms for these outcomes, I conducted an exploratory study that assessed how situational factors in a leadership scenario impacted a leader's affective and self-efficacious beliefs. Based on attributional theory and a sample of 107 leaders, I will examine the impact of employee ability, manager effort, and outcome success on a leader's affective and self-efficacious evaluations using a policy capturing methodology. The results will provide initial headway into this underexplored field. Moreover, my findings hold promise in guiding leaders to effectively address affective and self-efficacious consequences of workplace failures.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101142 - Printed Poster

Assessing perceived motives of electronic performance monitoring usage in organizations

Main Presenting Author: Lajoie, Denis

Additional Authors: Boudrias, Jean-Sébastien ; Chénard-Poirier, Léandre-Alexis; Rousseau, Vincent

Abstract: The growth of electronic performance monitoring (EPM) tools has prompted the need to understand employee perceptions of their usage. Notably, Ravid et al. (2022) show that employees' perceptions of the motives for which their organization use EPM can be important. While Tomczak and Behrend (2019) have proposed a typology of these motives (employee development, administration and security, performance, and surveillance), no measurement tool currently exists to study these different motives simultaneously. We developed a questionnaire to fill this gap. The study involved 350 participants recruited via prolific.com. We administered our EPM motives questionnaire and measures related to psychological needs satisfaction and perceived organizational support. Analyses were conducted using Mplus 8.8. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a four-factor structure. The factors demonstrated good internal consistency (.82 < α < .97) and aligned with Tomczak and Behrends typology. Generally, development and administration/security correlated with positive outcomes while surveillance showed negative outcomes. The questionnaire exhibits adequate psychometric properties and appears suitable for studying perceived EPM motives. This questionnaire enables simultaneous assessment of various EPM usage motives, allowing researchers to explore the interplay of different motives.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100858 - Printed Poster

Can a computer outfake a human?

Main Presenting Author: Phillips, Jane J.

Additional Author: Robie, Chet

Abstract: With the advancement of easily accessed large language models (LLMs), a variety of industries are using them for help with reading, writing, and comprehension, and the need to understand their role and impact in industry is undeniable. In personnel selection, there have been concerns about candidates misrepresenting themselves ("faking"), which is made even easier if candidates request assistance from LLMs like GPT-3.5, GPT-4, Google Bard, Jasper, and LLaMa to help give the most desired answer for a job description, as opposed to the most authentic one. By testing LLMs on a variety of personality assessments, with the goal of providing the most ideal responses, researchers can better understand how to design and administer difficult-to-fake tests. A student population is tested against a group of LLMs to assess faking abilities on complex personality assessment questions. Both student and LLM are provided with a job description and prompted to provide the most ideal response to forced-choice and phrase-based questions. These questions have been developed as typically difficult to fake. Data collection will be complete in December 2023 and responses will be compared using t-tests. We anticipate results that indicate superior faking among the LLMs, specifically GPT-4. We hope that these results differ by question design and provide insights into which questions were more difficult for the LLM to fake. The impact of these results could

lead to altering the design of personality assessments to prevent AI-assisted faking, which would lead to better employment matches and reduced turnover.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99715 - Printed Poster

Colouring the Spectrum: Examining the intersection of autism and ethnicity for women in a teamwork setting

Main Presenting Author: Jim, Shayndel

Additional Authors: Plotnick, Samuel ; Borowski, Monica; Hancock, Samantha

Abstract: Autistic women report experiencing a number of challenges at work (e.g., social anxiety and undermined competence). Similarly, South Asians (SA) are often stereotyped as a model minority (i.e., hardworking, high achievers), but this status is also linked to feelings of alienation, invalidation, and tension in the workplace. The intersecting identities of SA autistic women may make them more prone to prejudice at work, yet scant research investigates this potential. This study aims to explore the interplay between autism status and ethnicity when predicting stereotypes (e.g., warmth and competence) and team processes/outcomes (e.g., task conflict, likability). Based on an intersectionality framework, we predicted that SA autistic women would experience more negative outcomes compared to white autistic and neurotypical (NT) counterparts of both ethnicities. In an experiment, undergraduate business students were randomly assigned to read 1 of 4 scenarios describing a team member that varied on autism status (autistic vs. NT) and ethnicity (white vs. SA) and completed measures pertaining to stereotypes and teamwork processes/outcomes. Contrary to expectations, preliminary results ($N = 146$) show that SA autistic women were rated more favourably overall compared to their white counterparts, perhaps suggesting a benevolent stereotype is at play for this group.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100355 - Printed Poster

Comparing Bifactor Models of the Self-Determination Continuum: Advantages of an Augmentation Approach

Main Presenting Author: Espinoza, Jose A

Additional Author: Meyer, John P

Abstract: In self-determination theory (SDT), motivation is characterized by qualitatively distinct types of motivation organized along a self-determination continuum. The impact of these qualitative differences on workplace outcomes is well-established (Van den Broeck et al., 2021) but debate continues about how to reconcile the unidimensional and multidimensional structures in the theory. Recently, research has favoured bifactor models which include a global factor (GF) indicated by items that assess each motivation type (symmetrical model; Howard et al., 2017), but new work finds that a GF ‘anchored’ by intrinsic motivation ($S-1$ model; Bureau et al., 2023) outperforms this model. In this research, we apply an ‘augmented’ model (Zhang et al., 2021) which specifies a GF indicated by items designed to measure self-determination itself (Meyer et al., 2022). This approach allows for a theory-aligned model of the unidimensional continuum and preserves specific factors for all the

motivation types. Using data from 444 employees, results indicate that the augmented model has comparable fit to other models but presents clearer factors based on factor reliabilities and item loading patterns. The augmented model also accounts for similar variance in outcomes of benefit to organizations (e.g., self-reported job performance) and employees (e.g., need satisfaction) with greater accuracy.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100026 - Printed Poster

Coping with Workplace Incivility: Unveiling Personality's Influence

Main Presenting Author: Cole, Ashley

Additional Authors: Hausdorf, Peter ; González Morales, Gloria; Köhler, Tine

Abstract: Existing research on Workplace Incivility (WPI) has primarily focused on reciprocation or revenge, leaving other coping strategies understudied (Cortina et al., 2017). Studying how personality influences coping is crucial to understand why employees respond differently to similar stressors (Bolger, 1990). This is more important in the case of work stressors, such as WPI, that are interpersonal and ambiguous. We ran a vignette study with 369 participants who rated coping responses to 22 WPI scenarios by Sliter et al (2015) and self-reported their personality on the 120-Item IPIP (Maples et al., 2014). HLM analysis show that dysfunctional coping responses such as reciprocation and avoidance are positively predicted by trait anger and anxiety, respectively. Trust, a facet of agreeableness, predicted functional coping responses such as perspective taking and reconciliation. This research broadens our understanding of how individuals cope with WPI, highlighting the role of personality traits and the potential for varied coping responses beyond revenge. The findings suggest that self-regulation for angry and anxious individuals, and empathy development for less trusting employees offer a promising avenue for organizational interventions to create a more inclusive and harmonious work environment. (Osatuke et al., 2009).

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 98856 - Printed Poster

Currently and future effects of COVID-19 on the workplace among minority and non-minority employees

Main Presenting Author: Azizi, Narjes

Co-Presenting Author: Kwantes, Catherine

Additional Author: Chahal, Rhythm

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The coronavirus pandemic had many negative outcomes, including the loss of jobs and increased levels of poverty. Members of minority groups were disproportionately impacted as the pandemic also led to an increase in racism and prejudice against minorities.

METHODS: Using AMT, participants were recruited in February 2021. Two open-ended questions were posed on the current and future effects of COVID-19 on work to individuals who self-identified as a minority in the workplace(n=153) and those who did not(n=153). Responses were coded using emerging thematic analysis by two trained coders. RESULTS: Concerns about employment stability and job security were prevalent in both groups. Mental and social well-being, as well as economic and employment impacts, disproportionately affected minority group members. Despite these challenges,

minority group members exhibited a more positive outlook. CONCLUSION: The impact of the pandemic on work experiences was similar regardless of minority status identification, although minorities were more adversely impacted. However, minorities expected that the pandemic will result in more negative effects on their work opportunities than non-minorities. IMPACT: The findings advocate for targeted policies and support systems to address disparities and foster inclusivity in the evolving post-pandemic workplace.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100614 - Printed Poster

Developing and Validating a Psychologically Healthy Workplace Scale

Main Presenting Author: Huang, Vivian (Jiawei)

Co-Presenting Authors: Pham, Le Khoi Anh ; Link, Jaedan

Additional Author: Day, Arla

Abstract: RATIONALE: Healthy workplaces are linked to positive organizational outcomes (e.g., lower absenteeism) and individual outcomes (e.g., improved employee well-being; Randall, 2009). However, only a small number of studies have examined the characteristics of a healthy workplace, and only a few validated measures capture the multifaceted aspect of Psychologically Healthy Workplaces. Therefore, we integrated existing models and scales to develop and validate a scale to measure specific components of a healthy workplace, such as physical and psychological health and safety, supportive leadership, and job characteristics (e.g., work overload). METHODS: In Phase 1, we developed the HWS using Subject Matter Experts and included components of scales of related constructs (e.g., job characteristics (e.g., work overload) and resources (i.e., different sources of social support). In Phase 2, we administered the Healthy Workplace Survey to 200 employed adults online via Prolific. RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS: Because of the multifaceted nature of the survey, we conducted a CFA to assess the measurement model of all subscales. We also examined its relationship with individual (e.g., belongingness, stress) and organizational outcomes (e.g., absenteeism). ACTION/IMPACT: A valid Healthy Workplace Scale can help workplaces assess and improve their work environment to support employee wellbeing.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101333 - Printed Poster

Development and Validation of the Work Exhaustion Scale (WES): A multi-faceted scale of work exhaustion

Main Presenting Author: de Grandpré, Éloïse

Co-Presenting Authors: Shaw, Jacqueline; Fisher, Madeline

Additional Author: Day , Arla

Abstract: Increasingly, workers are reporting high levels of emotional exhaustion, which is associated with various detrimental work outcomes (e.g., injuries; turnover; Hur et al., 2015). However, emotional exhaustion only captures part of the overall exhaustion experience (Billones et al., 2021); other facets aren't represented in current fatigue scales and there is a lack of integration of these literatures into exhaustion and fatigue components. To address this gap, we reviewed the exhaustion and work fatigue literature to develop and validate the Work Exhaustion Scale (WES), a multi-faceted

scale of work exhaustion. We identified commonalities in fatigue and exhaustion scales and created four subscales (cognitive, emotional, social, and physical), and we developed items for each subscale. An online survey of the WES was administered, collecting data from 200 working adults via Prolific. Then, Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analyses on the WES were conducted. We investigated its relationship with emotional exhaustion, wellbeing (e.g., thriving; engagement) and work outcomes (e.g., absenteeism; presenteeism). Results in terms of reliability and validity are discussed. A validated measure of specific work exhaustion facets can provide organizations with a comprehensive tool of exhaustion within their workplace.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100742 - Printed Poster

Does language impact professor responses on questions about campus comfort of expression; perceptions of discrimination; university climate, policies, and purposes

Main Presenting Author: Ji, Yuan

Additional Authors: Cormier, Gina ; Guo, Yangyilin; Yim, Brian; Drapeau, Martin

Abstract: BACKGROUND: WHILE PROFESSOR EXPERIENCES IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES VARY ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT HOW OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IMPACT CAMPUS EXPERIENCES. THIS STUDY RESEARCHES WHETHER LANGUAGE (ENGLISH OR FRENCH) IMPACTS PROFESSOR RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ABOUT CAMPUS COMFORT OF EXPRESSION, PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION, AND BROADER UNIVERSITY CAMPUS EXPERIENCE. WE HYPOTHEZED THAT THERE WOULD BE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LANGUAGE GROUPS. METHODS: A SAMPLE OF 1297 CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY WITH THE OPTION TO RESPOND IN EITHER ENGLISH ($N = 729$; AGE: $M = 55.1$, $SD = 11.98$) OR FRENCH ($N = 568$; AGE: $M = 51.82$, $SD = 11.53$). RESULTS: MANN-WHITNEY U-TESTS CONFIRMED OUR HYPOTHESES; THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPEAKING PROFESSORS ON VARIABLES RELATED TO CAMPUS COMFORT OF EXPRESSION, PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION, AND UNIVERSITY CLIMATE EXPERIENCES. DIRECTIONALITY OF RESULTS VARIED ACCORDING TO EACH QUESTION. CONCLUSIONS: THESE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT PROFESSORS WHO SPEAK ENGLISH AND FRENCH DIFFER IN THEIR COMFORT OF EXPRESSION, PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION, AND BROADER UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCES. IMPACT: FURTHER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED TO DELVE INTO THESE LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES. THIS STUDY IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND NUANCED COMMUNICATION AND ENHANCE CAMPUS POLICY DEVELOPMENT.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101593 - Printed Poster

Does the Messenger Matter?: The Moderating Role of Supervisor Gender on the Relation Between Supervisor Performance Feedback and Subordinate Felt Trust

Main Presenting Author: Cassidy, Scott A.

Additional Authors: Bubna, Diya L.; Leung, Lok Yin A.; Pham, P. Thong; Shrestha, Roshika

Abstract: Workers experience several positive outcomes when they feel trusted by their supervisors – and a key way supervisors communicate trust is through the feedback they give. However, feedback is often interpreted through a lens of stereotypes attached to the giver, and subordinates may react more harshly to negative feedback given by a female supervisor. Unfortunately, the effect of supervisor characteristics (including gender) on subordinate felt trust remains underexplored. To address this gap, we tested the effects of supervisor gender and feedback valence on felt trust. 213 participants completed a firefighting simulation under the supervision of either a female or male research assistant. Participants randomly received either positive or negative performance feedback from the supervisor and then reported their felt trust. Feedback valence was positively related to felt trust. However, supervisor gender moderated this effect. Participants who received positive feedback from a female reported greater felt trust than participants who received the same feedback from a male. Conversely, participants who received negative feedback from a female reported less felt trust than participants who received the same feedback from a male. Both the bolstering effect of positive feedback and the deleterious effect of negative feedback were more pronounced when delivered by a female supervisor.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99724 - Printed Poster

Effect of Artificial Intelligence Cheating on Interview Performance and Applicant Reactions in the Asynchronous Video Interview

Main Presenting Author: Canagasuriam, Damian

Additional Author: Lukacik, Raye

Abstract: ChatGPT (Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer) may negatively impact organizations by providing job applicants with an effective tool with which to ‘cheat’ during asynchronous video interviews (AVIs). The effects of artificial intelligence (AI) cheating on interviewee’s attitudes (e.g., fairness perceptions) and interview performance (i.e., structured evaluations, applicant delivery) are tested using a three-group, between-subjects design. An online sample of Prolific participants ($N = 254$) were randomly assigned to either a non-ChatGPT (not allowed to use ChatGPT), a ChatGPT verbatim (had to use ChatGPT and recite the exact responses it provided), or a ChatGPT personalized condition (had to provide their résumé to ChatGPT and were allowed to put the ChatGPT responses in their own words). Analyses of variance (ANOVAs) will determine differences between the conditions and test hypotheses (e.g., H1a: the ChatGPT conditions will have higher overall interview ratings than the non-ChatGPT condition). This research contributes to both the AI and interview deception literature, by being the first study, to our knowledge, to examine whether job applicants can use ChatGPT to effectively ‘cheat’ during AVIs.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100477 - Printed Poster

Employee Perceptions of Negative Attitudes from Supervisors towards Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Rodrigues, Kyra H

Additional Author: Sasso, Thomas

Abstract: Our research aimed to study the impact of supervisor attitudes towards mental health on employees. Our hypotheses aimed to test the relationship between negative supervisor attitudes with 7 constructs: job engagement, organizational engagement, perceived supervisor support, perceived organizational support, job satisfaction, organization commitment, and intention to quit. A student sample of 280 participants filled in a Qualtrics survey with demographic, organizational and attitudinal construct-related questions to assess their perceptions of supervisor attitudes towards mental health. Results showed a negative correlation between negative supervisor attitudes and organization engagement, perceived organizational support, perceived supervisor support, and job satisfaction. There was no evidence to support a correlation between negative supervisor attitudes and job engagement, organizational commitment, and intention to quit. Our understanding of the unsupported hypotheses is addressed in the discussion. The implications serve to provide a greater understanding of the impact of supervisor attitudes towards mental health on employees and to reduce the stigmatization of mental health at work. Future research may advocate for improved and enhanced mental health training for supervisors and increase employee organizational commitment through policy development to reduce stigmatization.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100873 - Printed Poster

Explore, Plan, Succeed! Stimulating Career Concern to Promote Career Adaptability Among First and Second-Year Undergraduates

Main Presenting Author: McCabe, Sara Rachel

Additional Authors: Campbell, Bernadette ; Brunner, Lucia

Abstract: An experiment was conducted to test the efficacy of a brief online career intervention. Based in the principles of career construction theory (Savickas, 2005), a large sample of first and second-year undergraduate students were randomly assigned to one of two _Career Concern_ conditions. Participants assigned to the _proximal concern_ condition were prompted to think about and list key career development activities that they planned to accomplish within the next 6 months. Those assigned to the _distal concern_ condition were prompted to think about and list key career development activities that they planned to accomplish within the next 2-3 years. Outcome measures included career adaptability, career anxiety, career decision-making self-efficacy and a variety of demographic and personality variables. Data analysis is ongoing, but stimulating career concern is expected to promote lower levels of career anxiety and higher levels of career adaptability, overall, but especially for those exposed to the proximal concern manipulation. Neuroticism and Conscientiousness will be explored as potential moderating personality variables. There is a need to stimulate occupational engagement among students early in their academic careers. Our findings will contribute to the career development literature and provide insights for both academics and career professionals.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101074 - Printed Poster

Exploring factors that contribute to moral injury in PTSD-affected female military veterans and first responders

Main Presenting Author: Zhou, Zehua (Jo)

Additional Authors: Taghdisi , Dorrin ; Salehi , Paniz

Abstract: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) - a severe mental health condition characterized by recurrent nightmares, flashbacks, severe anxiety, and emotional hypersensitivity - is highly prevalent among military veterans and emergency first responders, especially women. Those afflicted have often experienced moral injuries, or traumatic events that violate an individual's moral values leading to identity disruption and severe distress (Griffin et al., 2019). Compared to PTSD alone, PTSD with moral injury is associated with an increased likelihood of losing fundamental capabilities, self-harm, and suicide, suggesting that moral injury may not only contribute to PTSD but also amplify its effects (Litz et al., 2022). We explored factors that contribute to moral injury in 15 female first responders and military veterans diagnosed with PTSD. Data were collected through structured interviews and questionnaires probing participants' traumatic experiences and related introspection, as well as their subsequent coping mechanisms. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring themes. Notably, preliminary findings suggested that a collapse of social support systems following traumatic events, and the resulting sense of isolation from peers, may impair the ability to maintain meaningful employment and may further exacerbate psychological distress. Improving our understanding of why moral injuries occur can inform proper occupational training of support staff, public health policy changes, and evidence-based clinical interventions, for the prevention and treatment of PTSD. Indeed, a proactive approach addressing the contributing factors of PTSD may prevent its onset and thus reduce its prevalence among those who serve.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100256 - Printed Poster

Exploring the Dark Side of the Education Sector: Harassment, Violence, and Reprisals Against Education Sector Workers in Ontario.

Main Presenting Author: Ismail, Hanya

Additional Authors: Mallory, Darby Sharon; Bruckert, Chris; Santor, Darcy

Abstract: Past studies have documented increasing rates of harassment and violence against educators in schools. By comparison, relatively few studies have examined the prevalence and impact of harassment and violence against education sector workers (e.g., EAs, support staff, bus drivers). No studies have examined the critical role of reprisals against education sector workers for reporting instances of violence and harassment. The current study examined the prevalence and impact of harassment and violence on education sector workers in Ontario, as well as the occurrence and impacts of reprisals on mental health (e.g., PTSD, burnout) and workplace performance (number of sick days, satisfaction with work, commitment to work). The online survey was completed by 3,854 CUPE education sector workers. Results showed that one in ten educators (10.89%) reported experiencing reprisals in relation to their worst instance of harassment, and one in fifteen (6.27%) in the case of physical violence during the 2018-2019 school year. Results of regression models including reprisals as moderators highlight the importance of considering the impacts of reprisals in research studies. Findings from this study will enhance our understanding of how harassment and

violence are managed in the education sector and will be used to inform policymakers on fostering a safer workplace for education sector workers.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 100631 - Printed Poster

Exploring the Experiences of Racialized Lawyers within Law Firms and their Impact on Career Wellbeing

Main Presenting Author: Amato, Elizabeth K

Additional Authors: Chen, Charles ; Ferrari, Michel

Abstract: Despite consistent and significant increases in the number of racialized individuals entering the legal profession over the last decade, racialized lawyers continue to be severely underrepresented in the highest echelons of Canadian law firm leadership. Available data suggests that this underrepresentation may be linked to rate of attrition, which is 2-3x higher for racialized lawyers than for their White counterparts. This qualitative study aimed to identify potential reasons for this high rate of attrition by using semi-structured interviews to gain an in-depth understanding of the subjective experiences of racialized lawyers working within Canadian law firms. Interviews with 19 racialized lawyers were analyzed using constructivist grounded theory. The analysis revealed that tokenism, homophily preferences, status expectations, racialized feeling rules and White organizational norms create additional stress, work and barriers to success for racialized lawyers. Participants' experiences with these phenomena were related to negative career perceptions indicative of poor career wellbeing, which has been shown to negatively affect organizational commitment. This data was used to recommend policies and practices that address such negative experiences and perceptions and, consequently, support the career wellbeing, retention and advancement of racialized lawyers in law firms.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100950 - Printed Poster

Exploring The Links Between Individual Differences, In-Role Stress and Two Types of Work Performance: A Mediation-Moderation Model

Main Presenting Author: Ouellette, Samuel

Co-Presenting Author: Duteau, Hugo

Additional Authors: Benabdallah, Leila ; Daljeet, Kabir; Grenier, Simon

Abstract: Recent research on management has emphasized the growing complexity and accelerating pace of change happening in organizations. Rapid change in the workplace can be stress inducing for employees especially those that do not cope well with change. Individual differences that have the necessary mental flexibility and agility to adapt to these changes may have an impact on their performance and success at work. Research has only recently started to investigate employee agility and flexibility and its impact on employees' functioning. Consequently, we collected data from 417 participants online via Mturk to examine the influence of adaptive performance on the relationship between in-role stress and role performance. Moreover, we tested a first-stage moderated mediation model wherein we examined the potential moderating influence of agility and flexibility on the

relationship between in-role stress and role performance. Results led us to identify adaptive performance as a significant mediator of the relationship between in-role stress and role performance. Subsequently, agility and flexibility was identified as a personal resource that significantly moderated the overall mediated relationship, through its influence on the relationship in-role stress and adaptive performance. Overall, our findings contribute to the literature on workplace performance and adaptability in the workplace. The theoretical and practical implications of this work will be discussed.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100848 - Printed Poster

Give me a chance to explain! Interviewees' Views of Probing in Asynchronous Video Interviews

Main Presenting Author: Patel, Rahul D

Co-Presenting Author: Close, Julia M

Additional Authors: Powell, Deborah M; Roulin, Nicolas; Spence, R Jeffrey

Abstract: There has been a rise in the use of asynchronous video interviews (AVI) in personnel selection. Organizations benefit from AVIs in several ways, including reduced costs and increased standardization. Despite this growth, many applicants have negative experiences with AVIs. The current study investigated whether probes could optimize the applicant experience in AVIs. The study employed a between-subjects (probes vs. no probes) experimental design. We asked participants from Prolific ($n = 111$) who participated in an AVI, with probes or without probes, open-ended questions about their experiences in the AVI. Our quantitative content analysis of the open-ended responses found that most applicants who completed the AVI without probes would prefer probes because they would increase opportunities to perform. Likewise, most applicants who completed the AVI with probes also preferred to be asked probes for the same reason. Overall, applicants believe they can have better AVI experiences if asked probes, largely because probes can provide them with more opportunities to demonstrate their knowledge, skills, and other abilities. To improve the applicant experience in AVIs, organizations should consider adding probing questions to their AVIs.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99853 - Printed Poster

He Said, She Said: Gendered perceptions of followers' challenging voice

Main Presenting Author: Ng, Pearlyn H. S.

Abstract: What happens when a follower challenges their leader's ideas? Existing research on employee voice is focused on how others evaluate the voice – that is, the employee who speaks up. Much less is known about how people evaluate the voice recipient. Drawing on Tost's model of legitimacy judgements, we propose that followers' challenging voice is ultimately bad for the leader, in that it negatively impacts observers' evaluations of the leader's legitimacy. Furthermore, we suggest that this effect is moderated by the gender of the follower and the gender of the leader. We conducted two experimental vignette studies to explore this hypothesized effect. Both Study 1 ($N = 180$) and Study 2 ($N = 151$) show not only that leaders' legitimacy is impacted by follower challenges, but that there is a significant interaction between the leader's gender and the follower's gender on

perceptions of leader legitimacy. We end by discussing the theoretical and practical implications of these studies along with a few future directions that this research might take.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100674 - Printed Poster

I Get So Emotional: The Mediating Role of Affect on Mistreatment Strength and Target Outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Carver, Sarah J

Co-Presenting Author: Finegan, Joan E

Abstract: The experience of workplace mistreatment has been linked to a variety of negative outcomes for targets of mistreatment, including negative attitudinal, behavioural, psychological, and physical outcomes (Schilpzand et al., 2016). What is less clear from this research is the _process_ through which experienced mistreatment leads to negative target outcomes (Rai and Agarwal, 2017). A growing body of research has suggested that affective reactions mediate the relationship between experienced mistreatment and various target outcomes (e.g., Bunk and Magley, 2013). We asked hospitality workers ($N = 257$) about their experience of workplace mistreatment, their negative affective reactions, and their affective commitment, turnover intentions, and retaliation. We then conducted a structural equation mediation model in which mistreatment strength as measured by frequency, intensity, and intentionality predicted work-related outcomes. We further assessed target negative affective reactions as a mediating mechanism linking mistreatment strength to these work-related outcomes. Our findings suggest that the relationships between mistreatment strength and affective commitment and turnover intentions (but not retaliation) could be partially explained by target negative affective reactions. Implications for research and practice, limitations, and suggestions for future research will be discussed.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101295 - Printed Poster

In the Age of Opinions: Understanding How Signaled Trust can Mitigate Unethical Workplace Behaviour via Reputational Concerns

Main Presenting Author: Belfiore, Caitlin C

Additional Author: Hillebrandt, Annika

Abstract: Although the business ethics literature has seen much interest in identifying ways to mitigate unethical workplace behaviour, such behaviour remains very common. The present research aimed to address this issue by examining how organizational leaders can reduce unethical workplace behaviour by expressing trust in employees. Drawing on socio-cognitive theoretical perspectives, we propose that signalling trust to an employee can prompt reputational concerns in that individual (i.e., concerns about maintaining their moral reputation), which in turn reduces unethical behaviour. We further propose that this effect is moderated by moral identity. Studies 1a and 1b provided support for the proposed interaction between signaled trust and moral identity across two samples of full-time employees ($N = 120$ and $N = 204$). Study 2 (a 2-wave field study) aims to replicate and extend these findings by examining unethical workplace behaviour as a downstream behavioural outcome. Theoretically, our research facilitates the integration of the trust and behavioural ethics literatures.

Moreover, whereas past studies have focused on trust as an outcome of unethical behaviour, we highlight how expressions of trust can predict unethical workplace behaviour. Practically, these insights are important, as they suggest a simple and cost-effective way for leaders to reduce unethical behaviour in organizations.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101187 - Printed Poster

Informational Justice in Bad News Conversations: A Double-Edged Sword?

Main Presenting Author: Carroll, Taylor A

Additional Author: Bobocel, Ramona

Abstract: Bad news is a daily phenomenon in organizations that can have a negative impact on employees attitudes and behaviours. Justice scholars recommend that managers offer timely, detailed, and truthful explanations for bad news (i.e., informational justice) to mitigate damage and promote acceptance. However, how exactly employees experience informational justice in bad news conversations has yet to be explored, as previous research has mainly studied informational justice in the context of organization-wide changes. We propose that informational justice in bad news conversations allows employees to gain clarity on the bad news, which will make them less likely to blame their organization and more likely to blame themselves. Such blame attributions will generate opposing indirect effects on employees' withdrawal reactions – rendering informational justice a double-edged sword. We test our predictions with two correlational field studies where employees were asked to self-report on a recent bad news conversation at work. Results revealed that informational justice was negatively associated with withdrawal via bad news clarity and organization-blame, respectively. Importantly, informational justice was also positively associated with withdrawal via self-blame. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed at the conference.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101316 - Printed Poster

Investigating the Role of Email Elements in Shaping Initial Impressions in Higher Education Email Communications

Main Presenting Author: Sabourin, Janessa

Co-Presenting Authors: Koudinova, Gray; Courtice, Erin Leigh

Additional Author: Boutet, Isabelle

Abstract: THERE IS A LACK OF NON-VERBAL CUES IN TECHNOLOGY-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION (E.G., EMAILS). SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING THEORY POSITS THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF THESE NON-VERBAL CUES, USERS ATTEND TO OTHER CUES TO FORM IMPRESSIONS OF SENDERS' PERSONALITY TRAITS. WHILE THE THEORY DOES NOT SPECIFY WHAT THOSE CUES ARE, OLDER RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT PARALINGUISTIC CUES (E.G., EMOTICONS) INFLUENCE THE IMPRESSIONS OF THE SENDER. OUR GOAL WAS TO INVESTIGATE WHICH EMAIL ELEMENTS INFLUENCE FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF SENDERS. PARTICIPANTS (N = 189) COMPLETED AN ONLINE SURVEY WHERE THEY WERE EXPOSED TO 3 SEPARATE EMAILS, WHICH CONTAINED TWO EMOTIONAL WORDS PAIRED WITH

EITHER EMOJIS, CAPITAL LETTERS, OR NEITHER. HALF OF THE EMAILS INCLUDED FORMALITIES, WHILE THE OTHER HALF DID NOT. AS WELL, EACH EMAIL WAS EITHER SENT FROM A (I) PROFESSOR OR A (II) PEER. PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF THE EMAIL SENDER IN THEIR OWN WORDS. CONTENT ANALYSES ARE ONGOING TO EXAMINE HOW THESE MANIPULATIONS INFLUENCE PARTICIPANTS' SPONTANEOUS IMPRESSIONS. WE CODED RESPONSES BASED ON PERSONALITY ATTRIBUTES AND SOCIAL IDENTITY CHARACTERISTICS (E.G., GENDER, AGE). OUR FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT RECEIVERS UTILIZE PARALINGUISTIC CUES TO EXTRACT INFORMATION ABOUT SENDERS' PERSONALITY AND IDENTITY. THIS STUDY WILL PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON HOW USERS CAN TAILOR THEIR EMAILS TO FOSTER POSITIVE FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101272 - Printed Poster

Knowledge and Awareness of Indigenous Issues in the Workplace: Results of the 2023 Waterloo Region Matters Survey

Main Presenting Author: Dewar, Danielle

Co-Presenting Author: Adair, Wendi L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Call to Action 92 urges Canada's corporate sector to create a framework aligning with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. METHODS: Five hundred individuals completed the 2023 Waterloo Region Matters Survey covering various topics, including seven questions addressing the knowledge and awareness of Indigenous issues in the workplace (outlined in Call to Action 92.) RESULTS: Findings show that many employers are either unaware or are not addressing the call to action, as only half of the participants are aware of it. Despite this, the majority agree with and want a response to it. Most agree that Ontario employers should provide education on the history of Indigenous peoples, along with skills-based training in anti-racism and conflict resolution reflecting Indigenous worldviews. Most agree that the government should fund programs promoting awareness of post-secondary and career options for Indigenous youth. CONCLUSION: Despite being introduced in 2015, Call to Action 92 has received minimal attention. Nonetheless, most participants agree that both the government and employers must act. IMPACT: By implementing the principles of Call to Action 92, including the necessary education and training, the corporate sector can create a more inclusive workplace for Indigenous employees.

Section: Indigenous Peoples' Psychology

Session ID: 101340 - Printed Poster

Leader Self-Efficacy, Impostorism, and Burnout: The Enhancing Role of Remote Work

Main Presenting Author: Ortynsky, Mikaila

Additional Authors: Walsh, Megan ; Carleton, Erica

Abstract: Leader impostorism has received substantial attention in popular culture. Referred to as a phenomenon where a person perceives the role they occupy is beyond their capabilities and puts them

at exposure as a “fake,” impostorism is considered to be detrimental to mental health and well-being given individuals constant fear of being exposed. However, there is limited research examining this phenomenon. The purpose of this study was to investigate the mediating effects of impostorism on leader self-efficacy and burnout. As impostorism typically stems from an individual’s stable traits, we were curious to investigate if situational factors, like remote work, would act as a boundary condition. Remote work contexts differ significantly for leaders as it eliminates in-person communication and rapport building, which is not necessarily replaced by online interactions. To investigate this, we conducted an online three-point time-lagged survey of leaders ($n=468$) from Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States who responded to questions about their well-being and leadership behaviours. Regression analyses indicated that leader self-efficacy was negatively associated with burnout via a leader’s feelings of impostorism. Moderated-mediation results revealed that in cases where leaders were working more remotely, the indirect relationship between leader self-efficacy and burnout via impostorism was strengthened. Findings from this study speak to the importance of leadership development in organizations to ensure leader’s confidence is fostered in various types of work environments.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99373 - Printed Poster

Leadership in Crisis: To direct or to empower?

Main Presenting Author: Stewart, Jacob

Co-Presenting Authors: Woodley, Hayden; McLarnon, Matthew

Abstract: Times of crisis can be testing for leaders, like during COVID-19, therefore it is important to examine how different forms of leadership are related to effectiveness during a crisis. Historically, directive leadership has been viewed as being ineffective, causing research to focus on other leadership styles (e.g., empowering leadership); however, we argue that during a crisis, followers value receiving direction to reduce the stress of ambiguity. Thus, this study examined whether - during a crisis - employees preferred directive or empowering leadership. Participants, 464 employees from Prolific, reported on their leader’s directive and empowering leadership, and the leader’s effectiveness during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results demonstrated that both directive and empowering leadership styles were positively related to leader effectiveness; however, a Steiger’s z -test that compared the strength of the correlations and relative weights analysis demonstrated that directive leadership had a significantly stronger relation with effectiveness than empowering leadership. Even further, mediation analysis revealed that the relation between empowering leadership and effectiveness was mediated by directive leadership. These results demonstrate the key role of directive leadership during a time of crisis.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101639 - Printed Poster

Managerial Flexibility and Employee Role Performance: The Role of Employee Thriving and Agility at Work

Main Presenting Author: Bernier, Lisa-Marie

Additional Authors: Benabdallah, Leila ; Daljeet, Kabir N; Grenier, Simon

Abstract: Recent research on management and leadership has emphasized on the growing complexity and accelerating pace of change happening in organizations. In times of crisis, the role of managers becomes crucial; both to ensure workers' well-being and work execution. Although managerial flexibility is often related to both team and organizational adaptability, research has only recently started to investigate its impact on employees' functioning. We collected data from 366 participants online via Mturk to examine the influence of perceived managerial flexibility on employees' performance during a crisis context. We developed and tested a first-stage moderated mediation model. Results led us to identify employee's agility as a significant mediator of the relationship between manager's perceived flexibility and employee's role performance. Thriving at work is identified as a personal resource that significantly moderates the relationship between perceived managerial flexibility and employee's agility. Overall, our findings contribute to the literature by supporting the relationship between flexible management and employees' performance in times of crisis. The theoretical and practical implications of this work will be discussed.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100737 - Printed Poster

Morality and Misconduct: How employees respond to leader behaviour amidst organizational transgressions

Main Presenting Author: Herrewynen, Megan R. V.

Additional Authors: Belfiore, Caitlin C.; Hillebrandt, Annika; Bobocel, D. Ramona

Abstract: From polluting the environment to underpaying overseas workers, organizations commonly violate moral standards. To date, the literature has focused on the consequences of such transgressions for organizations (e.g., damaged reputations). In contrast, scholars have a poor understanding of how employees react to transgressions committed by their own organization and how their reactions are shaped by the actions of organizational leaders. Drawing on theories of moral disengagement and ethical leadership, we propose that organizational transgressions can negatively affect employee attitudes (e.g., commitment). We further propose that these relationships can be exacerbated by leaders' attempts to justify the organization's misconduct, particularly when employees strongly value morality. Our project comprises two stages: In Stage 1, which is now complete, we developed and validated original materials (e.g., ecologically valid vignettes) and measures. In Stage 2 (in progress), we test our hypotheses in samples of full-time employees. Theoretically, our research advances the field's understanding of the impact of organizational transgressions on employees and highlights the role of leadership in this process. Practically, these insights are important for the development of interventions aimed at mitigating the potentially harmful impact of organizational transgressions on employees.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99647 - Printed Poster

Perfectionism in the Context of Team Academic Performance: The Mediating Role of Interpersonal Team Processes

Main Presenting Author: Young, Charlotte E.

Additional Authors: Gill, Harjinder ; Vreeker-Williamson, Emma

Abstract: Prior research has demonstrated that perfectionism impacts team performance in sports, but much less is known about how this trait affects team performance in academia and the workplace (Freire et al., 2022; Hill et al., 2014). Adopting a multi-dimensional model of perfectionism, we investigated the relationships between perfectionistic strivings, perfectionistic concerns, and interpersonal team processes in the academic context. Specifically, we examined whether interpersonal team processes act as a mediator in the relationship between the two dimensions of perfectionism and team performance. Twenty-four teams ($N = 61$) from an undergraduate psychology course responded to three online surveys over the course of 10 weeks. Team performance was assessed based on team assignment grades. Although the analyses were underpowered due to the small sample size, the results suggest that participants high in perfectionistic strivings and perfectionistic concerns are more likely to engage in interpersonal team processes. Consequently, the findings of our study may serve as an impetus for additional research to clarify the impact of perfectionism and interpersonal team processes on team performance.

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Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101447 - Printed Poster

Student Evaluations of Teaching Mostly Measure Customer Satisfaction among University Students: Further Evidence from a Policy Capturing Design

Main Presenting Author: Xing, Iris

Additional Authors: Michela, John L; Bobocel, Ramona B

Abstract: Universities commonly use student evaluations of teaching (SET) to assess instructional performance. However, SET are biased by non-instructional factors both instructor-related (e.g., gender) and course-related (e.g., course topic); moreover, students' ratings are not correlated with student learning. Thus, some writers suggest SET measure customer satisfaction. This suggestion was tested and supported in the present study. Our policy capturing design allows, at the individual respondent level, quantification of course ratings' association with favorability of satisfying course conditions such as high course marks or pleasant classrooms. Consistent with the consumerist perspective, course ratings varied with such conditions, in significantly different ways among respondents. Cluster analysis bolstered the consumerist interpretation, as a limited number of profiles of consumer preferences emerged (as in studies of conventional consumer segmentation). The findings overall imply that universities should reconsider the meaning and proper use of SET. On the one hand, SET promote student voice that can inform university- and instructor-level initiatives for teaching improvement. On the other hand, reliance on SET for personnel decisions violates organizational justice when these ratings vary with instructors' social group membership or other factors outside instructors' control.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99303 - Printed Poster

The Dark Triad: Unethical for the fun of it?

Main Presenting Author: Carver, Sarah J

Co-Presenting Author: Woodley, Hayden

Abstract: Understanding the antecedents of (un)ethical business decisions and behaviours is of particular importance to researchers and employers alike. Previous research has linked the Dark Triad traits of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy to unethical actions in the workplace. Specifically, previous findings illustrate that Dark Triad traits are positively related to both risk-taking behaviours (Crysel et al., 2013) and Counterproductive Workplace Behaviours (CWB; Junça-Silva and Silva, 2022), and negatively related to Organizational Citizenship Behaviours (OCB; Webster and Smith, 2018). Previous empirical tests of these relations tend to utilize a cognitive perspective (e.g., moral foundations; Karandikar et al., 2019); however, we were interested in viewing this process through an affective lens as we speculated individuals high in Dark Triad traits would feel an increased “thrill” (i.e., sensation seeking) from engaging in more unethical decisions and behaviours. Measures of the Dark Triad traits, sensation seeking, ethical decision-making, OCBs, and CWBs were administered to a sample of working individuals ($N = 220$) recruited through the MTurk platform. All three Dark Triad traits were negatively related to ethical decision-making and OCBs; however, they were positively related to CWBs. Further, these relations were partially mediated by sensation-seeking.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101609 - Printed Poster

The impact of frequency of change on employee psychological distress: The mediating role of perceived self-efficacy in managing change and organizational trust

Main Presenting Author: St-Jacques, Chloé

Additional Author: Mathieu, Cynthia

Abstract: Abstract Justification: Workplace changes, such as reorganizations, restructuring, or downsizing, have become commonplace in the modern work environment. However, the impact of change frequency on the psychological well-being of employees remains a critical concern. This study aims to investigate the impact of the frequency of workplace changes on employee psychological distress. Furthermore, the study will test the role of employees' perceived self-efficacy and trust towards their organization as mediators of the impact of frequency of change on psychological distress. Methodology: Self-report questionnaires were completed by 204 employees from a public sector organization. Participants completed measures of frequency of organizational change, trust in their organization, perceived self-efficacy towards managing change and a measure of psychological distress. Data was collected and analyzed using quantitative methods, including correlation analyses, multiple regressions and a parallel mediation. Summary of Analysis: The analysis revealed a significant positive association between the frequency of workplace changes and higher levels of employee psychological distress. Furthermore, results indicated that trust in the organization and employees' sense of self-efficacy in dealing with change both reduced employees' psychological distress. Employees' perception of self-efficacy in dealing with change mediated the impact of frequency of change on psychological distress, while trust in the organization did not. Conclusion: This study provides strong evidence supporting the notion that higher change frequency in the workplace is linked to elevated employee psychological distress. The findings

highlight the importance of managing and mitigating the adverse effects of frequent workplace changes on employees' mental well-being. Helping employees develop a sense of self-efficacy in managing workplace changes might mitigate the negative impact of frequent changes on their psychological distress. Organizations should consider implementing strategies to support employees and create a trusting relationship with employees during periods of change to reduce the potential negative psychological impact. *Recommandations:* *Based on the study's findings, we recommend that organizations:* ** Prioritize employee well-being by providing psychological support and resources to help them develop the skills to manage change to increase their sense of self-efficacy towards change management.* ** Develop clear communication and change management strategies to help employees develop a sense of trust in the organization and, thus, help them cope with and adapt to changes more effectively.* ** Monitor and assess the psychological well-being of employees regularly, implementing interventions as needed.* ** Encourage a culture of openness and transparency within the workplace, where employees can express concerns and provide feedback about changes.* *These recommendations can contribute to creating a healthier and more productive work environment while minimizing the psychological distress associated with frequent workplace changes.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100001 - Printed Poster

The performance Bias: The effect of employee performance history on manager judgements of claim credibility

Main Presenting Author: Barron, Amy H

Additional Author: Bobocel, Ramona

Abstract: Previous research shows that employees' past performance can bias managers' ratings of employees' current performance. However, little research has examined whether employee performance can bias irrelevant judgments. In two online experiments, we examine whether performance information infiltrates managers' judgments of the credibility of a claim of mistreatment. Results showed that both perpetrators and claimants benefit from a performance bias—i.e., claims are seen as less credible when the alleged perpetrator is a high (vs. low) performer, and more credible when the claimant is a high (vs. low) performer. We also found a joint effect such that perpetrator performance had a stronger effect than claimant performance on credibility ratings—namely, although high performing claimants benefit from a victim performance bias, this benefit is afforded to claimants particularly when the alleged perpetrator is a low performer. Our research uncovers an adverse effect associated with the performance bias in the context of the workplace mistreatment.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100837 - Printed Poster

The Teacher Wellness Study: A Systemic Perspective of Teacher Well-Being

Main Presenting Author: Walsh, Kathleen

Abstract: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: The K-12 education system is in crisis as teacher shortages dominate the headlines. While most research has looked at individual (in-person) factors underlying teacher wellness, little is known about teachers' perceptions of wellness. METHODS: This qualitative, two-phased study centers on well-being within a bioecological framework to identify relevant personal

and systemic factors and the interactions of those factors that underlie teacher wellness. Over 50 K-12 teachers have completed an online, open-ended survey, and 8 completed a follow-up interview. **RESULTS:** Thematic analysis was used to elicit emergent themes from both the survey and interview data. Themes included school climate, financial stress, increasing job expectations, lack of school-based resources, administrative support, budget cuts, lack of feeling valued, and dissatisfaction with district and ministry support. **CONCLUSIONS:** Teachers are feeling overworked and undervalued. Due to insufficient resources, teachers are unable to do their jobs. Teachers are telling us that they love to teach; however, the reality is that many are unable to sufficiently due to the lack of support and the ever-increasing complexities and needs of their classrooms. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Identified needs and changes to ensure retention and attraction of teachers for years to come.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99604 - Printed Poster

Thriving Through Change: Exploring the Mediating Role of In-Role Stress and the Moderating Influence of Thriving on Job Satisfaction and Burnout in a Dynamic Workplace

Main Presenting Author: Duteau, Hugo

Co-Presenting Author: Ouellette, Samuel

Additional Authors: Benabdallah, Leila ; Daljeet, Kabir; Grenier, Simon

Abstract: Recent research on management has emphasized the growing complexity and accelerating pace of change happening in organizations. At times, this can have an impact on employee satisfaction and (dis)functioning in the workplace. Individual differences in the extent to which employees successfully navigate these rapid challenges and changes to the workplace can be reflected in the extent to which they are thriving in the workplace. Research has only recently started to investigate employee thriving and its impact on employees' functioning. Consequently, we collected data from 417 participants online via Mturk to examine the influence in-role stress on the relationship between job satisfaction and burnout. Moreover, we tested a first-stage moderated mediation model wherein we examined the potential moderating influence of thriving on the relationship between job satisfaction and in-role stress. Results led us to identify In-role Stress as a significant mediator of the relationship between Job Satisfaction and Burnout. Subsequently, Thriving at Work was identified as a personal resource that significantly moderated the overall mediated relationship, through its influence on the relationship Job Satisfaction and In-Role Stress. Overall, our findings contribute to the literature on employee wellbeing and the theoretical and practical implications of this work will be discussed.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100847 - Printed Poster

Toward Truth and Reconciliation at Work: Understanding Indigenous Employment Experiences and Perceptions of Organizational Support

Main Presenting Author: Grier, Melanie

Co-Presenting Author: Murry, Adam

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVE:* Employment remains a crucial focus of truth and reconciliation with Indigenous people; yet barriers like organizational ignorance of how to support Indigenous employees hinder progress. This pragmatic qualitative investigation responds to these challenges, identifying sources of support for Indigenous post-secondary employees using concepts from organizational psychology. *METHODS:* With a purposive sampling approach, 18 Indigenous staff and faculty in western Canada participated in semi-structured interviews. Inductive and deductive thematic analysis revealed three themes: Stay Factors, Retention Factors, and Leave Factors. *RESULTS:* Participants described direct supports from their institution (e.g., monetary rewards, benefits) and indirect supports (e.g., culturally responsive performance reviews and advancement policies), providing innovative guidance for supportive organizational policies and services. These findings highlight a range of retention factors, offering opportunities for leaders to enhance support for Indigenous employees. *CONCLUSION:* This study contributes theoretically and provides actionable recommendations for supporting Indigenous employees in post-secondary institutions and beyond, allowing organizations to advance tangible progress in truth and reconciliation by better supporting Indigenous employees.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100645 - Printed Poster

What's Leadership Got to Do with It? An Investigation of Leaders' Role in Employee Mental Health

Main Presenting Author: Ortynsky, Mikaila

Additional Authors: Hancock, Amanda ; Dimoff, Jennifer; Arnold, Kara; Bourgeault, Ivy; Kelloway , Kevin

Abstract: Despite increased awareness of employee mental health, implications of leaders' mental health continues to be overlooked in both theory and practice. While the role of leaders' behaviours on employee mental health has been widely studied, little is known about the effects of leaders' own mental health when they must enact mental health support and policies. To understand how leaders support employees' mental health and the organization's endeavour to promote mental well-being, we conducted 27 semi-structured interviews with middle managers and senior leaders as well as three focus groups of CEOs from multinational organizations. Initial thematic analysis indicates that front-line leaders are in a paradox when promoting mental health. While senior leaders note it is the organization's role to provide adequate mental health policies and leaves, it is front-line leaders role to enact those policies and be a support person for employees. Front-line leaders note that the onus of supporting employees struggling with mental health results in a decrease of their own well-being. In addition, front-line leaders felt their organization's policies were inadequate to promote mental health. While leaders may be the enactors of mental health, these findings suggest that a greater contextual analysis of mental health policies should be considered to protect leaders' well-being.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100171 - Printed Poster

When Employees Represent their Company: Co-worker Diversity Ideology Expressions as Indicators of an Organization's Diversity Climate Among Cultural Minorities

Main Presenting Author: Grapes, Allister

Additional Author: Adair, Wendi

Abstract: Diversity climate (DC), or the extent to which an organization is viewed to value the fair treatment and integration of personnel of all backgrounds has implications for a wide variety of workplace outcomes, especially among minority groups. Despite this, practitioners have had little-to-no guidance on how to create or maintain a positive DC, and have called for further investigation into its antecedents. We review current theory and research findings to discuss how work colleagues may be overlooked as an important influencer of workplace DC. We propose a model linking coworkers' expressed attitudes towards multicultural workspaces (expressions of diversity ideologies, including assimilation, colorblindness and pro-multiculturalism) on perceptions of organizational DC for cultural minorities. Companies that express pro-diversity values may be contradicted by employee signalling that is seen as threatening to those with minority identities, thus worsening perceptions of the organization's DC. We encourage novel investigations into how work colleagues may act to shape impressions of an organization's DC, and highlight new targets for practitioners to improve diversity climate interventions.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100886 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Embodied Leadership: The Mind-Body Way as an Antidote to Toxic Workplaces and Overwhelm

Main Presenting Author: Beaulac, Julie

Abstract: NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A DIRE NEED FOR LEADERS WHO ARE AUTHENTIC, COMPASSIONATE, AND CAN CREATE SAFE SPACE FOR DIFFICULT CONVERSATIONS AND DIVERSITY. THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, INFORMATION OVERLOAD, AND DESTABILIZATION OF ECONOMIES AND OUR DAILY LIVES FOLLOWING COVID-19, HAS HEIGHTENED THIS NEED. MANY OF US ARE OVERWHELMED OR EXHAUSTED AND ARE LONGING FOR MORE CONNECTION AND TOUCH, BASIC FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN NEEDS. EMBODIMENT, BRINGING AWARENESS BACK INTO YOUR BODY, IS AN ANTIDOTE TO STRESS AND OVERWHELM. IT IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP. DISEMBODIED LEADERS TEND TO HAVE POORER PERFORMANCE AND DECISION-MAKING, BE LESS INNOVATIVE, AND HAVE MORE DISCONNECTED RELATIONSHIPS. THEY ALSO CREATE THE BREEDING GROUNDS FOR TOXIC WORKPLACES AND BURNOUT. THE MIND-BODY WAY OUTLINES A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO BECOMING A MORE RESILIENT, CONNECTED, AND PURPOSE-DRIVEN LEADER. IT DRAWS ON EVIDENCE-BASED PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL STRATEGIES THAT FACILITATE CONNECTING MORE TO THE BODY'S INTELLIGENCE. WHETHER YOU ARE A MANAGER, DIRECTOR, COACH, PARENT, OR LEADER IN YOUR COMMUNITY, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FOLLOW AN EASY STEP-BY-STEP PATH TO

DEEPENING YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BODY AND BECOMING A MORE EMBODIED LEADER.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 98876 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Working Towards a Critical Psychology

Main Presenting Author: Arfken, Michael

Abstract: Critical psychology interrogates many of the dominant features that define modern society. Given the changing nature of work, it seems appropriate to reflect on the extent to which critical psychological conceptions are in a unique position to interrogate taken for granted assumption surrounding our working lives and the role that these assumptions play in reproducing inequality. Drawing on labour process theory, this paper examines the potentials and pitfalls of a more sustained engagement between critical psychology and work.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100048 - Review Session

Section Featured Speaker Address

"Proud, Brave, and Tough": Women in the Canadian Combat Arms

Main Presenting Author: Waruszynski, Barbara

Abstract: Canadas defence policy, Strong, Secure, Engaged, emphasizes the importance of leveraging Canadas diversity to strengthen the Canadian Armed Forces. Currently, women in the Canadian military are underrepresented across most elements and occupations, especially in the combat arms occupations, including among officers and non-commissioned personnel in combat units such as infantry, armoured corps, artillery, and combat engineering. Research suggests that the benefits associated with the inclusion of women in combat arms occupations include an increase in collective intelligence, operational effectiveness, task cohesion, and diversity (Egnell, 2016; NATO, 2021). This article explores the gender gap in the Canadian combat arms by examining the findings from two recent qualitative studies on the perceptions of women in the Regular Force and Primary Reserve. The authors analyze female military personnels perceptions of women serving in the combat arms, and the ways to increase their inclusion in the military. The key findings reveal the following themes on womens perceptions of women serving in the combat arms: great job for those who want it; challenging environment (e.g., working within a masculinized culture, necessary toughness, the "pink list", being treated differently, and family loyalty); unique challenges faced by women in combat roles (e.g., combat takes a toll on womens mental and physical health); and benefits of womens participation in multinational operations. The discussion highlights the need to increase diversity, equity, and inclusion, promote a culture change that fosters inclusion in the combat arms, and increase operational effectiveness through training and policies.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 101712 - Section Featured Speaker Address

The Facilitators of Positive Work Experiences for Employees Living with Disabilities

Main Presenting Author: Bonaccio, Silvia

Abstract: Dr. Silvia Bonaccio will present her program of research focused on facilitating the access to quality work for people living with physical and mental health disabilities. This area of research has important societal implications because employers continue to overlook people living with disabilities as talented employees. Silvia will present work that touches on critical points in the employment cycle (e.g., recruitment, selection, job design), exploring the theme of inclusion from the perspective of employees, employers, and job developers. Along the way, she will also discuss the importance of the partnered research method, the opportunities and challenges created by multidisciplinary research, and lessons learned in the publication process.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100188 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

AI in The Workplace: Measuring The Influence of Personality Traits and Exposure Level on Threats to Worker Identity

Main Presenting Author: Szilagyi, Andrew R

Additional Author: Morden, Marla

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence has garnered significant global attention, permeating many aspects of daily life, prompting both enthusiasm and concern. There is an urgent need for research investigating the impact of AI on society. Few studies have explored the intersection of tech and AI, and an examination of how AI exposure level impacts worker identities remains largely uncharted. This study utilized a mixed methods approach, including quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, to collect data from participants across Canada, aged 18 and above, who are actively engaged in the workforce. We investigated the relationship between AI exposure, worker identities, and personality traits. We used a Kruskal-Wallace to compare how AI exposure level impacts worker identities and found employees with higher levels of AI exposure reported increased threats to their identity. Moreover, personality traits such as extraversion and openness tended to have more positive attitudes towards AI in the workplace. This study contributes to the urgent need for better understanding of the impact of AI on worker identity, providing insights for how employers can best support workers as the levels of exposure to AI changes, and how personality traits may mediate in this process.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100312 - Snapshot

An Exploration of Ontario Funeral Directors Approach to their Work

Main Presenting Author: Bickle, Korri

Additional Authors: Crozier, Dylan ; Fleury, Krystal

Abstract: Funeral Directors (FDs) play an important role in communities; their work is necessary and difficult, yet, under researched. The limited literature discusses the nature of the work from preparing bodies (Bartlett and Riches, 2007) to providing grief support (Jordan et al., 2018), however there is sparse literature on the firsthand experience of the work and the interpersonal nature of the job. This study aims to explore the experience of FD work and specifically, how FDs conceptualize and approach their work within communities. Semi-structured interviews with FDs in Ontario explored their work experiences and specifically, their philosophy and approach. Thematic analysis of initial findings ($N=3$) suggests that FDs approach their work with empathy, kindness and pride, noting they are there to help their clients, and to provide guidance and comfort. FDs acknowledge the importance of their job for families, emphasizing the importance of preparing the deceased with pride ($n=1$) and getting the funeral just right because there is only one chance ($n=2$). Findings suggest that FD work is multifaceted and that care and comfort ($n=3$), guidance ($n=3$) and empathy for clients ($n=3$), are an important part of their philosophy. Information from the completed study (expected $N=15$) will inform our understanding of FD work as interpersonal as well as technical.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 101016 - Snapshot

Beyond Teams; A Scale for Assessing Organizational Psychological Safety - an Exploratory Factor Analysis Study

Main Presenting Author: Ghadiri, Saba

Additional Authors: Kwantes, Catherine T; Hill, Connor

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Psychological Safety (PS), as defined by Edmondson (1999), is the foundation of a thriving and humane workplace. It is an environment where employees can freely express themselves, ask questions, and admit to mistakes without fear of humiliation or blame. While existing scales predominantly gauge PS at the team level, this study aimed to develop a scale tailored for organizational assessment. *METHOD:* 180 items from different sources, covering a range of attributes and behaviours related to PS were sorted using a Q-sort process (Kwantes et al., 2023). After removing redundant items, 177 employed students responded to 140 items. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted using SAS for Academics and R, employing an oblique rotation (PROMAX) with Principal Axis Factoring (PAF) to examine and compare the underlying factor structures. *RESULTS:* The EFA yielded a concise 25-item scale articulating 5 factors encapsulating the essence of PS in an organizational context: Management Approach, Communication, Authenticity, Employee Discretion, and Positive Affect. *IMPLICATIONS:* This tool empowers organizations to evaluate PS at the organizational level. Using the insights from this process, organizations can formulate strategies and decisions to create a psychologically safe workplace, wherein individuals feel liberated to express their true selves without fear.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100191 - Snapshot

Beyond the Storm: Unearthing Pearls of Wisdom in Healthcare Leadership Strategy After COVID-19

Main Presenting Author: Rose, Iris Y

Additional Authors: Mapa, Joseph ; Darboh, Bri S

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the Canadian healthcare sector, leading to economic, social, and demographic challenges. As the aftermath unfolds, it is imperative to consider the insights gleaned during the pandemic that shape the continuous evolution of healthcare leadership strategy. METHODS: Employing the Arksey and O’Malley (2005) framework, this scoping review aims to address the following research question: What insights does the current literature offer regarding the transformation of healthcare leadership strategy in response to the COVID-19 pandemic? 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: 4018 articles were generated in the initial search and 39 met the final inclusion criteria. Identified themes included: leadership skills related to communication, empathy, humility, and adaptability, as well as a leadership strategy that prioritizes employee wellness and empowerment. CONCLUSION: Effective healthcare leadership is shaped by sociocultural change. IMPACT: The findings will equip organizational psychologists with important areas for growth for healthcare leaders. The results of the current study will inform academic curricula for future healthcare leaders.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101284 - Snapshot

Bullying and psychological health within and outside work: the mediating role of psychological capital

Main Presenting Author: Paquette, Virginie

Additional Author: Trépanier, Sarah-Geneviève

Abstract: *Studies show that between 13% and 19% of Canadian workers are victims of repeated and prolonged negative behaviors at work (Hango and Moyser, 2018) which impair their psychological health (Trépanier et al., 2013). One mechanism suggested to mediate the relationship between bullying and workers’ psychological health is psychological capital, a personal resource that comprises optimism, hope, self-efficacy, and resilience (Avey et al., 2011; Cassidy et al., 2014). Thus, this study examined the mediating effects of psychological capital and its components in the relationship between bullying at work and psychological health inside and outside of work. A cross-sectional study was conducted among a sample of nurses ($n = 215$) who completed a questionnaire assessing the negative behaviors they experienced at work, their psychological capital, their level of burnout at work and their life satisfaction outside of work. Results of a path analysis showed that psychological capital mediated the bullying-psychological health relationship. Psychological capital was negatively related to burnout and positively linked to life satisfaction. Overall, this study reveals the value of psychological capital in relation to bullying and psychological health within and outside work. This study encourages future workplace interventions to facilitate the development of this personal resource.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101115 - Snapshot

Coping with Mental Illness in the Workplace: Experiences of Postsecondary Instructors in Canadian Higher Education Institutions

Main Presenting Author: Zyznomirski, ShaeLynne

Additional Authors: Gelech, Jan ; Bergen, Jake

Abstract: ACROSS CANADA, HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN HEADLINING THEIR COMMITMENT TO EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION (EDI) INITIATIVES FOR EMPLOYEES WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITIES. HOWEVER, STUDIES HIGHLIGHT THAT ONLY A SMALL MINORITY OF POSTSECONDARY INSTRUCTORS (PSIS) LIVING WITH MENTAL ILLNESS UTILIZE CAMPUS EDI SUPPORTS. WE SOUGHT TO UNDERSTAND HOW PSIS COPE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS SYMPTOMS AND CHALLENGES TO SUCCESSFULLY PERFORM WORKPLACE RESPONSIBILITIES. USING INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, WE COLLECTED DATA VIA FOCUS GROUPS INTERVIEWS WITH SIX PSIS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN DIAGNOSED WITH BETWEEN TWO AND SIX PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS. USING THE COPE FRAMEWORK (CARVER ET AL., 1998) SUPPLEMENTED BY STANISLAWSKI'S (2019) COPING CIRCUMPLEX MODEL, WE PRESENT OUR FINDINGS ACCORDING TO EMOTION-FOCUSED, PROBLEM-FOCUSED, AND AVOIDANCE-BASED COPING STRATEGIES. AS PART OF OUR BROADER AIM TO EMPOWER INDIVIDUALS WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS WORKING WITHIN CANADIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, WE CONTRIBUTE INFORMATION ON HOW PSIS LIVING WITH MENTAL ILLNESSES CAN ADAPT TO WORKPLACE CHALLENGES AND SUGGEST WAYS THAT EDI PROGRAMS CAN BETTER SUPPORT INDIVIDUALS WITH DISTINCT DIAGNOSES, OCCUPATIONAL ROLES, AND IDENTITIES.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100504 - Snapshot

Employee suicide: The effect of cause, employer response, and gender on perceptions of organizational brand image and support

Main Presenting Author: Shaw, Jacqueline

Additional Author: Kelloway, Kevin E

Abstract: With an increasing number of workplace fatalities by suicide, perceptions of these incidents are becoming a greater focus for organizations. Employee suicides, while uncommon in the general population, can have devastating effects for an organization's image and the well-being of its workforce, being linked to psychosocial work factors such as workplace bullying, work demands, role conflict, and job insecurity (Niedhammer et al., 2020). The current study examined the effects of work-related suicide on employer brand image and perceived organizational support (POS). 357 respondents were recruited via Prolific to read one of 12 vignettes describing fictional employer responses to suicide using a 2 (Cause: Work-related/Work-unrelated) X 3 (Employer response: Good/Bad/Neutral) X 2 (Gender: Male/Female) design. MANOVA results revealed lower brand image and POS from a work-related cause and a bad or neutral response, with good responses resulting in the highest ratings of brand image and POS. However, a good response did not compensate for a work-related cause. Findings suggest the need for organizations to cement primary prevention

strategies to improve workplace conditions, and to provide more tangible and empathetic supports to those affected if employee suicide occurs to avoid reduction to brand image and POS.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100608 - Snapshot

The mediating role of recuperation strategies: How to reduce negative work-family interference in a high-demand work context ?

Main Presenting Author: Proulx, Felix A.

Additional Author: Trépanier, Sarah-Geneviève

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Contemporary job demands affect work-family balance, impacting well-being and productivity (Ching and Seok, 2018). Some research explores effects beyond work, leading to spillover, a bidirectional transfer of states between work and personal life (Roehling et al., 2003; Weiss and Cropanzano, 1996; Lhuillier, 2006). Mechanisms of challenges on health and functioning are understudied (Kinnunen et al., 2011). Recuperation strategies (detachment, relaxation, control, mastery) outside work plays a crucial role in replenishing depleted resources, contributing to overall well-being (Sonnettag et al., 2017; Meijman and Mulder, 1998). Understanding these mechanisms is vital for grasping how workplace stressors impact employees and emphasizing the importance of recuperation strategies in fostering a healthier work-life balance. METHODS: Expanding on Bennett et al. (2018) meta-analytic study, suggesting that challenge demands (time pressure and high workload) and hindrance demands (role conflict, conflict at work, overload, and stress) relate negatively to recovery experience, this transversal study evaluates how different challenges (job complexity, problem-solving, etc.) and hindrances (role conflict, role ambiguity, etc.) relate to negative work-family interaction through recuperation strategies. RESULTS: Preliminary results suggest that recuperation strategies mediate the relationship between job demands and negative work-family interaction, thus fostering the importance of using a mixture of recuperation strategies outside of work depending on the work stressors involved. IMPACT AND CONCLUSION: These findings offer insights into recuperation strategies mitigating demands spillover into the personal life.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101297 - Snapshot

Thwarted belongingness and empathy's relation with organizational culture change

Main Presenting Author: DeGrandpre, Eloise

Co-Presenting Author: Suurd Ralph, Cindy

Additional Author: Hiller, Emily

Abstract: *After several high-profile cases of senior leaders in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) being accused of sexual and professional misconduct, the CAF has committed to cultural evolution. Past interventions have seen limited success as effective cultural reform relies on attitudinal and behavioural changes from serving members. This study expands the nomological network surrounding attitudes towards culture change in the CAF by investigating how serving military members' sense of belongingness and empathy may impact their support for culture change initiatives. A survey*

assessing participants' sense of thwarted belongingness, empathy, and attitudes towards CAF culture change was administered to students at the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC). Hypothesis testing was conducted using Pearson's correlation and a test of mediation. Based on data from 139 students at RMC, thwarted belongingness was indirectly, negatively associated with support for culture change, through its impact on empathy. The results show that cadets' level of belongingness contributed to their level of empathy, which predicted their support of culture change initiatives. Thus, the CAF may wish to increase members' levels of empathy and belongingness to increase support for culture change initiatives. This study reveals the importance of belongingness and empathy in promoting support for cultural evolution.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 100605 - Snapshot

Transformative Potential of a Reduced 4-Day Workweek: A Case Study in Thunder Bay, Ontario

Main Presenting Author: Barnett, Barbara M

Additional Authors: Franczak, Mikayla ; Wilson, Erin; Stroink, L Mirella

Abstract: THE REDUCED 4-DAY WORKWEEK (4DWW; I.E., SAME PAY WITH REDUCED HOURS) HAS GROWN IN POPULARITY OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. MANY TRIALS HAVE BEGUN TO OCCUR, INCLUDING ONE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION IN THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO, WHO PILOTED A 4DWW IN 2021. THE ORGANIZATION WORKED WITH RESEARCHERS AT LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY TO CONDUCT AN EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THEIR EXPERIENCE. THE RESEARCH TEAM COLLECTED INTERNAL DOCUMENTS, SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUP DATA BEFORE, DURING AND POST-PILOT OVER THE COURSE OF ONE AND A HALF YEARS. TWO INDEPENDENT RATERS REVIEWED AND CODED ALL QUALITATIVE DATA FOR EMERGING THEMES. THEIR ANALYSIS RESULTED IN MANY OUTCOMES, BUT SURPRISINGLY, ALSO POINTED TO DIVERSE AND MEANINGFUL REASONS THE ORGANIZATION'S LEADER AND STAFF DECIDED TO IMPLEMENT A 4DWW. IN PARTICULAR, FOUR CENTRAL THEMES EMERGED: (1) COMPLETING WORK IN LESS TIME; (2) SUPPORTING STAFF'S WELLBEING AND LIVELIHOOD; (3) ADDRESSING INTERSECTING GLOBAL CHALLENGES; AND (4) PROVIDING INSPIRATION. THIS PRESENTATION WILL DISCUSS THE ASPIRATIONAL THEMES AND COMPARE THEM TO PREVIOUSLY RESEARCHED GOALS AND OUTCOMES, INTERNATIONAL MEDIA REPORTS, AND CLAIMS ABOUT THE 4DWW. IMPLICATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS WILL BE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING HOW TO PREPARE EVALUATION TOOLS CONSIDERING THE WIDE ARRAY OF ASPIRATIONS AND POTENTIAL OUTCOMES OF A REDUCED WORKWEEK SCHEDULE.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100647 - Snapshot

Using determination and self-reflection to overcome challenges in veterinary clinical practice: A collaborative narrative inquiry approach

Main Presenting Author: Seale, Chaya K

Additional Authors: Takano, Yoshiyuki ; Jones, Andria; Hoersting, Raquel; Ritter, Caroline

Abstract: *Veterinarians often experience challenging work conditions and interpersonal conflict, which can lead to mental health concerns like burnout, depression, and anxiety. This study explored the experiences of veterinarians who persevered and thrived within their clinical practice. Interviews were conducted with 11 veterinarians and led to narrative reconstructions of their stories that were refined with the input of participants through follow-up interviews and observations. The results suggest that navigating through challenges often involved an extended period of difficulty, although in many cases, the challenge was due to a specific moment. Support from colleagues and mental health practitioners played a significant role, but participants described mental strategies, such as self-reflection and developing an identity beyond their profession, that helped them stay in clinical practice. Participants engaged with the unique challenges of veterinary medicine and were able to describe, through their stories, a variety of strategies they used to persevere. This research was presented to veterinary students who discussed the upcoming challenges of their career and the strengths, skills, and supports that will allow them to flourish. The insights derived from this narrative inquiry have implications for veterinary curriculum and continuing education programs for clinical veterinarians.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100180 - Snapshot

What topics do applicants find helpful in employee reviews? Linking helpful reviews to recruiting outcomes and applicant characteristics.

Main Presenting Author: Morgan, Jenelle A

Additional Authors: Chapman, Derek ; Chow, Chantel; Tran, Emily

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Employees share their experiences on public platforms, such as Glassdoor. As applicants consult these reviews to determine organizations' merits, there is a need to understand this phenomenon beyond the effects of reviews' sentiment examined in the literature. Further, examining the information that applicants prioritize in reviews and the personal characteristics predisposing them to specific informational cues would provide critical insights. The implications of helpful reviews are unclear, so we theoretically link this concept to recruiting outcomes. METHODS: A pilot study is underway to assess different review topics' (e.g., Leadership) and sentiments' (i.e., positive and negative) effects on applicant attraction. In the main study, we will evaluate participants' characteristics and randomly assign them to sentiments, where each review will present a distinct topic. RESULTS: Topics analyzing the corporate environment will significantly affect recruiting outcomes, mainly when negatively discussed. We will explore personal characteristics and anticipate the role of applicant conscientiousness and skills. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: Employees' experiences carry weight in recruiting, and the current study highlights the extent of these effects. We hope these findings bridge the gap between online reviews and recruiting outcomes while informing organizational interventions.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101214 - Snapshot

Workplace Stereotype Threat Among Self-Identifying Minority Members versus Non-Minority Members

Main Presenting Author: Amini, Roya

Co-Presenting Author: Kwantes, Catherine T

Additional Authors: Hill, Connor C; Unis, Sarah

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The literature on stereotype threat (ST) has predominantly been on those with socially recognized minority groups (VanLandingham et al., 2022). Less is known regarding whether ST is also relevant for those without visible minority status. METHODS: Participants were recruited via AMT and asked to self-identify as a minority in their workplace for any criteria they chose. ST was regressed on psychological safety, lack of culture fit, lack of mentoring, exclusion from informal networks and tokenism for those who identified as a minority member ($n = 153$) and those who did not ($n = 153$). RESULTS: Those who self-identified as a minority group member in the workplace had significantly higher ST than those who did not. The predictors of ST accounted for over 50% of the variance in both groups, but psychological safety, lack of culture fit, and tokenism played a key role for minority group members and exclusion from informal networks and tokenism provided independent contributions to the regression equation for non-minority group members. CONCLUSION: Self-perception of minority status for any reason and not just visible minority status affects employee experiences of discrimination. IMPACT: Stereotype Threat may be more pervasive than the literature suggests, and further research into understanding how self-perception of minority group membership relates to it is warranted.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100080 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

From Clinic to Workplace: Supporting worker stay at work and return to work through the identification and understanding of cognitive job demands

Main Presenting Author: Stratis, Madi

Co-Presenting Author: Slot, Tegan

Abstract: *BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Understanding the cognitive, psychological, and physical demands of jobs and tasks is integral to workplace wellbeing programming, with specific importance for worker reintegration (stay-at-work/return-to-work (RTW)) after injury or absence. Use of a comprehensive cognitive demands description (CDD) bridges the gap between clinical care provided by the mental health professional and supportive workplace reintegration. ACTION/IMPACT: The workshop will be led by an Ergonomics Specialist and will provide opportunities for collaborative discussion and knowledge sharing. Learners will leave this workshop with enhanced understanding of how CDDs can be used to ensure a successful RTW after injury or absence. METHODS: Working CDD examples from a large urban police service will be referenced throughout the session to ground practical application of concepts. RESULTS: Results of the integration/use of CDDs for 25 jobs across a large urban police service is explored, with specific focus on effective identification of available modified work tasks to support gradual RTW. CONCLUSIONS: Clinicians are often required to support their patients' RTW after injury/absence. Understanding and interpreting*

cognitive and psychological job demands (often provided by the employer or third party) is an important part of bridging the gap between ongoing clinical care and reintegration.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99295 - Workshop

Symposium

CSIOP Student Symposium: Navigating the Human Experience at Work

Moderator(s): Brown, Jocelyn LK

Abstract: *The 2024 CSIOP symposium highlights 3 unique Industrial-Organizational psychology related research projects from students across the country. Through this symposium, you will learn about three distinct topics that significantly shape employee experiences. This symposium focuses on the human experience at work, a complexity that all I-O psychology researchers and practitioners are familiar with. The first presenter provides qualitative insights about the disclosure process for Canadians with invisible disabilities. The authors aim to identify and understand patterns in deciding to disclose a disability at work. The second presenter applies meaning-making theory to employee experiences of work challenges, revealing through interpretive phenomenological analysis that meaning making, coping skills, and social support are crucial for navigating work struggles. Finally, the last presenter discusses their journey defining vulnerable leadership. Their work provides a strong foundation for future researchers exploring this topic. Collectively, these presentations provide valuable insights for individuals, leaders, and organizations as they navigate the intricacies of the contemporary workplace.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100455, Presenting Papers: 100797, 100828, 100796 - Symposium

An Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis of Challenging Work Experiences: Applying Meaning-Making Theory to the Work Context

Main Presenting Author: Phillips, J. Jane

Co-Presenting Author: Hausdorf, Peter A.

Abstract: *Throughout their lives people process and interpret their experiences as a way of understanding the world, their relationships with others, and themselves. This process is referred to as meaning making. This interpretive process has been found to support coping efforts when individuals experience traumatic life events, however, no research studies have explored it with less traumatic work experiences. As work is a central concept for all working adults, it is likely that meaning making can play a role in how working individuals interpret their work and career experiences. This study applied meaning making theory to the experiences of eight working individuals who struggled with a work or career challenge and were ultimately successful. Interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA) of participant interview data revealed that individuals apply meaning making in these situations in an integrated way along with coping and social support. These results contribute to the ongoing development of meaning making as a construct by demonstrating the need to further integrate social interactions into understanding how individuals make meaning. Results also indicate an opportunity in the workplace to further consider social interactions to support adaptive meaning making in individuals.*

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100797 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100455)

Leading with Heart: The Power and Potential of Vulnerable Leadership

Main Presenting Author: Zur, Elana

Additional Authors: Liang, Lindie ; Brown, Jocelyn LK; Ng, Pearlyn

Abstract: *Background/Theory/Rationale:* Public interest in leader vulnerability is on the rise. While promoted by popular media as a means for building connection and trust, academia has often treated vulnerability as a facet of neuroticism (Brown, 2012; Costa and McCrae, 1992). This disparity between public and scholarly discourse highlights a lack construct clarity. Our research begins to address this tension by establishing a clear definition of the construct. *Methods:* First, to bridge the gap between academia and popular media, we clearly defined vulnerable leadership and its key components. Next, we asked 100 employees open-ended questions about their experiences and perceptions of vulnerable leaders. We grouped qualitative responses into first-order categories and second-order themes, and then aligned the themes with existing theory. Relying on interpersonal trust theory, we categorized responses as either reliance-based or disclosure-based (Nienaber et al., 2015). Additionally, following self-disclosure theory, we classified responses into either business or personal domains (Mangus et al., 2020). *Results:* Consequently, we identified four categories of vulnerable leadership: business-disclosure, business-reliance, personal-disclosure, and personal-reliance. *Conclusions/Action/Impact:* This research contributes to theory development and offers valuable insights for future studies exploring the effects of leader vulnerability.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100828 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100455)

Understanding the Decision to Disclose Invisible Disabilities at Work: A Qualitative Study

Main Presenting Author: Mastrella, Simonne

Additional Authors: Powell, Deborah M; Bonaccio, Silvia; O'Doherty, Kieran

Abstract: *Background:* Millions of employed Canadians have disabilities that are invisible to others, such as chronic pain and mental health conditions (Morris et al., 2018). Due to the non-visible nature of these disabilities, individuals face the complex decision of whether to disclose their disability at work or keep it concealed. These decisions are complex as disclosing can lead to both positive and negative consequences. This study seeks to better understand how individuals with invisible disabilities make disclosure decisions. *Methods:* I conducted 1-hour semi-structured interviews over Microsoft Teams with 30 Canadian residents, where I asked about their experiences disclosing their invisible disability at work. The interviewees were 63% women, 60% White, a mean age of 35.67, and had a range of disabilities. *Results:* As of November 2023, I have completed the interviews and have begun analyzing the data with reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2019). With this analysis, I aim to identify patterns in how individuals disclose invisible disabilities at work and provide a theoretically informed interpretation of them. *Impact:* A better understanding of the disclosure decision-making process can help organizations create environments that maximize disclosure benefits while minimizing the costs, which can advantage both individuals with invisible disabilities and organizations.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100796 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100455)

Leadership and Health

Moderator(s): Kelloway, E Kevin

Abstract: There is growing recognition that leadership in organizations has a pervasive effect on employee health. More recently, this focus has been extended by recognizing that leaders themselves are employees and that their health matters for both organizational and individual wellbeing. The three papers comprising this symposium address various aspects of the connections between leadership and health. Rex et al. (Presenter Nick Turner) evaluate competing mechanisms through which Transformational Leadership affects employee well-being and suggest that transformational leadership improves perceptions of the work environment which results in improved health. Gulseren et al (Presenter Duygy Gulseren) Present the development of a new measure of inconsistent leadership with implications for employee health. Scanlon and Barling (Presenter Michaela Scanlon) examine the role of mental health stigma directed toward leaders showing that such stigma has consequences for employee motivation and wellbeing. Together these papers demonstrate the myriad of ways that organizational leadership and employee health are inter-connected.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 99837, Presenting Papers: 100896, 100897, 100890 - Symposium

Assessing Inconsistent Leadership: Developing and Validating a New Scale

Abstract: ABSTRACT: BACKGROUND/RATIONALE: Inconsistent leadership (IL) has emerged as an important and potentially destructive form of leadership with substantial implications for employee well-being. To date, IL has been operationalized through inference whereby IL is represented by the interaction of different leadership styles. In 3 studies, we report on the development and validation of a new IL scale. METHODS: Study 1 surveyed 310 Prolific users with full-time jobs and direct supervisors using the new IL scale. Study 2 (N=300) will use the same method. Study 3 (N=800) will be a three-way longitudinal study. RESULTS: Confirmatory factor analysis of the Study 1 data supported the existence of the 2 hypothesized factors. It also supported strong measurement invariance of the scale across male and female respondents. Results of Studies 2 (confirmatory factor analysis and validity) and 3 (test of incremental validity) will be ready for the conference.

CONCLUSIONS: IL is a fruitful research area with strong implications for theory and practice. To move this research area forward in an organized and informed manner, we proposed and found empirical support for a two-factor scale of IL. ACTION/IMPACT: The results of this study will enable future empirical research on IL and its relationship with employee health. It will also allow organizations to identify and assess IL in the workplace.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100896 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99837)

Bottom-Up Stigma Towards Leaders: Consequences for Followers and the Effects of Different Signals

Main Presenting Author: Scanlon, Michaela

Abstract: We draw from social cognitive stigma and role congruity theories to understand whether and how followers' "bottom-up" mental illness stigma toward leaders affects their own work

motivation and performance. In addition, we explore the role of gender and different mental illness signals. To test our model, we recruited 489 full-time employees and randomly assigned them to read vignettes presenting a male or female leader experiencing either major depressive disorder (MDD), substance use disorder (SUD), hypertension, or no mental illness – manipulated through either a diagnosis (i.e., label) or description of behaviors. Participants then rated perceived leaders' competence, their anticipated motivation and performance, and wrote a response to an e-mail from the leader asking for extra help, which was used to measure negativity. Results partially supported our model. Leaders' mental illness behaviors negatively affected performance and motivation, and positively affected negativity, through perceived leader competence. Contrary to what we predicted, the results for MDD behaviors were more negative for male leaders than female leaders, while there was no difference across gender for SUD. Results for hypertension behavior and mental illness labelling were insignificant. These findings further demonstrates that stigma is not unidirectional, illuminating the importance of stigma interventions that target all organizational levels. We also extend role congruity theory to go beyond gender and include mental illness. Finally, we show that, in this context, behaviors may be a stronger signal than labels.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100897 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99837)

Creating a more civil retail workplace the R.I.G.H.T. way

Main Presenting Author: Kelloway, E. Kevin

Additional Authors: Mullen, Jane ; Gilbert, Stephanie ; Dimoff, Jennifer

Abstract: How to decrease workplace incivility is a question of considerable practical import. Walsh et al. (2012) suggested [a] that organizational norms play an important role in predicting incivility and that [b] leaders' behaviors, in turn, predicted organizational incivility norms (Walsh et al., 2018). We extend this hypothesized mediational process in two ways: 1. We use a data from a three-wave longitudinal design ($N=180$) allowing us to control for baseline levels and 2. We extend the model to the case of customer incivility – a prevalent stressor in retail environments. We find that when leaders engage in the R.I.G.H.T. (Kelloway et al., 2017; Gulseren et al., 2023) leadership behaviors, employees perceive a higher level of workplace civility norms. In turn, workplace civility norms were associated with decreased customer incivility and the indirect effect (or RIGHT leadership on customer incivility through civility norms) was also significant. Theoretic and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100890 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99837)

Using Survey Data to Support the Reconstitution of the Canadian Armed Forces

Moderator(s): Gottschall, Shannon

Abstract: Background/rationale: The reconstitution of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) has been identified as a top priority for the organization. Efforts to increase the size of the military through greater recruitment and retention can be informed by psychological research. This symposium offers three unique examples where survey data have been used to examine research questions that have implications for the reconstitution of the CAF. Methods/results: First, the results of psychometric and person-centered analyses with responses to the Reason for Joining Scale will be presented,

highlighting the complexity of what motivates individuals to join the CAF. Then the results of quantitative and qualitative analyses of survey data on CAF members' experiences with postings away from their immediate families will be presented. These findings provide novel insights into this type of posting for military members, which may inform retention efforts. The final presentation focuses on the results of regression analyses examining predictors of morale, specifically awareness of mental/social wellness programs and perceived organizational support. These findings may help to identify ways to boost morale and ultimately retain CAF members. Conclusions/impact: Together, these three studies offer new findings that may help to recruit and retain members and support reconstitution efforts in the CAF.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 100536, Presenting Papers: 100542, 100544, 100540 - Symposium

Exploring the Imposed Restriction Experience in the Canadian Armed Forces: Insights from the 2022 'Your Say Survey'

Main Presenting Author: Van Veen, William

Additional Author: Daugherty, Carina

Abstract: The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) conducts the annual large-scale 'Your Say Survey,' investigating the perspectives and experiences of CAF members on a range of personnel-related topics. This presentation synthesizes findings from a subset of the 2022 survey focused on members that are posted to a new geographic location and elect not to move their immediate families, which is known as Imposed Restriction (IR). IR is intended to be a short-term solution to help offset disruptions to the military family and increase retention by providing temporary support. The discussed survey portion assesses the prevalence of IR ($N = 82$), and investigates the frequency of familial visits during, reasons for, and satisfaction with, IR. Overall, the most influential reasons for members requesting IR were spouse/partner employment (82.4%), stability in family life (73.6%) and availability of adequate housing (70.8%). Satisfaction with IR benefits reached a low in 2013 (8.7%) and then began to gradually improve, with the 2022 survey reporting 26.8%. A thematic analysis of open-ended responses sheds further light on key themes relating to family, housing, career, funding/services, and education/health concerns. By examining the IR experiences of CAF service members, this study offers insights into a relatively unique facet of military life which can inform reconstitution efforts.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 100542 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100536)

Morale in the Royal Canadian Navy: Exploring Associations with Mental/Social Wellness Program Awareness and Perceived Organizational Support

Main Presenting Author: Gottschall, Shannon

Additional Author: Therrien, Megan

Abstract: Background/rationale: Research and evaluations of health promotion programs often focus on behaviour changes and health outcomes for participants. The current study explores the impact that simple awareness of these programs may have on morale among military members, mediated by perceptions of greater support from the organization. Methods: An electronic survey was administered to a stratified random sample of 930 Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) members. Linear regressions

examined associations between awareness of the availability of three health promotion programs targeting mental/social wellness, perceived organizational support, and morale. The data were weighted to the population for analysis. Results: Program awareness was significantly associated with perceived organizational support and morale, and organizational support was correlated with morale. Multiple regression results showed that the strength of associations between program awareness and morale was reduced when accounting for perceived organizational support, indicating mediation. Conclusions/impact: Aside from the potential health benefits of participation in mental/social wellness programs, awareness of these programs may increase members' morale, mediated by perceptions of greater organizational support. These results provide additional evidence of the value of these programs to military members and organizations.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 100544 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100536)

Why do people join the military? A psychometric and person-centred investigation

Main Presenting Author: Gareau, Alexandre

Additional Author: Otis, Nancy

*Abstract: Increasing the size of the Canadian Army Forces (CAF) has been identified as one of the most pressing needs for CAF Reconstitution (Department of National Defence, 2022). The Reason for Joining Scale (RJS) has implications for this important endeavour. Earlier research on the RJS factorial structure (Otis and Chiasson, 2019) proposed three factors based on Woodruff et al.'s (2018) theoretical proposition. However, several cross-loadings were found. This study thus attempted to address the cross-loading issues by using exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) and proposing five factors: Personal growth, Sense of duty, Desire to explore, Career advancement, and Family/friend influence. ESEM measurement invariance revealed that the RJS was invariant across gender and yielded adequate fit. Factor scores were then extracted to perform multigroup similarity latent profile analysis (*m*-LPA). Results of the *m*-LPA revealed seven profiles were similar across men and women. However, the number of individuals in each profile differed by gender. Specifically, the profile characterized by high levels of Sense of duty and Personal growth was more prevalent among men than women. Overall, it was found that the underlying reasons individuals might hold for joining the military are in complex interactions with one another and are best understood through the use of person-centered analysis.*

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 100540 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100536)

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

A Content Analysis of Intimate Scenes in 120 Popular College Romance Novels

Main Presenting Author: Maki, Samantha M.

Additional Authors: Lefebvre, Taylor G. Y.; Getz, Nicole; Cioe, D. Jan

Abstract: *Background:* Romance novels are increasing in popularity with one quarter of readers between 18 and 29 years old. It is important to understand how these romance novels depict sexual encounters as sexual scripts depicted in the media (e.g., pornography) are likely internalized by young consumers. *Methods:* We will analyze 120 popular college romance novels to understand the sexual acts and scripts presented to readers. Novels were selected based on the category, year published, and type of novel. *Results:* Of the intimate scenes involving genital stimulation ($N = 295$), women orgasmed 74% and men orgasmed 65% of the time—penile-vaginal penetration (PvP) elicited orgasms most often for both men (72%) and women (58%). Manual clitoral stimulation, fingering, cunnilingus, and PvP each increased the odds of an orgasm occurring for women and a hand job, fellatio, and PvP each increased the odds of orgasms occurring for men. Multiple orgasms occurred in 17% of the scenes for women and simultaneous orgasms (i.e., both character orgasm at the same time) took place in nearly 50% of the scenes. *Conclusions:* The preliminary results of this project are somewhat consistent with previous research on novels, but somewhat inconsistent with real-life. *Impact:* Results of this study help provide further insight into the prominent sexual depictions consumed by young readers of college romance novels.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100738 - 12-Minute Talk

A woman's gambit: A story of risk and the impact of ambition on women in academia

Main Presenting Author: Rambelo, Mirana

Co-Presenting Author: Knight, Sommer

Additional Authors: Gran-Ruaz, Sophia ; Xerakias, Ria; Sylvestre, John

Abstract: The understudied concept of ambition is commonly centered in hegemonic masculinity and lacking multi-dimensionality. To explore ambition from a female lens, this study investigated the impact of ambition on the lives of women in academia. Fifteen Canadian graduate women who are proficient in English were recruited using convenience sampling. One-on-one semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore participants' internal and external perceptions of ambition and its impact on their lives. Using an inductive and iterative approach, the findings illustrated the positive and negative implications of ambition on women in various life domains. While most women

reported receiving some support in their ambitious endeavours, a large portion shared experiences of judgement for (de-)prioritizing family-building and being subjected to different standards due to gender and/or race. Many felt positively about achieving their goals and helping others, but more also recounted the lack of balance leading to poor health outcomes and feelings of disappointment and shame in pursuing their ambitions. Overall, ambition is a social risk many women take towards their aspirations. Beyond research and policy, the study points to the larger, ongoing social struggles women experience in combating sexism and other systems of oppression that impact their lives and ability to practice ambition.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100770 - 12-Minute Talk

Adolescent Girls' First Experiences with Stranger Sexual Harassment Online

Main Presenting Author: Salerno-Ferraro, Alisha C

Co-Presenting Author: Erentzen, Caroline

Additional Author: Schuller, Regina

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Online stranger harassment has become a pervasive issue in the digital age, characterized by unsolicited contact that is sexual in nature. The present research explored women's first experiences with online stranger harassment, in order to gain insight into how early these experiences begin, where they are happening, and the nature of these experiences. METHODS: Employing a qualitative research design, we asked a sample of young women (N = 401) to recount the first time they experienced online sexual harassment perpetrated by a stranger. Qualitative analyses were then conducted on the responses to determine the age of the first encounter, the location where it occurred, as well as the content/nature of these experiences. RESULTS: Most participants reported early and regular experiences with unwanted sexual communication from men who were strangers. Most respondents were teenagers at the time of their first experience, and more than 10% were under the age of 12. Thematic analyses of the responses revealed several common themes regarding the nature of these first experiences. The perpetrator was often an older man, and they were often sent penis-related graphic content (e.g., videos of masturbation, "dick pics"). CONCLUSIONS: Online sexual harassment of girls begins when they are quite young and is pervasive. It is experienced in an aversive and unpleasant way that creates discomfort around sexual development. ACTION/IMPACT: With the increasing prevalence of digital spaces as primary arenas for social interaction, understanding the initial encounters women have with online stranger harassment is crucial for crafting effective intervention strategies and fostering safer virtual environments. Further research should address the effects of male-perpetrated sexual communication in an online context and the longer-term consequences on adolescent girls.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100204 - 12-Minute Talk

Development and validation of the Machiavellian Adjective Scale.

Main Presenting Author: Mungall, Luke Ryan

Co-Presenting Authors: Blais, Julie; Pruyers, Scott

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Machiavellianism is the tendency to pursue self-interested goals through strategic and planful interpersonal manipulation. Machiavellianism predicts long-term deception and

workplace deviance, but debate surrounds the measurement of Machiavellianism. Most measures do not align with theoretical conceptualizations and are redundant with psychopathy. A lexical approach may resolve these issues, since many adjectives are descriptors of strategic and planful interpersonal manipulation (e.g., scheming, calculating). To capture the lexical markers of Machiavellianism, we develop and validate the Machiavellian Adjective Scale (MAS) in three studies. METHODS: In Study 1, we conduct a conceptual analysis of Machiavellianism and create an initial item pool. In Study 2, we evaluate the content of the pool through expert ratings. In Study 3, participants complete a revised scale along with measures of Machiavellianism and psychopathy. Study 3 evaluates the structural, convergent, and discriminant validity of the MAS. RESULTS: We identified seven domains and 70 items in Study 1. Data analysis for Study 2 is underway. Data collection for Study 3 concludes in February 2024. CONCLUSIONS: The present work will clarify the measurement and structure of Machiavellianism. IMPACT: Future work using the MAS will examine the social-cognitive mechanisms of manipulative personality traits.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99549 - 12-Minute Talk

Glass ceilings and panoramic windows: The expansion of "ambition" as a construct from women in academia's lens

Main Presenting Author: Xerakias, Ria

Co-Presenting Author: Gran-Ruaz, Sophia

Additional Authors: Knight, Sommer ; Rambelo, Mirana; Sylvestre, John

Abstract: "Ambition" as a construct has typically been defined uni-dimensionally, centered on a masculine hegemony. We aimed to expand the definition of ambition from the lens of women in academia. Convenience sampling was used to recruit participants. Eligibility included: self-identifies as a woman, is/was enrolled in a Canadian academic institution at the graduate level and is English proficient. Semi-structured interviews were conducted ($n = 15$), with questions related to how participants characterize ambition in others and themselves. Data analysis was inductive and iterative. Results demonstrated that women's definition of ambition was shifting and expanding past the traditional definition, with a greater emphasis on community and intrinsic rewards. Traditional traits of being goal-oriented, a hard worker, and a desire for more were described, but also helping others, seeking personal growth, resilience, and leading well-balanced lives emerged. Further, there was a divide in participants who associated ambition with work/education exclusively, and those who saw it more broadly. Future research should consider gendered meanings of ambition and its influence across life domains including work, school, relationships, health, and community. This topic is important as women begin to self-identify as ambitious and gradually expand it to fit their narratives and struggles.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 99244 - 12-Minute Talk

How Men and Women Interpret Acts of Stranger Sexual Harassment Online

Main Presenting Author: Erentzen, Caroline A

Co-Presenting Author: Salerno, Alisha C

Additional Authors: Makarnaci, Ayse ; Cusimano, Bianca

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Online stranger sexual harassment is a modern-day adaptation of street level harassment, which includes unsolicited nude images, pornographic photos, nude selfies, and “dick pics.” Although this behaviour is prevalent among younger adults, little is known about how men and women interpret these behaviours and their intended effects. METHODS: Male and female participants were presented with a series of scenarios depicting instances of men sending sexual comments and images to a woman they did not know. Participants reported why they thought the man sent the message and its likely effect on the female recipient. Open ended responses were subjected to a thematic analysis and the presence of these themes was compared between male and female participants. RESULTS: Participants of both genders attributed the man’s motivations to sexual arousal and hope of reciprocation. Compared to women, men were more likely to think the recipient would have a positive emotional reaction, feel intrigued, or engage in self-blame and regret their online presence. Men were also more likely to think the sender intended to exert dominance and harm toward the recipient. CONCLUSIONS: This research demonstrates that men and women may have a different understanding of the motivations and consequences of stranger-perpetrated sexual communication. ACTION/IMPACT: Future research on the disconnect between men and women is warranted as well as potential educational interventions on the impact of stranger harassment.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99914 - 12-Minute Talk

In Pursuit of the Good Life: Masculinity and Reintegration

Main Presenting Author: Stevenson, Alia

Abstract: *Reintegration remains a critical yet understudied area of correctional research (Wright et al., 2013). The following studies adopt a new approach to reintegration research by utilizing the Good Lives Model (GLM; Ward and Stewart, 2003) and masculinity to understand barriers faced by previously incarcerated men. Literature suggests masculinity and the GLM are not mutually exclusive and that perceptions of masculinity are interwoven with ideas of successful reintegration (Andersen et al., 2020). In Study One, participants complete the Measure of Life Priorities Scale, the Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory-Short Form, and rate their perceived reintegration success. In Study Two, participants complete a semi-structured interview about reintegration experiences, providing context and richness to Study One. Study Three compares masculinity scores and prioritization of goods between previously incarcerated men and male undergraduates. Results indicate that certain tenets of masculinity may inhibit and facilitate reintegration success and the achievement of goods. This study identifies positive and problematic conceptions about being a man that can be applied alongside the GLM in reintegrative programming. It is pertinent to investigate the role of gender in re-entry, and how masculinity may impact the achievement of primary goods in the GLM and, in turn, reintegration success.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100414 - 12-Minute Talk

Is Intersectional Invisibility Unique to Privileged Observers?

Main Presenting Author: Erentzen, Caroline A

Additional Authors: Chasteen, Alison L; Gans, Hannah

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: This research explores intersectional invisibility at the nexus of gender, race, and age to determine whether people with multiply marginalized identities will be overlooked and forgotten relative to those with more privilege. Prior research has shown that the contributions of Black women to a group conversation are more likely to be forgotten or misattributed to a white or male conversation partner. This research has relied on primarily White participants, leaving unanswered whether minorities are invisible to each other.* **METHODS:** In Studies 1 and 2, Black and White participants read a conversation between young and old Black and White men and women. Participants were then asked to recall whether they had seen each statement in the conversation and to identify the speaker. Studies 3 and 4 replicated these studies with White and East Asian participants and targets. **RESULTS:** Across all four studies, Black and East Asian targets were recalled less accurately, but only by White participants. Older adult targets were recalled less accurately overall, but age reduced accuracy to a greater extent for Black targets than for White or East Asian targets. **CONCLUSIONS:** Participant identity was an important moderator of intersectional invisibility effects, indicating that marginalized target status may not fully explain prior research findings. **ACTION/IMPACT:** Future research on intersectionality should include diverse participant samples and not rely on White or non-diverse participants. Additional research exploring older adult targets is warranted.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99337 - 12-Minute Talk

Language Gaps and Mainstream Acculturation among Chinese Migrant Couples in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Zhang, Jingyi

Additional Author: Noels, Kimberly

Abstract: *Prior research in family acculturation has predominantly focused on psychological adjustment and sociocultural adaptation in parent-child dyads, overlooking couple dyads and how immigrant spouses mutually influence each other's acculturation process and outcomes. Considering the crucial role of second language proficiency in mainstream acculturation, the present study examined the relationships among immigrants and their perceived partners' English competence, English gaps within couples, life satisfaction, and sociocultural adaptation. Our sample included 212 first-generation Chinese immigrants residing in Canada, who completed a series of questions in laboratory. Employing the Actor-Partner Interdependence Modelling framework, the results of regression analyses showed that both the participants' and their partner's English levels positively predicted the participants' sociocultural adaptation, but not life satisfaction. Furthermore, the interaction term, reflecting the English gaps within couples, was significant, such that the associations between actor's English proficiency and both life satisfaction and sociocultural adaptation tend to be more positive when they perceived their partners' English levels as high compared to when they perceived their partners' English levels as low. In other words, English competence was related to satisfaction with life in Canada when one's spouse was perceived as being relatively competent in English, but this relation was nonexistent if the spouse was perceived as lacking competence. Additionally, our analyses revealed no discernible gender differences. These findings highlight the importance of examining acculturation gaps within couples, and underscore the necessity to better understand how couple dynamics impact individual-level migration outcomes.*

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100045 - 12-Minute Talk

Margaret Anna Münsterberg (1889-1957): Unsung author, poet, and translator

Main Presenting Author: Cohen, Annabel J.

Abstract: Margarete Anna Münsterberg (1899 -1957) was the daughter of the German-American Harvard psychologist, Hugo Münsterberg. Known as her father's biographer, she was also a novelist, poet, translator, and scholar. This review of her life and works from a comprehensive, historical, and psychobiographical perspective, addresses the question of her status as that of either a typical educated woman of her era or a highly gifted and productive intellectual. The study further considers the posthumous influence of Hugo Münsterberg on his family. After her father's untimely death, in 1916, she turned from writing novels to steady work in the archive department at the Boston Public library (BPL). During this time, she continued to translate and to publish, typically on special collections held by the BPL. It is argued that the chilly climate for women's scholarship in the post-wars 20th century, and a larger-than-life, notorious, overshadowing father, coupled with his disrepute in his final years, contributed to dismissal by scholars of Margarete Münsterberg's own genius. In recent decades, respect for women's scholarship has made enormous gains, and the importance of Hugo Münsterberg to scholarship and psychological practice has been positively re-evaluated. It will be concluded that a positive re-evaluation could well extend to the life and works of Margarete Münsterberg.

Section: History, Theory, and Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (HTQ) Section

Session ID: 100266 - 12-Minute Talk

Not Criminally Responsible on account of a Mental Disorder for a homicide: Examining gender differences to identify opportunities for early prevention

Main Presenting Author: Leclair, Marichelle

Co-Presenting Author: Gray, Andrew

Additional Authors: Crocker, Anne ; Luigi, Mimosa; Deveaux, Félicia; Imbeault, Arianne; Beauchamp, Cédric

Abstract: Background/rationale: People with severe mental illness often become disproportionately visible in the media in rare but tragic events, such as when they commit a homicide. There remain gaps in the literature pertaining to the characteristics and clinical trajectories of people found NCRMD for homicide-related offenses. Our study aims to describe the sociodemographic and clinical profiles of people found NCRMD for homicide or an attempted homicide, as well as their past trajectories in terms of justice and mental health services contacts. We also aimed to compare these characteristics and trajectories based on gender. Methods: This study examined the characteristics and clinical trajectories of 98 men and 29 women found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD) for a homicide in Canada using data from Criminal Review Boards and police reports, as well as health administrative databases for a subsample in Québec ($n=51$). We used descriptive analyses to describe the sociodemographic, clinical, and offense-related characteristics of men and women found NCRMD, alongside their service utilization in the 12 months leading up to the homicide. We present the data disaggregated by gender, in accordance with the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines. Results: Three quarters of the sample had no prior criminal justice involvement, and half had contact with mental health services in the year preceding the offense. Victims were usually known to the people found NCRMD for a homicide (83%). Women were more likely to have a mood disorder as primary diagnosis, and less likely to have displayed overt psychotic symptoms at the time of the offense. They were more likely to be found

NCRMD following an event of intrafamilial violence, typically involving their children. Women were more likely to commit a homicide shortly after seeking mental health services, with an average of 18.6 days elapsing since service contact compared to an average of 101.3 days for men. Conclusions: Overall, these findings signal unsuccessful attempts by a subgroup of individuals, particularly women, suffering from severe mental illness to seek timely, appropriate services. Action/impact: Strategies for prevention, including early intervention and services, will be discussed, with a specific focus on family support and proactive, balanced outreach strategy.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99371 - 12-Minute Talk

Peer Teasing and Adjustment in Postsecondary Students: Considering Teasing as a Multifaceted Construct

Main Presenting Author: Andrews, Naomi

Additional Author: Dawes, Molly

Abstract: Despite its ubiquity, PEER TEASING is not well understood, in part due to different conceptualizations (teasing may be for affectionate or aggressive purposes, and/or to indicate romantic interest; e.g., Haugh, 2017). The current study expands upon our prior work validating postsecondary students' perceptions of teasing functions by exploring how differing teasing perceptions relate to adjustment outcomes. Young adults ($N=436$, 17-25 years, 65% female) responded to a perceptions of teasing functions scale (4 items affectionate; 4 items aggressive; 3 items romantic interest; author citation). Participants reported on their self-esteem, social support, anxiety and depressive symptoms, and college adjustment (e.g., Kroenke et al., 2001; Rosenberg, 1965). Regression analyses indicated that viewing teasing as aggressive was associated with adjustment challenges (higher anxiety/depression, $bs>.10$, p_s)

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99615 - 12-Minute Talk

Priorités postpandémie des familles francophones des Prairies: accès aux professionnels de la santé et aux services de santé mentale en français

Main Presenting Author: de Moissac, Danielle

Additional Authors: Leis, Anne ; Chaput, Mélanie; Cullen-Proulx, Elyse; Marchak, Kristan; Gnidehou, Sedami

Abstract: L'accès aux services de santé en français, notamment en santé mentale, est limité dans les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire au Canada. Les besoins des familles francophones des Prairies et la disponibilité de ces services sont peu connus. Un sondage en ligne visant à mieux comprendre l'expérience de ces familles postpandémie a été mené en Alberta, en Saskatchewan et au Manitoba ($n=374$). Les personnes répondantes étaient surtout des femmes (78 %) et des citoyennes canadiennes (77 %). Une analyse descriptive montre que l'impact négatif de la pandémie a été ressenti par 54 % des familles répondantes. Dans ce contexte, elles ont rapporté comme problème majeur difficile ou impossible surmonter l'accès des fournisseurs de soins de santé en français (62 %), la difficulté de pouvoir parler ouvertement de sentiments avec des professionnels de la santé en français (43 %), des

inquiitudes concernant le bien-être motionnel de leur famille (40 %) et tre anxieux comme membre de la minorit francophone (32 %). Les priorits voques par les personnes rpondantes sont l'accs des soins en franais et le soutien en sant mentale pour les enfants. Des pistes d'amlioration proposes sont la promotion des services en franais dj existants, le renforcement du systme de sant en franais et des ressources en franais pour soutenir le dveloppement des enfants.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100255 - 12-Minute Talk

Should parents apologize to their adolescents? Assessing the role of parental apologies in adolescents' relationship with their parents and adjustment

Main Presenting Author: Robichaud, Jean-Michel

Additional Authors: Schumann, Karina ; Kil, Hali; Comeau, Noémie; McLaughlin, Chloé; Mageau, Geneviève Anne

Abstract: Apologies following interpersonal offenses tend to mend relationships and foster victims' adjustment, but the role of parental apologies in the parent-adolescent relationship and in adolescents' adjustment is understudied. Further, indirect evidence suggests that parental apologies may have diametrical effects depending on the quality of the apology. To address these issues, we recruited 288 adolescents ($M = 16.8$ years; 64.2% girls) and conducted two multi-phase studies in which we examined the role of perceived, coded, and manipulated parental apologies in the parent-adolescent relationship (Study 1; i.e., adolescents' forgiveness, relationship satisfaction, and perceptions of parental authority) and in adolescents' adjustment (Study 2; i.e., lack of externalizing and internalizing problems). In both studies, results converged to suggest that need-supportive apologies predict better relationship outcomes (i.e., greater forgiveness, healthier reasons to forgive, and higher relationship satisfaction) and better adjustment outcomes (i.e., lower externalizing and internalizing problems, via higher need-satisfaction and lower need-frustration), compared to need-thwarting apologies or no apologies. These results document a key strategy that parents may use with their adolescents to offer reparation in situations that are both typical and potentially damaging for adolescents.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99555 - 12-Minute Talk

Social Media Melee: Shaming and Forgiveness for Past Online Offenses

Main Presenting Author: Dawson, Andrew J

Additional Authors: Sherman, Gillian ; Williams, Sarah; Kapsa, Mallory; Wilson, Anne E

Abstract: As more and more of our lives take place online, more of what we do is recorded and preserved indefinitely for anyone to see. Under such circumstances, it is increasingly common for people to have past offenses resurface on social media, evoking new moral condemnation. But what determines observers' responses when such problematic behavior appears on their screens? What leads some to forgive and others to condemn? Across eight experiments ($N = 7,548$) we tested participants' reactions to life-like social media posts and other past problematic behaviors. We varied factors such as time since the offense, age of the transgressor, personal growth since the event, and groups targeted by the statements. We found that people gave consideration to the circumstances

surrounding the transgression, granting more amnesty for younger offenders who transgressed a longer time ago. Offenders were also judged more leniently when they had demonstrated personal growth since the event. However, responses were also strongly influenced by political allegiances. Liberals and conservatives condemned different types of statements and differed on their perceptions of the surrounding circumstances (such as time and age). We also identify several personality dimensions that predict harshness of moral judgment. Overall, this work begins to reveal the complex dynamics of online transgression and judgements.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98927 - 12-Minute Talk

The Development of a Reliable and Valid Multi-Dimensional Canadian Identity Scale

Main Presenting Author: Robertson, Daniel W

Co-Presenting Author: Grant, Peter R

Abstract: The research presented in this paper investigated the nature of Canadian identity using an inductive approach based upon two sets of qualitative interviews. The emergent themes suggested this identity had several different dimensions and scale items were written to capture these themes. Then published studies with both a sample of immigrants and a sample of native-born Canadians identified the dimensions of belonging, cultural diversity, and civic freedoms underlying these themes using factor analysis. In this presentation, the results of an internet study of a representative sample of Canadians will be described which is registered on the Open Science Framework. Currently, we have 1200 respondents and we continue to collect data because we wish to oversample immigrants ($N > 300$). Using confirmatory factor analysis, we hope to replicate the three dimensions just described as well as a fourth dimension measuring Canadian norms. In addition, we are collecting data on a variety of other scales including a multicultural scale, a modern prejudice scale, and a values scale which are hypothesized to relate to the dimensions of our new scale. This information will allow us to conclude with comments on the reliability and validity of our new scale as well as its usefulness within the context of a modern, multicultural society.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100288 - 12-Minute Talk

The Emotional Burden of Work-Nonwork Balance: An Intersectional Exploration of BIPOC Women's Division of Domestic Labor

Main Presenting Author: Tabassum, Ayesha

Additional Author: Sharifi, Tina

Abstract: Research examining work-nonwork balance suggests that women experience greater challenges in achieving this balance due to inequalities in their division of domestic labor. This work-nonwork imbalance is particularly pronounced for BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color) women due to their unique cultural backgrounds. While research suggests that equity in the division of domestic labor is contingent on differences in cultural values, less is known about the role of cultural values in determining work-nonwork balance through the division of domestic labor. Therefore, this conceptual paper proposes a theoretical framework to address the influence of BIPOC women's

cultural value orientations on their work-nonwork balance through equity in their division of domestic labor. Adopting Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory and social interactional theory, the proposed framework endeavors to advance the discussion around the work-nonwork balance of BIPOC women by positing how certain cultural values (i.e., power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism-collectivism, masculinity-femininity, short vs. long-term orientation, and restraint vs. indulgence) are responsible for ensuring equity in the division of domestic labor. Such perceptions of equity in domestic labor further influence work-nonwork balance as BIPOC women experience various positive and negative emotions. The proposed framework, thus, makes several important contributions to literature including extending the work-nonwork balance literature to understand the unique experiences of BIPOC women. The framework also advances our understanding of work-nonwork balance through the lens of cultural dimensions and affective reactions.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100263 - 12-Minute Talk

Three Reasons to Incorporate Holocaust Education into the Undergraduate Psychology Curriculum

Main Presenting Author: Blair, Karen L

Abstract: Holocaust knowledge is declining rapidly in Canada. A 2018 survey of Canadians found that 22% of individuals between the ages of 18 and 34 were not sure if they had heard of the Holocaust, and more than half could not correctly identify the number of Jews murdered during the Holocaust. At the same time, several provinces have recently announced mandatory Holocaust education for elementary and high school students. Yet, Holocaust education content aimed at minors has significant limitations regarding the scope and content that can be covered. At the undergraduate level of study, the Holocaust is usually covered in History departments and often within courses requiring several content-specific prerequisites, making such courses off-limits to most students. Psychology represents a potentially unexpected yet quite suitable area of study for the incorporation of the Holocaust, both within other courses (e.g., Social Psychology) and as a course on its own. Doing so can help to fill the gap in Holocaust Knowledge for university students, provide an opportunity to apply psychological concepts to a real-world historical event, and provide a critical examination of Psychologys connection to the Holocaust, both in terms of the influence the Holocaust had on infamous psychological studies (e.g., Milgram, Asch), as well as its contributions to areas of research before WW2 that were later drawn upon by Nazi Germany (e.g., Eugenics). I will draw upon examples of incorporating Holocaust Education into second-year social psychology courses and a fourth-year advanced social psychology of the Holocaust course to exemplify opportunities to approach Holocaust Education within a traditional psychology undergraduate degree.

Section: Teaching of Psychology

Session ID: 101652 - 12-Minute Talk

Understanding the Severity of Attachment Injury Stress Symptoms via the Reasons for Forgiveness and Non-Forgiveness Identified by Injured Romantic Partners

Main Presenting Author: Clement, Leah M.

Additional Authors: Lafontaine, Marie-France ; Lonergan, Michelle; Péloquin, Katherine; Gignac, Alexia

Abstract: An attachment injury (AI) is a relationship stressor that can occur when a romantic partner fails to provide the support that is expected during a critical moment of need, resulting in feelings of betrayal or abandonment in the injured partner. These events can have negative psychological consequences for the injured partner and for some, it is more difficult to adjust, as indicated by symptoms of injury-related stress. It appears that forgiveness favors couple reconciliation and personal well-being, whereas unforgiveness may not. But are the reasons for forgiving or not forgiving a partner associated with adjustment to an AI? Eighty-four injured partners who forgave their partner and 50 who did not provided reasons for their decision and completed a measure of injury-related stress symptoms online. Thematic analysis revealed 7 themes of reasons for forgiving and 11 themes of reasons for not forgiving partner. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the reason for forgiving Strong partner engagement was associated with lower stress symptoms, whereas I understand my partner and/or the context in which the injury occurred was associated with higher stress symptoms. The themes of reasons for not forgiving were not significantly associated with stress symptoms. This study provides a foundation for the development of a psychosocial model of forgiveness of AIs.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100935 - 12-Minute Talk

What content do readers of college romance novels think is noteworthy: A thematic analysis of 1180 popular reader highlights

Main Presenting Author: Lefebvre, Taylor

Additional Authors: Arora , Aradhita ; Cioe , Jan D. ; Maki , M. Samantha

Abstract: Background: Romance novels produce over one billion dollars in revenue per year (U.S.) but little is known about what young and impressionable readers consume to understand the content's potential impact. Methods: We examined highlighted (i.e., saved in the Kindle app) excerpts from 120 popular college romance novels—highlighting an excerpt suggests it has some significance to the reader ($N = 1189$). Results: A thematic analysis revealed five main themes and subsequent subthemes; Love (43%; i.e., expressions of love or infatuation): declarations of love, realizations of love, desire, appreciation, insights, and possessiveness; Humor (19%; i.e., making readers laugh): contextual, sexual, relatable, banter, and self-deprecating; and Words of Wisdom (15%; i.e., insights and advice): insights, advice, self, and quotes. Readers were particularly inclined to save excerpts depicting declarations of love. Conclusions: It is not unexpected for readers to gravitate toward themes of love as it may suggest that readers are primarily accessing these books to live out romantic fantasies by inserting themselves into the stories of lovers. Impact: It is important to consider the impact of the internalization of scripts presented to young adults. The current research sheds light on what readers deem important and can help to inform tailored education related to media literacy and critical thinking.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101241 - 12-Minute Talk

Conversation Session

Let's talk about digital sexual consent

Main Presenting Author: Fisico, Rebecca

Additional Author: Moulden, Heather M

Abstract: Sexual consent is a complex concept that can have significant implications in several contexts (e.g., clinical, legal, lay). A reason for its complexity is that sexual interactions are evolving, with technology contributing to said evolution. However, little is known about digital sexual consent, making it, arguably, a new frontier for clinicians. This concept may emerge in practice when topics like interpersonal relationships and sexual health are addressed. This is why digital sexual consent is the focus of this conversation. The goal will be for participants to revisit their idea of sexual consent, and share what they know and learn about digital sexual consent. Participants will be encouraged to share how and in what ways digital sexual consent is relevant to their work, and the strategies they have used to manage this with clients. We will discuss if participants feel ready to navigate digital sexual consent in their work and what they feel they need to do so, which could facilitate resource sharing. A possible risk is discomfort discussing a topic about sexuality, which will be mitigated by only having participants engage to the extent they are comfortable. The facilitator will provide a brief overview of sexual consent (in-person and digital), and then facilitate the discussion using an icebreaker, brainstorming activities, polls, open-ended questions, and vignette(s).

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99585 - Conversation Session

Panel Discussion

Aggressive Thoughts: Constructs, Measurement, and Change of Aggressive Attitudes and Other Cognitions

Moderator(s): Nunes, Kevin L

Panelists: Kroner, Daryl G; Mills, Jeremy F; Jambon, Marc M

Abstract: Attitudes toward aggression and violence are thought to be important for explaining, predicting, and reducing aggressive and violent behaviour. However, it is unclear how similar or different such attitudes are from a number of other cognitions, such as neutralizations, moral disengagement, cognitive distortions, code of the street, and honour ideology. Though a few researchers have speculated about possible connections between these constructs, most of the work has been conducted in intra- and inter-disciplinary silos, with little consideration, let alone examination, of the potential overlap and distinctions between the definitions and measures of these different—or at least differently named—cognitions. The goal of this panel discussion is to identify different cognitive constructs relevant to aggression and violence, clarify and refine our understanding of the nature of these constructs, distinctions/overlap between them, how to measure them, and how to change them for the better. Through guided discussion with a diverse panel and audience of researchers and knowledge users, we will gain a fuller picture of aggressive and violent cognitions and set the stage for advances in theory, research, knowledge translation, and application, which will ultimately facilitate more effective and efficient methods to reduce aggression and violence.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology
Session ID: 100274 - Panel Discussion

Printed Poster

"One of the Girls": Challenging Stereotypes in Girls' Friendships

Main Presenting Author: Song, Jessica
Co-Presenting Authors: Lee, Angel; Chakravarti, Gitanjali

Additional Authors: Siminiuc, Maria ; Flaherty, Emily M; Richard, E Morgan

Abstract: Girls friendships play a crucial role in the socio-emotional development of women's shaping perspectives on relationships that influence self-identity. Stereotypes can manifest in various ways, from ingrained notions of cattiness to expectations of certain behaviours. Through qualitative interviews, we examined the nuanced dynamics of stereotypes within girls friendships. Semi-structured interviews conducted over Zoom with 41 close-friend young-woman dyads ($M_{age} = 20.2$) identified mechanisms and processes that support healthy female friendships. Preliminary content analysis identified key themes. Stereotypes including perceived drama in female friendships, increased emotionality, conflict and competition amongst girls were discussed both directly and inadvertently, but results were heterogenous: they ranged from outright rejection of stereotypes, to others' meaning-making, or some linking stereotypes to their lived experiences. While girls are aware of proximate stereotypes, they seldom find these stereotypes faithfully describe their own friendships: Rather, their friendships were often better defined by values such as honesty, conflict regulation, and emotional awareness. Our research can dismantle injurious stereotypes and narratives that devalue female friendships by providing a lens into the resilience, empathy, and understanding that constitute these friendships.

Section: Women and Psychology
Session ID: 101065 - Printed Poster

"The Truth Can Hurt": A Cross-Cultural Comparison on the Development of Trust

Main Presenting Author: Chakravarti, Gitanjali

Additional Authors: Chawla, Tanisha ; Yee, Shawn; Cameron, Catherine Ann

Abstract: THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST IN CHILDRENS INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IS A COMPLEX PROCESS MAINLY INFLUENCED BY VERACITY (HONESTY) AND BENEVOLENCE (INTENTION). PREVIOUS RESEARCH WITH EURO- AND ASIAN-CANADIAN CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND 11 HAS REVEALED THAT, WHILE YOUNGER CHILDREN PRIMARILY RELY ON VERACITY TO NAVIGATE WHOM TO TRUST, THE WEIGHT OF THESE DETERMINANTS SHIFTS TOWARD BENEVOLENCE AROUND THE AGE OF SEVEN. IN A FOLLOW-UP STUDY, WE INTERVIEWED 30 FIVE TO NINE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN INDIA TO INVESTIGATE HOW CULTURAL CONTEXTS MIGHT RELATE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRUST. IN BOTH STUDIES, CHILDREN WERE READ STORIES ABOUT CHARACTERS WHOSE ACTIONS VARIED ON LEVELS OF BENEVOLENCE AND VERACITY. THEY WERE THEN ASKED WHETHER THESE CHARACTERS COULD BE TRUSTED TO PROMISE KEEP, SECRET KEEP, AND TELL THE TRUTH. A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE DATA FROM INDIA REVEALED THAT THE EFFECTS OF BENEVOLENCE SUPERSEDE THOSE

OF VERACITY IN DETERMINING WHOM TO TRUST AND REMAINS RELATIVELY CONSTANT OVER INCREASED AGE. THESE RESULTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO INDIA'S MORE COLLECTIVISTIC CULTURE'S VALUING HARMONY MAINTENANCE, WHILE CANADA'S RELATIVELY INDIVIDUALISTIC CULTURES' PLACE AN EMPHASIS ON PLAIN TRUTHS. OUR RESEARCH FILLS A CULTURAL GAP IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT BY EXPLORING A MORE COLLECTIVISTIC CULTURAL STANCE.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101423 - Printed Poster

A critical review of the medicalization of college mental health using the framework of psychiatrization

Main Presenting Author: Qiao, Thomas

Co-Presenting Author: Wada, Kaori

Abstract: Rationale: Around 60% of Canadian and American college students have reported living with a mental illness, a number which has been consistently increasing in the last decade, contributing to what has been termed a college mental health crisis. In response to student needs for mental health support, college mental health services have adapted their models of service provision, with a greater emphasis on psychiatric medications, brief therapies, and risk management. However, the campus mental health crisis shows no sign of abating. Some researchers have emphasized the significant role played by medicalization in creating and perpetuating the mental health crisis on college campuses.

Methods: This research employed the framework of psychiatrization (Beeker et al., 2021) to delineate the dynamics of medicalization in college mental health. The analysis examined interplay between top-down (from clinicians, services, and institutions to students) and bottom-up (from students to campus mental health services) processes contributes to the ongoing medicalization of students' mental health experiences.

Results: In the top-down vector, the system supplies students with medicalized knowledge, service, and infrastructure, transitioning them from 'agents' to 'patients' in relation to their own mental health and suffering. Concurrently, the bottom-up process involves students transforming psychiatric knowledge to make sense of their experience and compelling the system to acknowledge and address their needs. Students also drive systemic-level change in service provisions and practices that respond to their service demands and preferences. These bidirectional, circular dynamics have enacted the looping effect of medicalization, a process perpetuated by both the institutional players and students within the realm of college mental health.

Conclusions and Impact: College mental health services play a critical role in supporting students as they navigate the challenging transition into emerging adulthood, a phase during which some individuals may find themselves struggling and even feeling debilitated by the experience. While the desire to help is paramount, it is essential to acknowledge that immediate solutions may not be readily available. A hasty approach focused solely on symptom management can inadvertently leave students with insufficient space to unpack, explore, and reflect upon their experiences, potentially hindering the understanding of their genuine needs. Prior to seeking definitive solutions, we need to recognize the inherent complexity of these issues which necessitate a collaborative effort from all stakeholders. Let us start these dialogues and foster comfort with tentative answers to college mental health.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 101221 - Printed Poster

A MULTIMODAL APPROACH TO AGEISM: UNDERSTANDING PREDICTORS OF HOSTILE AGEISM, BENEVOLENT AGEISM, AND OVERALL AGEIST ATTITUDES

Main Presenting Author: Herrington, Madison A

Co-Presenting Author: Both, Lilly E

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate predictors of ageist attitudes. Several theories have been postulated as to why ageism occurs (i.e., contact theory, social identity theory [SIT], terror management theory [TMT], modernization theory); however, many researchers have failed to examine these multiple theories in one model, and failed to tease apart overall ageism from its benevolent and hostile forms. Participants ($N = 389$) were recruited from university psychology classes and from the community via social media to complete an online survey. The results of hierarchical linear regressions found that higher scores on overall ageist attitudes were predicted by being younger, cisgender male, having lower scores on quality of present intergenerational contact, Agreeableness, Openness, and Extraversion, and higher scores on ageing anxiety and modernization. In turn, being younger, cisgender male, having lower scores on Openness, and higher scores on religiosity, fear of death and modernization were significant predictors of benevolent ageist attitudes. Lastly, being younger, having lower scores on present quality of intergenerational contact and Agreeableness, and higher scores on religiosity and modernization were significant predictors of hostile ageist attitudes. Interventions targeting specific forms of ageist attitudes are recommended.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 99640 - Printed Poster

A Survey of Veterinary Medical Professionals' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Experiences with Animal Sexual Abuse

Main Presenting Author: Zidenberg, Alexandra M

Additional Authors: Sparks, Brandon ; Olver, Mark

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To date, there has been very little study of animal sexual abuse (ASA). Subsequently, very little is known about veterinary medical professionals' (e.g., Veterinarians, Veterinary Technicians, and Veterinary Nurses) knowledge of animal sexual abuse and how they may contribute to the prevention of animal sexual abuse. In one of the few studies to include an examination of ASA, Munro and Thrusfield (2001) found that 6% of animal abuse cases by small-animal practitioners involved ASA. A similar proportion was reported by veterinarians in Williams et al. (2008). Dogs are frequently reported as the most commonly targeted animals, with cats also being identified as an at-risk population (Munro and Thrusfield, 2001; Miletski, 2002; Williams et al., 2008). Although veterinary medical professionals may be some of the first individuals to detect ASA among their patients, there have been multiple studies examining the lack of general animal welfare courses offered in veterinary schools despite indications that they can have a positive benefit for students (Lord et al., 2010; Abood and Siegfried, 2012). Thus, the objective of this presentation is comprehensively and purposefully study animal sexual abuse in a sample of veterinary medical professionals. METHODS: Eighty-eight professionals were recruited through provincial/state professional associations and posts on social media to take part in a survey examining criminal justice perceptions, non-sexual abuse, and sexual abuse. RESULTS: Professionals responded quite punitively towards individuals who have committed sexual abuse against animals and supported long prison sentences and registries for offenders. Veterinary medical professionals were very supportive of mandatory reporting of abuse but did not feel prepared to testify in these cases should they go to

court. Results also indicated that, while veterinary medical professionals reported wanting more training on both non-sexual and sexual abuse, levels of knowledge were much lower for sexual abuse with fewer professionals reporting having received training in the area. CONCLUSION/IMPACT: These results have major implications for practice as they indicate that veterinary medical professionals are not receiving enough training on abuse—particularly sexual abuse—which could put their patients at risk of continued harm. Additionally, as professionals were quite punitive, these results have important implications criminal justice practice in cases involving ASA and non-sexual animal abuse.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100996 - Printed Poster

Adolescent girls' knowledge of and attitudes towards Sexting through Focus Groups in Montreal

Main Presenting Author: Kwarko-Fosu, Akua

Additional Authors: Sinacore, Ada ; Mariamo, Audrey; Lavigne, René-Marc; Martin-Storey, Alexa; Temcheff, Caroline

Abstract: *Sexting (i.e., the sending, receiving, or forwarding of sexually explicit messages, images or videos through digital platforms) is becoming more prevalent among adolescents on a global scale. Some types of sexting have been significantly linked to legal and psychosocial consequences. There is also continued need to understand adolescent girls as they could be in a vulnerable position to be pressured to sext by peers and strangers (Setty, 2021). The current pragmatic study uses a post-positivist perspective to better understand girls' knowledge of, experiences with and attitudes about sexting. A sample of 20 adolescent girls, aged 11-13 years old, were recruited to participate in two 40-minute focus group discussions exploring their perspectives on sexting. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the discussions and generate four main themes. Aligning with the adolescent sexting literature, the four themes include participants' 1) (lack of) knowledge of sexting, 2) perceptions of gender and sexting, 3) perceptions of the influence of peer and romantic relationships on sexting experiences, and 4) perceptions of risks, and consequences. Participants also discussed their needs regarding educational programs to promote safe internet use. The findings will help inform the development of recommendations to better support adolescents navigating digital platforms.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100646 - Printed Poster

Adolescents' Social Media Experiences: Self-esteem Predicts Frequency and Intensity of Hassles & Uplifts

Main Presenting Author: Mason, Claire

Co-Presenting Author: Desjarlais, Malinda

Additional Authors: Silverson, Emma ; Florence, Aleaha

Abstract: *DAILY MICRO-EXPERIENCES THAT EVOKE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECTIVE REACTIONS (I.E., UPLIFTS AND HASSLES) HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR WELL-BEING. THOSE WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM EXPERIENCE MORE HASSLES AND LESS UPLIFTS, AND REACT*

MORE STRONGLY TO HASSLES, PUTTING THEM AT GREATER RISK FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES. GIVEN THE PREVALENT USE AND SALIENT IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA (SM) FOR ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING, THE QUESTION THAT ARISES IS, DOES SELF-ESTEEM PREDICT UPLIFTS AND HASSLES THAT ADOLESCENTS EXPERIENCE DURING THEIR SM USE? ADOLESCENTS ($N = 550$; 13-17 YEARS OLD) RATED A LIST OF 34 MINOR INTERPERSONAL AND SELF-PRESENTATION EVENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR SM USE ON THREE DIMENSIONS: FREQUENCY, TYPICAL EMOTIONAL RESPONSE, AND INTENSITY OF RESPONSE. PARTICIPANTS ENCOUNTERED MORE UPLIFTING (11 EVENTS) THAN NEGATIVE EVENTS (8 EVENTS), A PATTERN THAT WAS CONSISTENT ACROSS GENDER AND AGE. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MICRO-EVENTS AND SELF-ESTEEM WAS HIGHER FOR HASSLES ($R = -.435$) THAN UPLIFTS ($R = .180$). ANOVAS REVEALED THAT ADOLESCENTS WITH HIGH (VERSUS LOW) SELF-ESTEEM RESPONDED LESS INTENSELY TO AND EXPERIENCED MOST OF THE NEGATIVE EVENTS LESS OFTEN. THE OPPOSITE EMERGED FOR POSITIVE EVENTS. THIS IS THE FIRST STUDY TO EXPLORE SM EXPERIENCES AS UPLIFTS AND HASSLES, SHOWING THAT SELF-ESTEEM MAY BE A PROTECTIVE FACTOR FOR ADOLESCENTS' DAILY SOCIAL MEDIA-INDUCED STRESS.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100555 - Printed Poster

After your heart stops: Exploring the associations between cognitive functioning, social support, and life satisfaction among cardiac arrest survivors.

Main Presenting Author: Stragapede, Elisa

Additional Authors: Byron-Alhassan, Aziza ; Collins, Barbara; Tulloch, Heather

Abstract: Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) survivors report positive and negative outcomes post-event. While survivors have generally reported high health status and life satisfaction (LS), they have also demonstrated cognitive deficits. Social support (SS) may contribute to higher LS, specifically for those reporting worse cognitive functioning, however, the associations between these variables have not been studied in this population. OHCA survivors ($N=49$, 83.7% male, M age= 59.4 years) completed the Neuropsychological Assessment Battery (NAB), the Satisfaction with Life Scale, and ENRICH'D Social Support Instrument. Pearson correlations were conducted to assess the associations between cognitive function, SS and LS. At 12 months post-arrest, 11% of OHCA survivors exhibited cognitive impairment. Average scores for LS and SS were high at $24.8(\pm7.8)$ and $25.0(\pm6.5)$, respectively. SS was positively correlated with LS ($r=.448$, $p=.001$). No NAB scores, except spatial functioning ($r=-.299$, $p=.037$), were correlated with LS. Cardiac arrest survivors report similar levels of LS and support as other cardiovascular populations, and this support enhances their satisfaction with life. Developing interventions that encourage supportive relationships after cardiac arrest may promote positive perceptions of life by survivors; however further analyses and variables that may impact LS should be included.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100814 - Printed Poster

Analyzing Correlation Between Parental Age, Education, And Socioeconomic Status And Home Learning Environment And Behavior Management Strategies For Children In Rural Bangladesh

Main Presenting Author: Islam, Saiyara

Abstract: This research aimed to find correlation between predictor variables (socio-economic status, parental age, and parental education) and response variables (home learning environment which includes caregiver involvement in children's education and the amount of learning materials at home and behavior management strategies which refers to the amount of affection or punishment directed towards the child.) Data for this research was obtained from Center for Injury Prevention and Research Bangladesh (CIPRB) collected from 400 Anchals (center-based daycares operated by them to prevent drowning) in Taltoli, Kalapara and Betagi subdistricts in Barishal, Bangladesh. The data was collected from 1184 three to five-year-old children and their caregivers from April 2019 to July 2019. SPSS, Excel, and Python were used. A score was calculated for each predictor and response variable. Then linear regression was done to find correlation between each pair of predictor and response variables using the scores calculated. No correlation was found between any pair of predictor and response variables. This could be due to cultural similarities in the three areas. There was no source of funding or conflicts of interest for this research. CIPRB provided guidance for this research. Special thanks to Education and Counselling Psychology Liaison Librarians from McGill University for helping in literature search.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100549 - Printed Poster

Are more anonymous types of technology-mediated sexual interactions less anxiety-provoking for people with different levels of social anxiety?

Main Presenting Author: Campbell, Alexandra L

Additional Authors: Gole-Noorishad, Pari ; Ouimet, Allison J; Corsini-Munt, Serena ; Shaughnessy, Krystelle

Abstract: Technology-Mediated Sexual Interaction (TMSI) involves engaging in sexual behaviours through technological platforms, such as sending or receiving self-created sexually explicit content. In line with the cognitive-behavioural model of social anxiety, certain types of TMSI may be perceived as less anxiety-provoking because of increased anonymity in technology-mediated communications. We hypothesized that those higher in social anxiety would endorse types of TMSI that provide more anonymity, like texting. Participants ($N = 937$; $M_{age} 36.5$) reported on social anxiety, fear of overt evaluation, fear of attracting attention, and frequency of TMSI type. Using linear regression modelling, social anxiety symptoms were not significantly associated with the frequency of most types of TMSI. The only variable that was significant in most of the models was age; younger participants engaged more frequently in TMSI than older participants ($b = -0.1$ to -0.8 , $p =$

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100131 - Printed Poster

Are young adults becoming more or less resilient across generations? A cross-temporal meta-analysis of published studies from 1990 to 2023.

Main Presenting Author: Jean-Julien, Anne-Marie V.

Additional Author: Miranda, Dave

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: THERE IS A POPULAR CONCERN THAT YOUNG ADULTS ARE BECOMING MORE PSYCHOLOGICALLY FRAGILE (E.G., ‘SNOWFLAKES’) COMPARED TO THEIR COUNTERPARTS FROM PREVIOUS GENERATIONS. THIS CAN BE REFRAMED AS A RESEARCH QUESTION BY ASKING IF TODAY’S YOUTH ARE MORE OR LESS RESILIENT THAN BEFORE, SINCE RESILIENCE CAN BE DEFINED AS BEING ABLE TO ENDURE AND ADAPT SUCCESSFULLY TO SIGNIFICANT LIFE STRESSORS AND TRAGEDIES. THIS CAN BE EXAMINED WITH A CROSS-TEMPORAL META-ANALYSIS, WHICH CAN COMPARE MEAN-LEVELS OF RESILIENCE IN YOUTH OF THE SAME AGE GROUP BUT BORN IN DIFFERENT YEARS. METHOD: A CROSS-TEMPORAL META-ANALYSIS WILL BE DONE IN ORDER TO OBSERVE THE POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE MEAN-LEVELS OF FAMOUS RESILIENCE SCALES (E.G., CONNOR-DAVIDSON RESILIENCE SCALE) FOR YOUTH AGED 18-25 IN STUDIES PUBLISHED FROM 1990 TO 2023. EXPECTED RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: IF MEAN-LEVELS: (1) INCREASE OVER THE YEARS, THEN TODAY’S YOUNG ADULTS MAY BE MORE RESILIENT; (2) IF THEY DECREASE OVER THE YEARS, TODAY’S YOUNG ADULTS MAY BE LESS RESILIENT; AND (3) - IF MEAN-LEVELS ARE STABLE, THEN TODAY’S YOUNG ADULTS MAY BE AS RESILIENT AS PREVIOUS COHORTS. THE META-ANALYTIC (SYSTEMATIC) SEARCH OF STUDIES IS ONGOING AND WILL BE DONE BY MAY 2024. IMPACT: DISPELLING THE MYTH OR CLARIFYING THE POSSIBILITY THAT TODAYS YOUTH ARE MORE FRAGILE HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF YOUNG ADULTS.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101546 - Printed Poster

Associations between interviewer's emotional reactions and level of alexithymia in student participants.

Main Presenting Author: Felipe, Julie

Additional Authors: Riopel, Gabrielle ; Lecours, Serge

Abstract: *Studies have shown that interviewers can be affected by the lack of positive affects shown by alexithymic individuals. Clinically, alexithymia could affect countertransference with negative emotions, but the types of negative emotions aren’t often operationalized. The goal of this study is to explore the nature of emotions present in an interviewer’s experience in relation to the level of alexithymia of an interviewee. Interviewees were 114 undergraduate students (85% were females, μ age=23 y/o [18-55]). Interviewers were four Ph.D. students training to become clinical psychologists. An expanded version of the PANAS was used to evaluate interviewer’s felt emotions and the TAS-20 measured interviewee’s level of alexithymia. Data was collected after a semi-structured interview was conducted, aimed at gathering the interviewee’s reactions to an emotionally laden film excerpt. Correlations show that higher levels of alexithymia in interviewees were related with significantly higher levels reported by the interviewer of feeling anxious, upset, irritated, hostile,*

frustrated, helpless and depreciated, and lower levels of feeling interested, enthusiast, and warm. This explorative study seems to indicate that the level of alexithymia of an interviewee can potentially have a negative impact on the attitude of an interviewer. Hypotheses on the consequences of that impact will be discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99620 - Printed Poster

Beyond Luck: The Intersection of Discounting, Social Influence, and Loot Boxes in Video Games

Main Presenting Author: Banville, Mathieu

Additional Authors: Shead, N. Will; Eskritt, Michelle

Abstract: *Background: In video games, loot boxes are digital items that can be purchased, often with real money, to obtain random in-game features. Loot boxes share several features with gambling (i.e., chance, prize). This study used a novel task to investigate links between loot box engagement and factors commonly associated with gambling (discounting, impulsivity, and social influences). Method: Participants played an online clicker game for 2 minutes under one of three different leaderboard conditions. Participants could spend earned points on items that boosted their score a known amount or on loot box items that boosted their score an unknown amount. Participants also completed discounting and impulsivity measures. Results: Preliminary results based on 66 participants indicate that participants who preferred smaller, immediate rewards over larger, delayed rewards were more likely to purchase loot boxes and make fewer optimal score booster purchases. The presence of the leaderboard did not affect performance. Conclusion: Delay discounting, which is associated with gambling behaviour, also predicts loot box engagement. The leaderboard may not have been salient enough to influence. Impact: The clicker task is an effective way to study loot box behaviour. As loot boxes are present in video games popular with children, research should explore their impact and possible regulation.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101174 - Printed Poster

Beyond the Headlines: Unpacking Media Portrayal of Psychopathy

Main Presenting Author: Van Leeuwen, Anna W

Additional Author: Forth, Adelle

Abstract: *Psychopathy is a personality disorder which has been constantly overrepresented in violent narratives and as such has been distorted in the public eye. With its increasing influence and outreach, the media's portrayal of psychopathy has molded the public's perceptions. Previous studies investigated media depictions of psychopathy between 1980 and 2010, and between 2010 to 2016 respectively. The present study extended the results from past research into the past five years (2017 to 2021) coding articles from three newspapers, three tabloids, and 47 articles from digital media to reflect the media's current portrayal of psychopathy. In line with previous findings, references to psychopathy-related search terms have increased overtime. Psychopathy continued to be overrepresented in crime narratives within tabloids, however stories involving psychopathy have shifted to include more entertainment and mental health themes in newspapers and internet articles*

respectively. Additionally, narratives surrounding corporate psychopathy have begun to rise. There has also been an increase in differentializing psychopathy from commonly confused disorders, such as sociopathy and antisocial personality disorder. While changes to how psychopathy is being represented in the media are happening, sensationalism and equation with violence are still prominent narratives being distributed to the masses which must be revised. The media must become more cognisant of how its narratives can influence public opinion, and become aware of how that influence can affect society on a larger scale.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99518 - Printed Poster

Biracial Target Perceptions: Racial Mix, Gender, and Categorization

Main Presenting Author: Steinke, Tilar

Additional Authors: Yamamoto, Susan ; Schick, Kayla; Carr, Shaelyn; Bruer, Kaila; Qian, Miao

Abstract: Past research shows that Biracial individuals tend to be categorized into the most marginalized group (i.e., hypodescent; Ho et al., 2011; Chao et al., 2013). The current study sought to examine the joint role of target race and gender in understanding how participants categorize the faces of strangers. Participants were asked to categorize Biracial targets (Black/White, Asian/White) on a discrete scale (“What is this person’s race? Select all that apply”), followed by a rating of the strangers level of attractiveness and approximate age. We tested a mixed model using generalized estimating equations. Target/participant were included as random effects, and target gender/race were included as fixed effects, with dichotomous categorization (correct, incorrect) as the outcome of interest. There were significant effects of gender and race such that categorization was more accurate for female and Black/White targets. There was also a significant interaction such that the Asian/White male condition elicited a lower proportion of accurate categorizations. The potential role of group membership heuristics and contact quality will be discussed.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101563 - Printed Poster

Can social support and motivation protect against mood-related distress? Associations between teachers' interpersonal behaviours, students' psychological needs satisfaction, self-determined behaviour regulation, and depressive symptoms

Main Presenting Author: Gendreau-Chenette, Philippe

Additional Authors: Lei, Yating ; Green-Demers, Isabelle; Pelletier, Daniel

Abstract: The goal of this study was to examine the associations between teachers' social support, student's satisfaction of psychological needs (autonomy, competence and relatedness), self-determined school motivation, and depression. It was hypothesized that: (1) Teachers' support would be positively associated with the satisfaction of all three psychological needs; (2) All three psychological needs would be positively associated with self-determined academic motivation; and (3) self-determined school motivation would, in turn, be negatively associated with depressive symptoms. Participants (N=346 high school students from grade 8 to 12) completed a questionnaire package during class

time comprising the following measures: The Interpersonal Behaviours Inventory, the Psychological Needs Satisfaction in School Scale; the Academic Motivation Scale, and the Brief Screen for Depression. The proposed network of associations was tested using structural equations modeling. Results fully corroborated hypotheses. All expected associations were statistically significant. Model fit was satisfactory. The role of social support and healthy motivational dynamics as potential buffers of depressive symptoms is discussed from fundamental and applied perspectives.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99326 - Printed Poster

Canadian Pre-service Teachers and their Attitudes Toward Bullying: Exploring the Relationship between Interpersonal Competence and Relational Aggression

Main Presenting Author: Khizer, Amna

Additional Authors: Choquette, Kirsty ; Rinaldi, Christina

Abstract: Teachers are critical in creating supportive classroom environments, underscoring their importance in school bullying intervention efforts¹. Their attitudes toward bullying (perceptions of seriousness, empathy towards victims, and likelihood of intervention) predict their intention to intervene in instances of bullying. However, teachers tend to take relational aggression less seriously than physical and verbal aggression^{2,3}, even though relational aggression has larger impacts on student mental health and wellbeing^{3,4}. Teachers with stronger interpersonal competence (skills needed to establish and maintain social interactions and relationships)⁵ may better recognize the problematic nature of bullying, including relational aggression, and create environments that deter bullying. The Bullying Attitudes Questionnaire² and the Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire⁵ were completed by 197 pre-service teachers. Informed by the Theory of Planned Behavior, descriptive and multiple regression analyses will be conducted to examine (1) pre-service teachers' attitudes towards bullying and interpersonal competence, and (2) whether this competence (generally and across different domains) significantly predicts attitudes towards different types of bullying. This study's results can inform teacher training programs on how to prepare pre-service teachers to effectively combat bullying.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101625 - Printed Poster

Caution required when using the Five Factor Machiavellianism Inventory: Evidence from confirmatory factor analysis

Main Presenting Author: Mungall, Luke Ryan

Co-Presenting Authors: Blais, Julie ; MacKinnon, Sean

Additional Author: Pruyers, Scott

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The Five Factor Machiavellianism Inventory (FFMI) is a 52-item self-report questionnaire that measures Machiavellianism—a personality trait characterized by the pursuit of self-interested goals through strategic and planful interpersonal manipulation. As a new measure, the factorial structure of the FFMI has not been independently evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Evaluating the structure of the FFMI is necessary, as this provides justification for

the computation of summative factor scores (i.e., agency, planfulness, antagonism). METHODS: Using a cross-sectional survey of 1725 Canadians who completed the FFMI, we used CFA and exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) to evaluate seven competing factor structures. RESULTS: When CFA was used, the FFMI had poor model fit across all proposed structures. When ESEM was used, fit was acceptable for only one model, whereas the other models exhibited poor fit or could not be identified. CONCLUSION: Despite evidence of concurrent, discriminant, and criterion validity, the FFMI, at least in the current sample, exhibits poor structural validity under traditional confirmatory factor analysis. ACTION: Further work should validate the FFMI structure in additional samples. Revisions to the FFMI may be necessary. In its current form, the FFMI should be used with exploratory structural equation modelling.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99557 - Printed Poster

Characteristics associated with cannabis consumption and their impacts on stigma toward the consumer

Main Presenting Author: Rowe, Emily C

Co-Presenting Author: Coles, Ashlee R

Additional Authors: Harris-Lane, Laura ; Howells, Rachel L; Bishop, Lisa; Harris, Nick; Donnan, Jennifer

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Cannabis consumption has increased since legalization, yet community stigma remains a concern. This study examined if specific cannabis use characteristics were associated with more stigmatizing attitudes toward the person using cannabis. METHODS: Participants ($N = 1118$; $M_{age} = 48.47$) were assigned multiple vignettes describing a person using cannabis. Independent variables were altered across vignettes: 1) method of consumption (inhalation/ingestion); 2) reason for use (recreational/medicinal/self-medicated); 3) social context (tobacco/caffeine/cannabis/alcohol); 4) sex (male/female); 5) age (14/21/28); 6) source (illicit/regulated market); and 7) frequency (monthly/daily/multiple times daily). Scores on the Social Distance Questionnaire were used as the dependent variable. RESULTS: Participants indicated increased stigma toward cannabis when consumed: 1) recreationally, 2) by inhalation, 3) at higher frequencies, 4) by younger consumers, and 5) purchased from unregulated sources. Additionally, stigma toward cannabis is comparable to stigma for cigarettes. CONCLUSIONS: Findings support the hypothesis that some cannabis consumption behaviours may be more stigmatizing and provide further support for the importance of cannabis policies and education strategies to reduce stigma.*

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100445 - Printed Poster

Child Technology Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Study

Main Presenting Author: Rawal, Disha P

Additional Authors: Babb, Kimberley A; Menna, Rosanne; Rappaport, M Lance; Mastronardi, Carli; Mactavish, Alexandra

Abstract: *Broadly, the COVID-19 pandemic saw a rise in technology use and change in children's social interactions. Technology use can be categorized as process-oriented (i.e., using technology for*

non-social purposes) or social-oriented (i.e., using technology to communicate with others). As part of a larger investigation on children's mental health during the pandemic, this study investigates technology use during the pandemic in children aged 8-13 from Southwestern Ontario and its relation to mental health and social support. Parent and child reports of child technology use, social support, and mental health were collected monthly from 190 families from June to November 2020 and again in March 2021. We will use repeated-measures ANOVAs to assess how technology use changed over time. Multivariate regression analyses will be used to determine relations between technology use, social support, and mental health outcomes. Preliminary analyses suggest that child technology use fluctuated across the pandemic. We predict that children who engage in social-oriented technology use will report lower levels of mental health problems and higher social support across the pandemic. Findings will be discussed in terms of whether social-oriented technology use can help mitigate the impact of social isolation and foster social support. Additional Author: Dr. Ananda B.

Amstadter, Virginia Commonwealth University; Additional Author: Dr. Marco Battaglia, University of Toronto

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99848 - Printed Poster

Children Exposed to Sibling Sexual Abuse: Sociodemographic and Trauma Symptom Differences

Main Presenting Author: McDowell, Hannah

Co-Presenting Author: Masri, Lara

Additional Authors: Pavlova, Maria ; Hartwick, Cailey ; Racine, Nicole; Madigan, Sheri

Abstract: Sibling sexual abuse (SSA) is a widespread and distressing issue with significant consequences for victims. Yet, there is a significant gap in understanding the characteristics and outcomes of SSA. This study addresses this gap by examining differences in sociodemographic, abuse, and outcome variables between children exposed to SSA and child sexual abuse (CSA) by a parent/stepparent. Data was collected from clinical files of children. Among the 118 cases of sexual abuse examined, 23 (19.5%) were victims of SSA. Independent samples t - and chi-square tests were conducted. Compared to girls, boys were more likely to be abused by their siblings than parents ($OR = 9.38$, 95% CI 1.03 to 85.30). Divorce or separation ($OR = 0.06$, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.34) and domestic violence ($OR = 0.26$, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.92) were less prevalent in families where SSA occurred as opposed to CSA by a parent/stepparent. On average, youth abused by their siblings had a lower number of ACEs, $p = .02$, and experienced abuse for a shorter period of time, $p = .01$, as compared to youth abused by a parent/stepparent. Results of this study contribute significantly to the limited SSA literature by utilizing a clinical child sample and providing a more comprehensive understanding of SSA. Results underscore the need for targeted interventions, and considerations of sibling and family dynamics in therapeutic processes.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99729 - Printed Poster

Competition, Cooperation, and Context: What Makes a Leader?

Main Presenting Author: Balmer, Sebastian J

Additional Author: Kwanten, Catherine T

Abstract: *Background:* Several leadership theories (Fiedler, 1978; House and Mitchell, 1974) focus on leadership in context. These theories often focus on employee characteristics rather than situational characteristics, however. *Method:* This project examined the role that individual and contextual competitiveness plays in leader emergence by assigning 228 undergraduate students to a building block game in either competitive, cooperative groups, or a control. Following the game, group leaders were identified by leadership scores for each participant based upon their groups nomination of them as an originator-of-ideas and/or motivator-of-others. *Results:* Context mattered as leaders were seen as motivators in the cooperative group, originators of ideas in the control, and both originators and motivators in the competitive group. Interestingly, leaders were significantly less likely to indicate that they felt competitive during the game than did other players. *Conclusion:* Situational constraints such as competition and cooperation result in different types of individual behaviours indicating leadership. *Impact:* A better understanding of the contextual components of leadership may lead to a better understanding of leader emergence as well as increased leader effectiveness.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 101034 - Printed Poster

Couples' Pronoun Use in Conflict Discussions: Associations with Observable Behaviours and Relationship Quality

Main Presenting Author: Richmond, Bram Aaron

Additional Authors: Ying, Fei ; Dozois, David

Abstract: There is a vast literature on couples' communication, but research has not yet explored how pronoun use relates to observable behaviours. This study aims to replicate the associations between pronoun use and relationship quality and extend on previous literature by investigating the associations between pronoun use and observable behaviours. Mixed- and same-sex couples ($N = 230$) completed the Perceived Relationship Quality Components Inventory, followed by two 7-minute conflict discussions regarding an area of discord identified by each partner. The Rapid Marital Interaction Coding System, 2nd Generation was used to code couples' behaviours. Transcripts of the discussions will be analyzed by Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count to determine frequencies of first-person plural pronouns (_we-talk_) and second-person singular pronouns (_you-talk_). We-talk is hypothesized to be positively correlated with relationship quality and positive behavioural codes. Correlational analyses are also expected to demonstrate that you-talk is negatively correlated with relationship quality and positively associated with hostile behavioural codes. This research is critical to understanding interpersonal communication in romantic couples and results may inform clinical interventions (e.g., communication training) in couples' therapy.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99220 - Printed Poster

Cross-Cultural Examination of Depression, Anxiety, and Stress: A Comparative Study in Canadian and Turkish Samples

Main Presenting Author: Gök, B. Göktürk

Additional Authors: Ouimet, Allison J.; İşıklı, Sedat

Abstract: This study investigates and compares levels of depressive, anxiety, and stress symptoms in Canadian and Turkish emerging adults to gain insights into potential cultural variations in mental health outcomes. The emphasis on individualism in Canadian culture, which often encourages autonomy, might contribute to different coping mechanisms and social support structures, when compared to the collectivist nature of Turkish culture, where family and social ties play a pivotal role. A total of 885 young adults from Türkiye ($n = 318$; $M_{age} = 22.4$ yrs; 80.5% women, 19.5% men) and Canada ($n = 567$; $M_{age} = 19.3$ yrs; 79.9% women, 20.1% men) reported sociodemographic information and completed the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scales-21 to measure their depressive, anxiety, and stress symptom levels. Correlational analyses demonstrated positive associations between the subscales in both countries, highlighting the interrelated nature of these dimensions ($r_s > .62$, $p_s < .001$). T-tests resulted in significant cultural differences; Turkish participants reported significantly higher levels of depressive ($t = 7.92$, $p < .001$) and stress ($t = 3.45$, $p = .001$) symptoms than their Canadian counterparts. However, there was no significant difference in anxiety scores between the two groups. We will discuss the results in terms of the cultural nuances of depression, stress, and anxiety in Canada and Türkiye.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100201 - Printed Poster

Cross-cultural moderation of shyness and empathy: A comparative study among White, East Asian and South Asian

Main Presenting Author: Fernando, Skade A.

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Shy individuals avoid social scenarios, reducing their exposure to opportunities to engage in prosocial acts such as empathy. Current literature depicts a cultural effect on East Asians, where their increased shyness is associated with decreases in their empathy. However, there are few studies on this relation across other ethnicities. The present study examines the cultural effects of White, East, and South Asian populations on moderating the relation between shyness and empathy in young adults. *METHODS:* Undergraduate students ($N=127$, 16 males, 109 females, 2 did not specify, $M_{age}=19.56$) completed the Cheek and Buss Scale and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, measuring shyness and empathy, respectively. *RESULTS:* Preliminary analyses demonstrate cultural effects for East Asians but not for White or South Asian samples, with shyness associated with lower empathy.

CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that the relation between shyness and empathy may be specific to some cultures but not others. *IMPACT:* The implications of supporting this hypothesis might inform mental wellness in Asian communities as increased shyness and lack of empathy are known to be positively correlated with depression and anxiety.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 101265 - Printed Poster

Cyber Dating Violence Victimization, Anxious Attachment, and ACEs: Understanding relationships of young adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Baitz, Rachel

Co-Presenting Author: Holfeld, Brett

Abstract: *Cyber dating violence victimization (CDVV), marked by control and monitoring (Stonard et al., 2017), poses challenges for young adults. While CDVV correlates with anxious attachment (Basting et al., 2023), and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs; Davis et al., 2019), the simultaneous prediction of CDVV based on these relational experiences remains unclear. A total of 1346 young adults (55% male), aged 18 to 35 ($M = 28.0$, $SD = 4.11$), recruited online, responded to the Cyber Dating Abuse Questionnaire (Borrajo, et al., 2015), the Adverse Childhood Experiences measure (Felitti et al., 1998), and the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale to assess attachment (Wei et al., 2007). In Mplus, a path model tested the mediation of anxious attachment on the relationship between ACEs and CDVV, controlling for age and gender (Figure 1). Model fit indices were good ($CFI = 0.988$, $RMSEA = 0.081$ (90% CI [0.051, 0.115]), $SRMR = 0.018$). The direct pathway was significant from ACEs to CDVV ($\beta = 0.44$, $p < 0.001$), with greater reports of ACEs associated with more anxious attachment. The indirect effect of anxious attachment on the association between ACEs and CDVV was significant ($\beta = 0.03$, $p < 0.001$). Findings highlight a relational mechanism between anxious attachment and ACEs, which relate to CDVV and help better understand how clinicians can support healthy relationships, minimizing CDVV harms.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101663 - Printed Poster

Dark Matter(ing): Examining Mattering, Anti-Mattering, and the Fear of Not Mattering in Relation to Pathological Narcissism and the Dark Triad Among University Students

Main Presenting Author: Stoakes, Alysha C

Additional Authors: Flett, Gordon L; Nepon, Taryn

Abstract: *The current study uniquely examines the need to matter and the Dark Triad personality traits. Specifically, this research assessed the links between facets of the mattering construct and the antisocial traits of Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism. We hypothesized that feelings of not mattering (i.e., anti-mattering) as well as higher levels of a fear of becoming insignificant (i.e., fear of not mattering) would be correlated positively with levels of Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism. Data were collected from 275 university students. The measures included the General Mattering Scale, the Anti-Mattering Scale, the Fear of Not Mattering Inventory, the Pathological Narcissism Inventory, and the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen. Results confirmed that higher levels of anti-mattering and a fear of not mattering were correlated significantly with Dark Triad traits. A strong association was also found between pathological narcissism and anti-mattering thus supporting the results of a recent investigation. A unique link was also detected between pathological narcissism and fear of not mattering. Overall, our findings suggest that the unmet need and fear of not mattering are implicated in personality disorder tendencies in the dramatic-erratic cluster. Moreover, as suggested by Flett (2022), it is meaningful to discuss “dark mattering.”*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99973 - Printed Poster

Death Anxiety as a Mediator Between Facets of Neuroticism and Psychological Well-being

Main Presenting Author: Balajadia, Gian Carlo

Additional Author: Barlow, Meaghan

Abstract: *Background: High trait-neuroticism is a well-established predictor of poor psychological well-being. Past research suggests death anxiety may mediate the relationship between personality types and psychological well-being. However, the specific facets of personality were not assessed. The purpose of this study was to assess the role of death anxiety in mediating the relationship between facets of neuroticism and conscientiousness, in predicting psychological well-being. Methods: A survey assessing conscientiousness, neuroticism, life satisfaction, purpose, and depressive symptoms, was conducted on 95 undergraduate students (final N = 150). Results: The preliminary findings demonstrated that death anxiety mediated the relationship between neuroticism (but not conscientiousness) and well-being. Further, the analyses suggest that the mediating effect of death anxiety may be specific to certain facets of neuroticism (anxiety-purpose 96%CI[.01, .30]; emotional volatility-depressive symptoms 95%CI[.01, .07]). Conclusions: Therefore, death anxiety likely mediates the relationship between personality types and well-being, but only at the facet-level. Impact: These results could provide a more specific understanding of the role of death anxiety in well-being across different personality types.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101353 - Printed Poster

Demographic Correlates of Sexting Victimization: Results from a Large Online Survey

Main Presenting Author: Gawlik, Monica

Co-Presenting Author: Babchishin, Kelly

Abstract: *In the current study, we examined if sexual history, risky sexual behaviours, and substance use were correlates of sexting coercion victimization in an online sample of adults aged 18 to 30 ($n = 2,828$). Approximately one in 5 participants reported being pressured (22%; 620/2828; $N_{men} = 125$, $N_{women} = 495$), threatened (5%; 144/2,828; $N_{men} = 19$, $N_{women} = 125$), or coerced (22%; 629/2,828; $N_{men} = 127$, $N_{women} = 502$) into sending a sext. In this poster, we will complete a series of area under the curve (AUC) analyze demographic correlates of sexting victimization. The study highlights how the presence of particular risk factors increases an individual's susceptibility to coercive sexting to inform inventions, policies, law, and further research.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100975 - Printed Poster

Développement et validité préliminaire d'une mesure de la compréhension de l'intimidation scolaire

Main Presenting Author: Caron, Kristen V

Additional Author: Richard, Jacques F

Abstract: *Malgré les diverses interventions qui existent pour limiter l'intimidation scolaire, il n'existe pas d'outil de mesure pour évaluer la compréhension des jeunes. De plus, il existe une grande variabilité en ce qui concerne la prévalence de l'intimidation en fonction des études, en partie à cause de la variance dans sa mesure (p.ex., l'intégration ou l'omission d'une définition, le laps de temps*

abordé, etc.). La présente étude qualitative a donc comme objectif de développer et de valider de façon préliminaire une mesure de la compréhension de l'intimidation scolaire. Une approche basée sur l'analyse thématique (Braun and Clarke, 2006) nous permettra d'organiser les données en fonction de thèmes et ainsi nous assurer que notre mesure adresse les éléments importants aux yeux des jeunes (validité apparente). L'étude est toujours en cours, mais sera complétée sous peu. Nous présenterons la démarche de développement de la mesure, y inclus sa version finale, ainsi que les thèmes ressortis dans l'analyse qualitative en lien avec sa validité apparente. Cette étude est un premier pas dans la production d'une mesure valide et fidèle permettant dévaluer concrètement la compréhension de l'intimidation scolaire avec l'objectif de diminuer la variabilité de sa prévalence dans les études futures.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99269 - Printed Poster

Do narcissists use different manipulation strategies with their romantic partner in public vs. private settings?

Main Presenting Author: Crebas, Jenn

Additional Author: Giacomin, Miranda

Abstract: Narcissistic individuals have a strong desire to acquire status, but may differ in the strategies used to attain status. Individuals high in admiration enhance their self-view through validation and praise. Individuals high in rivalry enhance their self-view through the derogation of others. The current study examines how narcissists attain status in their romantic relationships and explores whether those strategies differ depending on public vs. private settings. Participants (N=268) completed scales measuring levels of admiration/rivalry (NARQ) and their use of prestige and dominance-based strategies. We found that those higher in admiration used both dominance and prestige-based strategies with their partner in private, but not in public. This aligns with previous research that has shown that those higher in admiration resort to dominance-based strategies when prestige-based have failed. This also suggests that strategies used to maintain status within their relationship change for those high in admiration when they are alone with their partner and are no longer around others to seek social admiration. Those higher in rivalry used dominance-based strategies with their partner in public, but not in private. Due to the desire for status outweighing the need for social acceptance, those higher in rivalry tend to use more dominance-based strategies even in the presence of others.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100242 - Printed Poster

Does it Hurt More to be Called "Gay" or "Pizza Face": Gender Differences in Teasing Content and Associated Harm

Main Presenting Author: Paredes, Ximena

Co-Presenting Author: Piett, Grace- Anna

Additional Author: Andrews, Naomi

Abstract: *Gender differences in the content and impact (e.g., perceived harm) of peer teasing are documented, but not well understood. Males tend to tease on a broader range of topics (Cicchirillo and Roberto, 2012), but females anticipate more negative impacts from teasing (Carlson et al., 2005). Yet, little research has investigated the complex associations between gender, content, and the impact of teasing. Our study explored these associations via qualitative interviews, asking postsecondary participants (N=27; 63% female) to retrospectively recount teasing experiences (grades K-12). Using thematic analysis, we found that males were predominantly teased about their physical appearance, identity, and ability, whereas females were teased about their physical appearance, personality, and their relationship interests. Men found teasing about their identity particularly harmful. In contrast, women identified appearance-based teasing as more harmful. Practical implications include offering educators insights into which teasing topics may elicit more negative responses from adolescents and emerging adults, as well as how the impact of teasing may vary by gender. In the broader social context, understanding associations between gender, content, and impact of teasing can help inform a gender-sensitive intervention framework, ultimately reducing negative impacts associated with peer teasing.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100085 - Printed Poster

Does Personal Relative Deprivation Induce Delay Discounting Among People Who Perceive Low Economic Mobility? An Experimental Investigation

Main Presenting Author: Coutinho, Aaliyah

Additional Authors: Shead, N. Will ; Wohl, Michael J. A.; Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: *Prior research has shown that personal relative deprivation (PRD) increases preferences for immediate, smaller rewards over delayed, larger rewards (i.e., greater delay discounting). However, much less is known about the boundary condition of this effect. Correlational research indicates that people's perceptions of their low ability to advance economically may amplify feelings of PRD, which is associated with disordered gambling. The present study investigates whether the link between PRD and delay discounting is moderated by the belief that economic mobility is attainable via conventional means (e.g., work). Using a within-subjects experiment, 400 undergraduate students will complete measures of PRD, perceived economic mobility, and delay discounting before and after the PRD manipulation. Participants will be randomly assigned to believe they have either less or similar discretionary income as others. Baseline data has been collected ($n = 554$) and post-measures will be collected in early 2024. It is hypothesized that inducing PRD will increase delay discounting among people who perceive low (not high) capacity for upward economic mobility. Linear regression and simple slopes analyses will be conducted. The results of this study will shed light on factors that increase the desire to gamble for immediate financial reward, which can inform interventions for disordered gambling.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100579 - Printed Poster

Effects of Trauma-Related Anger and Guilt on a Modified Version of the Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (ATF-CBT)

Main Presenting Author: Fortin, Christophe André

Co-Presenting Author: Belleavance, Justine

Additional Authors: Guay, Stéphane ; Kirenga, Yuhi

Abstract: Trauma-related anger and guilt are emotions that have significant effects on the outcomes of various treatments for patients with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Miles et al., 2020). Anger and guilt can impact treatment through their effects on a patient's emotional engagement (Clifton et al., 2017). This study will evaluate the relationship between pre-treatment levels of anger and guilt as well as their impact on a modified version of the Adult trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy (ATF-CBT). The sample consisted of 30 participants, 18 women (60%) and 12 men (40%) with a mean age of 39.6 ($sd=10.7$). The participants were all adults diagnosed with PTSD and recruited through the Trauma studies center. A mediation model was tested via the lavaan package of R version 4.2.2. The analysis assessed the effects of pre-treatment anger and guilt on PTSD through their direct effects on emotional engagement. High levels of anger were correlated with greater severity of PTSD ($b=.39$; $p = .025$), whereas high levels of guilt were associated with lower levels of PTSD ($b = -.38$; $p = .05$). Emotional engagement, however, did not mediate these relationships. Our study suggests that high levels of anger are detrimental to the therapeutic process. In contrast, high levels of guilt are associated with better therapeutic outcomes. The result of this study underlines the importance of further exploring the relationship between trauma-related emotions and long-term gains from therapeutic treatment.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99941 - Printed Poster

Evaluating How The Cause of Infertility Impacts Public Perceptions of Infertility

Main Presenting Author: Gulash, Sarah K

Additional Authors: Kiviharju, Maija J; Balsom, Ashley A; Poulter, M L Megan; Gordon, Jennifer L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Many individuals with infertility report feeling negatively judged and blamed for their condition. This study sought to evaluate whether attitudes are moderated by the cause of one's infertility. METHODS: Adults ($N = 419$; $M(SD)$ age=57.7(15.3)) were presented with one of four vignettes depicting a protagonist, Lisa, experiencing infertility. The cause of infertility varied in each, the first being female-factor, the second male-factor, the third being Lisa's advanced age, and the last being Lisa's homosexual orientation. Participants were asked to rate their blame of Lisa, how badly they felt for her, and how deserving she was of government funding for fertility treatments on a 6-point scale. RESULTS: Across all vignettes, 14% felt Lisa was at least "slightly" to blame for her situation; 33% felt Lisa was "not at all" deserving of government funding. However, nearly all participants felt at least "slightly" badly for Lisa, with 67% feeling "very" or "extremely" badly. In comparing the vignettes, participants assigned to the advanced age and homosexual versions were 4-6 times more likely to blame Lisa for her condition (p

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100879 - Printed Poster

Examining Courtesy Stigma Toward Parents of Adolescents with Cannabis Use Disorder

Main Presenting Author: McMahon, Isobel

Additional Authors: Downey, Molly ; Coles, Ashlee; Harris, Nick

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Parents of a child with a substance use disorder (SUD) may be stigmatized by association, known as courtesy stigma. Research suggests that language may influence stigmatizing attitudes toward people with SUDs. In prior studies, parents of children with SUDs have identified the terms “enabling” and “codependent” as personally stigmatizing. The current study examines if language influences stigma towards parents of children with SUD.* **METHODS:** An experimental vignette design will examine the effect of language (deficit-based vs. neutral) and parent gender (mother vs. father) on stigmatizing attitudes towards the parent of an adolescent child with cannabis use disorder (CUD). Stigma will be assessed using the Attribution Questionnaire. **RESULTS:** Recruitment is ongoing, with 246 eligible respondents to date. During preliminary analysis, a 2x2 factorial ANOVA revealed a significant main effect for language, $F(1,242) = 6.03$, $p = .015$, $\eta^2 = .024$. Stigma scores were higher for the deficit-based language condition ($M = 64.6$, $SD = 10.8$) compared to the neutral language condition ($M = 61.1$, $SD = 11.2$). **CONCLUSION:** Preliminary findings suggest that language may influence stigmatizing attitudes towards the parent of an adolescent with CUD. **IMPACT:** Findings may inform best practices around language to use when referring to parents of adolescents with CUD in order to reduce stigma.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100467 - Printed Poster

Examining differences in stigma and emotional reactions toward avolition symptoms based on a diagnosis of schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, or bipolar disorder

Main Presenting Author: Zedan, Saleena A

Co-Presenting Author: Zahid, Aqsa

Additional Author: Best, Michael W

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Serious mental health conditions such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder are highly stigmatized within the general community. However, the mechanisms underlying this stigma may differ for each mental health condition. Based on the Interactional Processing Model, exclusionary responses are hypothesized to result from a combination of diagnostic awareness and observation of symptomatic behaviour. However, it is currently unknown how different diagnostic explanations for the same behaviour may affect exclusion.* **METHODS:** Participants ($n = 311$) were presented with one of four vignettes that portrayed an individual in a work setting; participants were informed that the individual in the vignette either had no diagnosis label or had a diagnosis of either schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depressive disorder. Participants completed various measures of social distance, stigmatizing attitudes, and emotional reactions subsequent to reading the vignette. **RESULTS:** Between-subjects Analyses of Variance (ANOVAs) were conducted to examine differences between measures based on the presented diagnostic label. The depression diagnostic label resulted in significantly more desire for social distance relative to a bipolar disorder diagnosis, schizophrenia diagnosis or no diagnosis. The

depression diagnosis also resulted in significantly more blame and stigmatizing attitudes compared to the no diagnosis and schizophrenia diagnosis conditions. CONCLUSION: When someone is displaying amotivational behaviour, the social exclusionary responses are highest when a depression diagnostic label is present compared to bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or no diagnosis. Future stigma reduction programs may need to tailor messaging to specific diagnoses and symptoms to increase effectiveness. ACTION/IMPACT: The present findings in practice are important because they display which mental health conditions may produce the most social exclusion which could be applied to anti-stigma campaigns.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99752 - Printed Poster

Examining Gameplay as Transmission of Cultural Knowledge and How Individual Differences Shape In-Game Cultural Engagement

Main Presenting Author: Johnson, Benjamin

Abstract: Individuals' gaming experience has become increasingly investigated in psychology, in particular for specialized video games used in non-entertainment contexts such as therapy or education. The purpose of this mixed-method study was to investigate whether participants connected with Japanese cultural knowledge a non-commercial video game meant to celebrate the Tokyo 2020/2021 Olympics. Existing data from a previous study was examined using un-analysed variables of participants' qualitative input as well as video recordings of gameplay. The results were that some participants found that the sport activities were more enjoyable, whereas some found that the side quests were more enjoyable. Those who preferred side quests were more engaged with the cultural themes of the game. These results show that certain video games can offer a means of transmitting cultural knowledge, which is more effective for participants based on individual differences in gameplay engagement.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101614 - Printed Poster

Examining how the Dark Tetrad copes with stress: An intensive longitudinal approach

Main Presenting Author: Charlton, Jaidyn

Additional Authors: MacIsaac, Angela ; Traer, Amelia; Neufeld, Teagan; Visser, Beth; Mushquash, Aislin

Abstract: THE DARK TETRAD DESCRIBES "DARK" PERSONALITY TRAITS (I.E., PSYCHOPATHY, NARCISSISM, MACHIAVELLIANISM, AND SADISM). COPING CONSISTS OF ADAPTIVE OR MALADAPTIVE METHODS TO DEAL WITH STRESSORS OR THEIR ASSOCIATED EMOTIONS. HEAVILY RELYING ON ONE-TIME QUESTIONNAIRES, RESEARCH HAS EXAMINED HOW INDIVIDUALS HIGHER IN DARK TETRAD TRAITS EXPERIENCE STRESS, BUT LESS RESEARCH HAS EXPLORED HOW THEY COPE WITH STRESS. THE CURRENT STUDY EVALUATED HOW INDIVIDUALS HIGH IN DARK TETRAD TRAITS COPE WITH STRESS AND ADDRESSED METHODOLOGICAL GAPS BY USING A ROBUST DESIGN. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THOSE WITH INCREASED DARK TETRAD TRAITS WOULD ENDORSE

MORE MALADAPTIVE COPING STRATEGIES WHEN STRESSED COMPARED TO THOSE WITH LOWER DARK TETRAD TRAITS. UNDERGRADUATES WERE RECRUITED FOR AN INTENSIVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY. PARTICIPANTS ($N=385$) COMPLETED BASELINE MEASURES, FOLLOWED BY A DAILY SURVEY EACH DAY FOR 14 DAYS EXAMINING DAILY STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES. MULTILEVEL REGRESSION ANALYSES WILL TEST HYPOTHESES. DATA ANALYSES ARE UNDERWAY. RESULTS WILL BE REPORTED. FINDINGS CAN INFORM ON THE COPING METHODS EMPLOYED BY THOSE HIGHER IN DARK PERSONALITY TRAITS AS WELL AS SITUATIONS THESE INDIVIDUALS FIND STRESSFUL. BY PROVIDING GREATER UNDERSTANDING INTO COPING AND THE DARK TETRAD, RESEARCHERS AND CLINICIANS CAN BETTER PREDICT HOW INDIVIDUALS WILL RESPOND TO STRESS AND PLAN PRE-EMPTIVE INTERVENTIONS ACCORDINGLY.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99734 - Printed Poster

Examining the mediating relationship of Emotion Regulation between the Dark Triad and Rational Decision-Making Style

Main Presenting Author: Charlebois, Mélodie

Additional Author: Daljeet, Kabir N

Abstract: Previous research has linked socially malevolent personality traits (the Dark Triad) to having preferences for certain decision-making styles over others. Importantly, making decisions is frequent occurrence throughout daily life and can be altered by emotions (Lerner et al., 2015). Consequently, regulating emotions could have an influence on the nature and extent to which we make decisions. Thus, the purpose of the study was to evaluate the mediating role of emotion regulation, particularly in the form of emotional reappraisal, in the relationship between the various Dark Triad traits and rational decision decision-making style (Dewberry et al., 2013). In the present study we analyzed data from 255 participants who completed measures of emotion regulation (Gross and John, 2003), the Dark Triad (Jones and Paulhus, 2014), and rational decision-making styles (Hamilton et al., 2016). Using multiple regression analysis and the PROCESS package (Hayes, 2017) for R we found that Emotional Reappraisal, a form of emotion regulation, mediates the negative relationship between Narcissism and rational decision-making style. Likewise, Emotion reappraisal was also found to mediate the positive relationship between psychopathy and Rational Decision-making style. These results are consistent with extant theory and the implications and future directions of these findings will be discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99519 - Printed Poster

Examining the relationship between social-emotional constructs and social perception accuracy

Main Presenting Author: Borkovic, Milica

Co-Presenting Author: Fendler, Veronika

Additional Author: Shulman, Elizabeth

Abstract: *Do social skills increase the ability to correctly “read” social situations? Past research has examined the relationship between social-emotional constructs and social perception; the results remain inconclusive. The current study examined the relationship between accuracy in a social perception task and social skills such as levels of cognitive empathy, affective empathy and emotional intelligence. Empathy and emotional intelligence were measured utilizing the Basic Empathy Scale (BES; Jolliffe and Farrington, 2006) and the Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS; Schutte et al., 1998). Social perception accuracy was observed through valence, intensity and social engagement ratings compared to a normed sample. Participants ($N = 184$) aged 14-30 ($M = 21$, $SD = 5.3$) were asked to rate line drawings depicting specific social scenes on the three dimensions (Teh et al., 2018). Although the three measures for social skills were significantly correlated, preliminary findings only depicted a significant, negative correlation between accuracy in reading social engagement and cognitive empathy ($r = -.19$, $p =$*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101681 - Printed Poster

Exploring Autism Knowledge, Training, and Stigma in Teachers

Main Presenting Author: Van Esch, Natalia

Additional Authors: Boucher, Troy Q; Sasson, Noah J; Iarocci, Grace; Scheerer, Nichole E

Abstract: *When evaluated in a social context, autistic people are consistently evaluated more negatively than non-autistic people. This negative bias has the potential to be particularly harmful if held by influential role models, such as teachers. Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping children's learning, mental health, and academic success. As such, this study examined whether teachers demonstrate a negative bias towards autistic people, as well as potential relations between this bias and teachers knowledge of autism, exposure to autistic people, and autism training. Teachers viewed brief videos of autistic and non-autistic people in a social setting. Our initial sample consisted of 17 teachers (5 male, 12 female; age: $M = 40.06$, $SD = 9.43$; years of teaching experience: $M = 14.82$, $SD = 8.29$). Preliminary results show that autistic people were evaluated significantly more negatively ($t(15) = -4.93$, $p <$*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99283 - Printed Poster

Exploring Conflicting Concepts of Success in Youth: Where Personal Beliefs Clash With Societal Expectations

Main Presenting Author: Sullivan, Michael

Additional Author: Lavallee, Loraine

Abstract: *Youth's ambitions are becoming less realistic, and rates of anxiety and depression are rising. Concomitantly, the pursuit of prestigious but difficult-to-obtain careers is increasing. Do youth feel pressured to meet an American Corporate Capitalist (ACC) definition of success characterized by exceptional achievement, wealth, and social recognition at the cost of holistic ideas of success that include healthy relationships and community contribution (non-ACC values)? Youth listed features of a successful life from their own perspective, the imagined perspective of others, and rated the extent to which their success-oriented activities contributed to ACC and non-ACC futures. Though they*

envisioned a successful life as one where they were content, happy, and connected with others; youth were spending their time pursuing wealth and social recognition through exceptional achievement. While their personal ideas of a successful life contained little ACC-coded content (15%), a Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that their success-oriented activities were significantly more related to ACC futures than non-ACC futures. Notably, youth's activities were more consistent with others' ideas of a successful life than their own. When identifying what they needed to achieve for others to see them as successful, 45% of youth's responses aligned with ACC values compared to 15% non-ACC.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100354 - Printed Poster

Exploring Filipino Perspectives: Utilizing Thematic Analysis to Identify Barriers to Mental Health Help-Seeking Among Filipinos in the Philippines

Main Presenting Author: Lingbaoan, Jennifer

Co-Presenting Authors: Singh, Surat N; Thomas, Claire S

Additional Authors: Kwiatkowska, Klementyna Julia; Bedi, Robinder P.

Abstract: Nearly a million Filipino immigrants reside in Canada, comprising the third most common non-European immigrant group in the country (Statistics Canada, 2023). Research suggests that although Filipinos present with a high prevalence of mental health concerns, they are less likely to access counselling – highlighting the importance of understanding the primary obstacles to their help-seeking. Among 342 Filipino participants recruited in the Philippines, 102 claimed they would not seek out counselling if experiencing a mental health issue. A final sample of 95 participant responses were transcribed and analyzed utilizing the phases of thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) and subsequently derived into a coding scheme for qualitative coding. From most to least frequently reported, the key barriers to mental health help-seeking were found to be self-reliance, limited accessibility (e.g. financial, time), a general preference for religious and social supports, and stigma/fear of discrimination associated with mental illness. Addressing these barriers through a culturally sensitive lens is critical for developing more effective, community-based mental health programming and awareness initiatives that incorporate Filipino perspectives and values. In doing so, this could also set the stage for the development of targeted interventions for other immigrant groups to Canada.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100798 - Printed Poster

Exploring Relationships Between Disposable Consumerism, Narcissism, and Devalued Perceptions of Romantic Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Bearden, Anomi G

Additional Authors: Prowse Turner, Jamie A; Wells, Josh

Abstract: **BACKGROUND/RATIONALE:** Recent changes within consumer society, such as planned obsolescence may have led to certain characteristics in consumers (e.g., rising narcissism) and conditioned disposable consumption. These shifts may also be contributing to disposable perceptions of romantic relationships. Research is lacking on possible the trend of disposable consumerism

contributing to the devaluing and erosion of romantic relationships. **METHODS:** This exploratory study examined the relationship between disposable consumerism, narcissism, and the devaluing of romantic relationships. No previous studies have investigated this potential relationship directly, therefore this study is important because it helps to shed light on a relatively new problem that may be arising from the trend towards chronic consumption that is occurring in modern society. Correlations between narcissism, willingness to dispose of commodities and of romantic partners, intentions towards infidelity, and affective forecasting were examined using bivariate correlations and regression analyses. **RESULTS:** Significant positive correlations were found between narcissism and infidelity intentions, infidelity intentions and willingness to dispose of one's romantic partner, and between the willingness to dispose of commodities and willingness to dispose of one's romantic partner. **CONCLUSIONS:** This data shows that individuals who viewed material goods as more disposable, also viewed romantic partners as such. The correlations identified in the current study offer some insight into more specifically which individual traits (e.g., narcissists) may be responsible for disposable attitudes and weakening relationship ties. **ACTION/IMPACT:** The current research provides an important contribution concerning how romantic relationships may be negatively impacted by consumerist societal trends. Hopefully as this research area progresses and causation is established, we can eventually develop interventions to prevent or reverse the decay of relational bonds due to such patterns. Not only should individual consumers be informed about these results, but perhaps more importantly the production companies that influence them.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98844 - Printed Poster

Exploring the relationship between HEXACO personality profiles and the Dark Triad traits

Main Presenting Author: Mayer, William

Additional Authors: Lee, Jisung ; Daljeet, Kabir

Abstract: The HEXACO model of personality, particularly with its Honesty-Humility dimension, has strong theoretical implications for the Dark Triad traits. Previous studies have demonstrated significant negative correlations between the Honesty-Humility trait and each of the Dark Triad traits, and a positive correlation between extraversion and narcissism (Lee and Ashton, 2005; Howard and Van Zandt, 2020). However, their relationship has not been explored using a person-centered approach, which posits that interactions between variables may vary across individuals within distinct subgroups. Using the five normative HEXACO profiles established by Espinoza et al. (2020), our exploratory study aimed to investigate how these profiles relate to the Dark Triad traits. We applied their parameters to 255 participants who completed the 100-item HEXACO-PI-R online. As a result, four of the five previously discovered profiles were identified in the dataset. Employing BCH Chi-Square tests, we found significant mean differences across five of the six profile comparisons for psychopathy and Machiavellianism, and four of the six profile comparisons for narcissism. This research represents the first exploratory study to investigate the relationship between HEXACO personality profiles and Dark Triad traits and contribute to a deeper understanding of the relevance of HEXACO model on Dark Triad traits.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100447 - Printed Poster

Exploring the relationship between perfectionism and gender on social engagement in a sample of Canadian undergraduate students

Main Presenting Author: Dionne, Alexandre M.

Co-Presenting Author: Talbot, Karine

Additional Author: Arpin-Cribbie, Chantal

Abstract: Attending postsecondary studies is a significant transition period for many students. Although the impact of this transition seems to differ across students, research has found that many struggle with social isolation (Ogrodnickuk, Kealy, and Laverdière, 2020), which has been associated with mental health concerns (Diehl et al., 2018). Within this body of literature, perfectionism is often associated with social disconnection (Sherry, Mackinnon and Gautreau, 2016). Still, the extent to which gender may play a role in this relationship has seldom been explored. As such, the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between perfectionism and gender and the impact it may have on social functioning. Undergraduate students were recruited from Laurentian University for an online study examining the role of personality within the student experience and adjustment to student life. Students were asked a series of demographic questions related to social functioning and to complete self-report measures of perfectionism, loneliness, social connectedness, and psychological distress. Findings contribute to our understanding of the role of perfectionism and gender on social engagement in students, which can inform how postsecondary settings might better support students in their transition by targeting social disengagement factors.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101231 - Printed Poster

Family Stressors, Routines, and Mental Health in Children: Are Sibling Relationships Protective?

Main Presenting Author: Eckert, Lillian M

Additional Authors: Zhang, Jasmine ; Wade, Mark; Browne, Dillon

Abstract: Sibling relationship quality can buffer the association linking stressors and children's mental health problems. There is an ongoing need to explore the nature of this protective process, including the identification of activities and routines that are both disrupted by family stressors and related to children's mental health. This study examined the relationship between family stressors and children's mental health via aspects of children's routines (physical activity, sleep, screen time), and the potential protective role of sibling relationship quality. Data were from an international sample of parents/caregivers ($n = 311$) with at least two children aged 5–17. Caregivers responded to online surveys between September–October 2021. Moderated mediation models explored the pathways linking stressors, routines, and mental health as a function of sibling relationship quality. While the moderated mediation was not significant, post hoc analyses demonstrated that sibling relationship challenges were protective against family stressors in relation to children's mental health. In terms of routines, only sleep was correlated with mental health (not screen time or physical activity). Findings affirm the role of sibling relationships in offsetting stressors, while emphasizing the important relationship between sleep and mental health.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99739 - Printed Poster

Geographical Psychology Beyond the West: Comparing the Geographical Distribution of Big Five Personality Traits in Japan, the US, and UK

Main Presenting Author: Zhong, Frankie Yaying

Co-Presenting Authors: Götz, Friedrich M; Guo, Yangyilin

Additional Authors: Yoshino, Shinya ; Oshio, Atsushi ; Shimotsukasa, Tadahiro ; Sawada, Nanami ; Rentfrow, Peter J

Abstract: Recent studies indicate that personality traits tend to vary geographically both between and within individual nations. Nevertheless, most of extant research primarily utilizes data from Western countries, notably the United States. The current project seeks to cross-culturally expand upon prior findings on regional variation in personality across the US and UK by examining the geographical distribution of the Big Five personality traits in an East Asian country: Japan. Leveraging a sample of 51,098 Japanese residents and employing conventional and advanced mapping techniques, we mapped the Big Five personality traits across the 47 prefectures to assess whether—and if so how—systematic regional variation in personality occurs in Japan. Our mapping results replicate various patterns observed across regions in the US and UK. In all three countries, regions low in Neuroticism or high in Extraversion tend to have warmer climates, and regions high in Openness tend to be more urban and densely populated. In contrast with the US and UK findings, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness tend to be highest in more urban and populated regions in Japan. Collectively, the present results reveal clear geographical distributions of the Big Five traits in a non-Western cultural context, furthering our understanding of the ways in which personality traits cluster geographically beyond the West.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100107 - Printed Poster

Get A Room: Differing Perceptions of Public Affection Sharing Among Individuals in Same-Sex, Gender-Diverse, and Mixed-Sex Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Watkins, Hella

Additional Authors: Blair, Karen L; Holmberg, Diane

Abstract: For many in mixed-sex relationships, public displays of affection are often considered to be a natural expression of love. For individuals in marginalized relationships such expressions can draw negative attention from those nearby. Consequently, those individuals share public affection less frequently and are less comfortable when they do share affection publicly. To manage that vulnerability, those in marginalized relationships use vigilance to monitor their environment and determine if sharing affection is safe. Therefore, individuals in marginalized relationships may display affection with more discreet or subtle behaviours. This research explores how people in same-sex, mixed-sex, and gender diverse relationships understand public displays of affections and how those definitions may differ systematically across the groups. Over 1600 participants completed an online survey as part of a larger program of research on affection experiences within close romantic relationships. A qualitative analysis will explore participants' answers to questions asking them to list

types of physical affection sharing they engaged in with their partner and the locations in which they shared public displays of affection. Results will be discussed within the context of understanding the experience of sharing public displays of affection for those in marginalized relationships.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101303 - Printed Poster

Girls' Managing Friction in Maintaining Long-term Friendships

Main Presenting Author: Lim, Tian Xin

Co-Presenting Author: Cameron, Catherine Ann

Additional Author: Richard , Morgan

Abstract: Girls develop high expectations of friends during middle childhood: not only to be companions, but also to provide emotional support. Consequently, a lack of emotional support can pose challenges in maintaining girls' friendships. This study explores how girls maintain long-term friendships, as told in their own words. Female student researchers facilitated semi-structured online interviews with 41 young female, close-friend dyads ($M_{age} = 20.18$). Prompts about past conflicts, communications, and strategies for managing conflict were included. Interviews were analyzed through a qualitative content analysis. Overall, most dyads reported not encountering large conflicts; while some clashes emerged out of their daily life activities and romantic interests, supporting each other through these hardships and emotional transparency acted as buffers. When arguments occurred, most girls emphasized maintaining friendships over aggravating tension. Conflict resolution strategies offered included open communication, perspective taking and problem solving. Preliminary analyses reveal that girls' close long-term friendships are maintained by high supportiveness and openness, and such empathetic prosocial skills were valued as strategies for maintaining friendships. Our findings demonstrate how flourishing female dyads maintain close friendships despite intermittent daily hassles.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101167 - Printed Poster

Gossip and perceptions of shared reality among close friends

Main Presenting Author: McCoy, Erin

Co-Presenting Author: Lonn, Atara

Additional Author: Harasymchuk, Cheryl

Abstract: Gossip describes evaluative conversations about others who are not present, and this behavior often serves the social function of information sharing (Foster, 2004; Litman and Pezzo, 2005). When people generally share information as a form of conversation within close relationships, they reach consensus on opinions and ideas (i.e., develop shared reality), which improves relational quality (Rossignac-Milon et al., 2021). The aim of this study is to see if gossip facilitates building shared reality within friendships due to its information sharing properties. We asked undergraduate students ($N = 203$) to identify a close friend and hypothesized that people who gossip more (vs. less) with their close friend would report heightened perceptions of shared reality. We also predicted that viewing gossip as an avenue to learn about others would matter more for building shared reality as compared to viewing it as true/ethical behavior. Our linear regression analyses revealed

that gossiping more was significantly related to greater perceptions of shared reality, suggesting that gossip facilitates building shared reality in friendships. Additionally, gossip as an information sharing method was more important to shared reality than perceptions of gossip as true/ethical behavior. Future research should further assess how the information sharing aspect of gossip enhances friendships.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100290 - Printed Poster

Health Outcomes Associated with Anti-Black Racism among Black Youth: A Systematic Review of the Literature

Main Presenting Author: Grossman, Shawna

Co-Presenting Authors: Dsilva, Kimberly; McIntyre, Cheyenne

Additional Author: Iwenofu, Linda

Abstract: Black youth are especially vulnerable to the traumatic health effects of racism, given increased exposure to anti-Black racism (ABR) and socio-cultural stressors (Bernard et al., 2021). Much of the existing syntheses of the literature base focus on the health implications of racial discrimination in adult populations across diverse racial groups. To our knowledge, no current literature syntheses have examined race-related physical and mental health outcomes among Black youth specifically, despite a growing research base in this area. The present study involved a systematic review of literature examining the relation between ABR and mental and physical health symptoms (e.g., depression, chronic illness) among Black youth aged 0 to 24. Results from preliminary data extraction and aggregation procedures have elucidated the direction and magnitude of reported associations across studies, as well as several mechanisms of impact. Findings highlight ABRs significant role in influencing youth wellbeing, furthering our understanding of its physical and mental health impacts. This timely knowledge synthesis represents a crucial step in addressing a recognized public health concern and informs recommendations for future related empirical and applied work dedicated to improving Black youths health in the face of pervasive racism.

Section: Black Psychology

Session ID: 100405 - Printed Poster

Identity Concealment and Minority Stressors Among Sexual and Gender Minorities

Main Presenting Author: Dennis, Mark

Additional Author: Davis, Chris

Abstract: Prior research indicates that Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGMs) are at greater risk of depression and anxiety than are their non-SGM peers. Meyers Minority Stress Model suggests that this difference is due to the hostile social environments that SGMs experience. From an online survey sample of 476 adults identifying as SGM and 171 non-SGM adults, we assessed stressors, secret-keeping behaviours, depression, and anxiety symptoms using correlational analyses, multiple linear regression, and structural equation modeling. We show that (a) SGMs report significantly more symptoms of anxiety and depression than non-SGM, and that (b) proximal (e.g., internalized stigma)

and distal stressors (e.g., discrimination, victimization) identified in Meyers model significantly predict these symptoms in the SGM sample. Importantly, both proximal and distal stressors positively predict the extent to which individuals choose to conceal their sexual/gender identity, which in turn predicts symptomatology. In conclusion, identity concealment may play as a significant factor in elevated depression and anxiety symptoms among SGMS. Future research should explore alternative pathways of concealment, incorporating multiple data points.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100377 - Printed Poster

I'm Glad You Failed and I Can't Stand When You're Happy: Introducing the Various Indices of Counter-Empathy (VICE)

Main Presenting Author: Siamro, Jake R

Additional Author: Jordan, Christian H

Abstract: Counter-empathy emerges when one experiences an emotional response that is incongruent with (and often the opposite of) the emotional state of another. Unsurprisingly, counter-empathic feelings have been associated with various negative outcomes. However, a challenge with traditional empathy measures is that low scores can ambiguously represent either apathy—a lack of emotional response—or counter-empathy. Despite the clear need, there is a lack of psychological measures that adequately capture different forms of counter-empathy. Through a series of studies, we developed a trait measure assessing schadenfreude (feeling pleasure at another person's pain), gluckschmerz (feeling pain at another person's pleasure), and affective sadism (deliberately undermining others' positive emotions and escalating their emotional distress for personal satisfaction). Starting with an initial pool of 120 items, we used exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses to establish a 30-item scale. We introduce the Various Indices of Counter-Empathy (VICE) scale as a valid, internally consistent, and structurally reliable tool for assessing counter-empathy. The VICE demonstrates strong associations with narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and aggression, highlighting its utility in discerning other maladaptive personality traits and adverse behaviours.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98701 - Printed Poster

Impact of Interpersonal Mindfulness and Psychological Safety on Relationship Functioning

Main Presenting Author: Dias Martins, Claudia

Additional Authors: Vergara, Rodrigo C.; Khoury, Bassam

Abstract: Extensive research illustrates a positive association between mindfulness and relationship satisfaction and stability. However, most of this research has focused on the advantages of trait (and in some cases state) mindfulness rather than directly exploring the significance of interpersonal mindfulness. Based on the interpersonal mindfulness framework and polyvagal theory, we propose that individuals with greater interpersonal mindfulness are able to experience greater psychological safety and satisfaction within their romantic relationships. The objective of the current study is to cross-sectionally investigate the associations not only between interpersonal mindfulness and

psychological safety but also the following variables of interest: empathy, compassion, depression and anxiety, emotion regulation, conflict strategies, relationship satisfaction, sexual satisfaction. A sample of 300-350 individuals in a romantic relationship for at least 1 full year+ will be recruited to complete a battery of validated self-report measures (December 2023-February 2024). Correlation and multiple regression analyses will be used to assess the relationships between variables (March 2024). The goal is to inform the development of interpersonal mindfulness-based interventions aimed at promoting safety and stability in relationships, and in turn enhancing personal wellbeing.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100421 - Printed Poster

Impacts of Solitude: Examining Gender Differences in Social Satisfaction, Mood and Cognition in Homeless or Precariously Housed Adults

Main Presenting Author: McKeag, Suzanne A

Additional Authors: Gicas, Kristina M; Blumberg, Michelle J; Terao, M Caitlin; Goldberg, Joel O

Abstract: INTRO: Adults experiencing homelessness face dire social isolation, which has been linked to serious mental health problems in housed populations. However, few studies have examined associations between social isolation and wellbeing in homeless populations, and even fewer have examined whether these associations differ by gender, which is the aim of the current study.

METHODS: Social support levels (Lubben), social satisfaction (WHO-QoL), subjective cognition (PROMIS) and disturbed mood (HADS) were measured in 47 men and 46 women experiencing homelessness. Pearson correlations assessed relationships among variables by gender. RESULTS: More social isolation was linked to less social satisfaction for women ($r = .48, p < .001$) and men ($r = .41, p = .004$). More social satisfaction was related to weaker perceived cognition for women ($r = -.60, p < .001$) but not men ($r = -.17, p = .249$). Distressed mood was linked to less social satisfaction for women ($r = -.68, p < .001$) and men ($r = -.46, p < .001$). CONCLUSION: Findings suggest that social isolation has deleterious impacts on mood among adults experiencing homelessness. Women who saw themselves as more cognitively capable were more socially dissatisfied, perhaps most painfully distressed by the social context of homelessness. Insights from this study have potential to inform the development of resources that enhance social networks.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101603 - Printed Poster

In Love and Swiping: Understanding the Use of Online Dating Apps Among People in Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Salavati, Sara

Additional Author: Boon , Susan Dianne

Abstract: Online dating has emerged as a primary avenue for starting relationships, yet it has its drawbacks. Being on a dating app while in a relationship might be seen as crossing a line and possibly being unfaithful (Thompson and O'Sullivan, 2016). Our goal was to understand why people still use these apps even when they're in a relationship. This insight could help couples understand and discuss the reasons why a partner might be on a dating app. We compared the duration of the current

relationship, satisfaction, commitment, quality of alternatives, honesty-humility, and sociosexual orientation for individuals using dating apps while in a relationship and those in relationships without app use. ($N = 114$). Results from 2 (Dating App Use: Yes, No) x 2 (Gender: Men, Women) ANOVAs showed that those using dating apps while in a relationship reported shorter length for the current relationship, less commitment, higher quality of alternatives, and lower investment in their relationship compared to those not using dating apps. It seems that relationship variables, like lower commitment, might be more strongly linked to using dating apps than dispositions are. Knowing that a partners use of a dating app is more connected to unstable factors like relationship commitment and investment rather than stable factors such as personality variables has implications for how people react to such behaviour.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101258 - Printed Poster

Interactions between Big 5 personality and daily affect predict positively reinforcing motives for playing video games in university undergraduates

Main Presenting Author: Atkin, Alice Elizabeth

Co-Presenting Author: Arbeau, Kelly

Abstract: Player motivations for video gaming differ in the nature of the reinforcement sought (positive or negative) and in the source of the desired consequences (internal or external). These motives are influenced by both stable traits and situational factors. We used a diary design to identify factors predicting endorsement of the positively reinforcing motives of externally-motivated gaming to be social and internally-motivated enhancement and identity reinforcement in university undergraduates ($n=162$). Endorsement of the social motive was associated with the main effects of daily-level positive and negative affect and time spent gaming, qualified by cross-level interactions with extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. There were no main effects for the enhancement motive, but cross-level interactions with extraversion, neuroticism, and conscientiousness were observed. Endorsement of the identity motive was associated with main effects of daily negative affect and total gaming time, qualified by cross-level interactions with extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism. Findings indicate that many video game players are motivated by positive reinforcers, which are variably influenced by trait personality and daily affect.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100601 - Printed Poster

Intra-year and Inter-year Consistency of Academic Cheating Behaviours in Children

Main Presenting Author: Yee, Shawn

Additional Authors: Lee, Kang ; Cameron, Catherine Ann

Abstract: Academic cheating remains a serious issue across the globe, negatively impacting educational institutions at all levels of schooling (Rettinger and Gallant, 2022). First evidence of cheating for academic gain begins in kindergarten and extends well into post-secondary environments and adulthood. However, research has neglected to examine whether children will cheat consistently on academic tasks. To bridge this significant gap, we used a cross-lagged longitudinal design to

examine academic cheating in children aged 4 to 12 years. Children participated in six tests, divided over two days, where they could cheat to earn gold-star stickers and “A” grades. They participated in similar tests one year later. We found that children were more likely to cheat in either all or none of the tests for Year 1, $\chi^2(6, N = 498) = 21.24$, $p = .002$, and for Year 2, $\chi^2(6, N = 73) = 23.95$, $p < .001$. Moreover, children who cheated in the first year also tended to cheat in the second year, and those who did not cheat continued to be honest, $r(68) = .59$, $p < .001$, providing further evidence that academic cheating appears to be highly consistent in childhood. These findings suggest that promotion of academic integrity to prevent cheating should begin at early stages of development to best prevent future instances of academic cheating.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100326 - Printed Poster

Investigating the Dark Triad through Sleep, Dream and Personality Measures

Main Presenting Author: Duclos, Michelle

Additional Author: Adams, Jeffrey

Abstract: The relationship between sleep and dreaming measures examined from the perspective of personality traits and behaviour is far from completely understood. This research investigated whether a relationship exists between various aspects of dreaming (e.g., dream content, typical dream themes (Neilson et al., 2003), and personality traits (e.g., the Dark Triad). The focus of the study examined if university students who scored higher on the dark triad scale (Jones and Paulhus, 2014), were more likely to have a higher frequency of negative dreams/nightmares and therefore endorse more negative behaviour in waking day life. In addition, it was hypothesized that participants who score higher on the dark triad scale would show a different pattern of typical dreams endorsement (e.g., endorsing less frequent choices). A total of 124 participants (females $n = 101$, $M = 21.4$, $SD = 2.55$; males $n = 18$, $M = 22.8$, $SD = 5.11$) with the majority between 18 and 24 years of age ($M = 22.31$, $SD = 5.41$) were recruited. Participants completed a series of questionnaires assessing demographic information, dream variables and sleep quality, a typical dreams themes measure, personality traits (including dark triad measures), and perceived waking day experiences. Consistent with previous research (Kroese et al., 2014), delayed sleep was negatively correlated with high dark triad scores. However, in contrast to previous research, the present research found that those reporting higher dark triad scores went to bed later than intended. Also contrary to expectation, participants reporting higher dark triad scores did not report different typical dream themes or negative emotional tones, as compared to those reporting low dark triad scores. There was no significant associations between bad dreams, nightmares and personality or sleep / dream measures.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100537 - Printed Poster

La relation entre les conséquences logiques et le soutien à l'autonomie : Deux études empiriques.

Main Presenting Author: Lachance, Maxime C

Additional Authors: Boudreau, Emilie A; Mageau, Geneviève A; Robichaud, Jean-Michel

Abstract: En contexte de transgression de règles, les conséquences logiques (CL) tendent à être préférables aux punitions (MP), notamment car cette forme de contrainte serait plus susceptible de soutenir le besoin d'autonomie des jeunes. Or, cette proposition n'a jamais été testée empiriquement. Cette recherche aborde cette limite à l'aide de deux études. Dans une première étude ($N = 437$; $M_{\text{âge}} = 15.9$; 52.6% filles), des adolescents ont évalué la tendance générale de leurs parents à utiliser des contraintes sous forme de CL (vs MP) et la mesure dans laquelle ces contraintes étaient généralement cohérentes avec les ingrédients-clés de soutien à l'autonomie (SA). Dans une deuxième étude ($N = 178$; $M_{\text{âge}} = 15.9$; 68.4% filles), des ados ont indiqué chaque jour pendant une période de 15 jours s'ils avaient transgressé une règle et si leur parent avait utilisé une contrainte. Le cas échéant, ils répondaient aux mêmes questionnaires que l'étude 1 en pensant à la contrainte utilisée. Dans chaque étude, les ados ont complété des questionnaires sur des covariables-clés (ex : fréquence des contraintes, style parental SA). Les résultats suggèrent, après les ajustements avec les covariables, que les ados qui perçoivent les contraintes de leurs parents comme étant davantage des CL (vs MP) tendent à percevoir les interventions de leur parent comme étant plus cohérentes avec les ingrédients-clés du SA.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100306 - Printed Poster

La satisfaction des besoins fondamentaux en relation comme médiateur du lien entre les excuses parentales et la santé mentale des adolescents

Main Presenting Author: McLaughlin, Chloé Eve

Additional Authors: Mageau, Geneviève A; Comeau, Noémie; Robichaud, Jean-Michel

Abstract: La recherche suggère que les parents qui tendent à plus satisfaire (et moins frustrer) les besoins psychologiques fondamentaux de leurs adolescents tendent à avoir des adolescents avec une meilleure santé mentale (p. ex., avec moins de troubles intérieurisés et extérieurisés). Or, sachant que tout parent est à risque d'avoir des comportements susceptibles de frustrer ces besoins, il est important de trouver des stratégies afin de réparer les dommages potentiels associés à ces situations. Des études récentes suggèrent que les excuses parentales, selon leur formulation, pourraient représenter une telle stratégie. Le lien entre les excuses, les besoins psychologiques et la santé mentale n'a cependant jamais été testé. Cette étude aborde cette limite. Pour ce faire, 288 adolescents (64.2% filles; $M_{\text{âge}} = 16.75$) ont répondu une série de questionnaires sur les tendances des parents à offrir différentes réponses d'excuses, la satisfaction et la frustration générale de leurs besoins psychologiques dans leur relation avec leur parent, et leur santé mentale en termes d'absence de troubles intérieurisés et extérieurisés. Les résultats suggèrent que les parents qui offrent des éléments d'excuses de haute (vs faible) qualité tendent à avoir des adolescents dont les besoins sont plus satisfaits (vs frustrés) dans leur relation avec leur parent, ce qui en retour prédit moins de troubles intérieurisés et extérieurisés. Une analyse acheminatoire avec effets indirects suggère que toute relation entre les excuses et la santé mentale s'explique par les besoins psychologiques.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 101134 - Printed Poster

Le rôle des excuses sur la satisfaction et la frustration des besoins psychologiques fondamentaux dans les relations parent-adolescent.

Main Presenting Author: Comeau , Noémie

Additional Authors: McLaughlin, Chloé ; Mageau, Geneviève A; Robichaud, Jean-Michel

Abstract: *Les parents, de par la qualité de leurs interventions, jouent un rôle clé dans la satisfaction et la frustration de besoins psychologiques fondamentaux au bon développement de leurs adolescents. Or, la recherche suggère que tout parent est à risque d'avoir des comportements qui frustreront ces besoins, d'où l'importance d'identifier des stratégies réparatrices dans ces situations. Des études récentes suggèrent que les excuses parentales, selon leur formulation, pourraient représenter une telle stratégie. Cependant, le rôle des excuses parentales sur les besoins psychologiques des ados n'a jamais été testé. Pour aborder cette limite, nous avons demandé à 288 ados ($M = 16.8$ ans; 64.2% filles) de se remémorer une situation où leur parent avait agi de façon blessante avec eux. Les ados ont ensuite été aléatoirement assignés à une parmi quatre réponses d'excuses parentales (absence d'excuse; excuse de base; excuse de faible qualité; excuse de haute qualité). Enfin, ils ont indiqué à quel point la réponse assignée aurait satisfait et frustré leurs besoins psychologiques. Les résultats suggèrent que les excuses de base et de qualité élevée se démarquent positivement des excuses de faible qualité et de l'absence d'excuse sur la satisfaction et la frustration des besoins. Ces résultats soulignent la valeur d'enseigner aux parents les bénéfices des excuses et les façons de les formuler.*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99745 - Printed Poster

Learning to (Dis)connect: Women's experiences of sexual (dis)embodiment and sexuality education

Main Presenting Author: O'Doherty, Haylee

Additional Authors: Rossen, Larissa ; Kwee, Janelle

Abstract: *The traditional versions of sexuality education operate from a heteronormative, oppressive, and reductionistic lens. As girls develop in these disembodied landscapes, there are detrimental implications for their ability to connect with their bodies in adulthood. There is a serious lack of research into the connection between embodiment and sexuality education. This study seeks to understand women's experiences of sexual (dis)embodiment and how sexuality education has shaped those experiences. A purposeful sample of 10 participants was recruited from British Columbia, Canada. This study implemented the Listening Guide to answer the questions, (1) what are women's experiences of becoming sexually (dis)embodied, and (2) how are women's experiences shaped by sex education in their lifetime? Three groups of voices were found: voices of connection (empowered connection with self, and others, and departing from the imposed), voices of disconnection (disconnection from self, and others, and disconnection as protection), and voices of imposition (theologies of the body, and femininity ideologies). The co-collaboration of knowledge in this study led to meaningful insights into women's inner pull towards healing and the active participant stance taken to move into a more embodied state. Implications of this research include a call to action for transformation in sex education in Canada.*

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100902 - Printed Poster

Les expériences adverses à l'enfance chez les populations francophones en contexte linguistique minoritaire au Canada

Main Presenting Author: Joanisse, Alexiane

Additional Authors: Hopley, Anara ; Gauthier, Ariane ; Racine, Nicole; Deneault, Audrey-Ann

Abstract: *Les expériences adverses à l'enfance (ACE) incluent des expériences d'abus et de dysfonction familiale touchant malheureusement la majorité des individus, et ayant un impact négatif sur la santé mentale. La recherche démontre que les membres de différentes communautés minoritaires (p.ex., au niveau des origines ethniques, du genre et l'identité sexuelle) sont davantage à risque de vivre des ACE. Cependant, il n'est pas clair si ces résultats s'appliquent aux membres de communautés francophones minoritaires au Canada, qui pourraient également être vulnérable aux ACE à cause de leur accès restreint à des soins de santé. Cette étude examine la prévalence des ACE chez les francophones en situation minoritaire au Canada, et à examiner si les ACE sont associées à la santé mentale chez ces populations. La collecte de données pour ce projet est en cours, et se base sur la compléTION de questionnaires en ligne. Les données préliminaires se basent sur 45 francophones (âgés de 18-49 ans). Les résultats montrent que 82% des participants ont vécu au moins un ACE, ce qui est au-delà de la prévalence dans la population générale (60%). De plus, les ACE étaient associés aux symptômes de dépression ($r = .45$, $p =$*

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100307 - Printed Poster

L'influence des comportements interpersonnels des enseignants et du perfectionnisme sain et malsain des élèves sur la motivation scolaire d'étudiants de programmes régulier et sport-études

Main Presenting Author: Gaudreault, Felix

Additional Authors: Fortin-Delisle, Isabelle ; Green-Demers, Isabelle; Pelletier, Daniel

Abstract: *L'objectif de cette étude était d'examiner les associations entre les comportements de soutien et de contrôle des enseignants, le perfectionnisme sain et malsain et la motivation scolaire, chez des élèves des programmes régulier et sport-études. Les hypothèses sont : (1) le soutien des enseignants est associé positivement au perfectionnisme sain; (2) le contrôle des enseignants est associé positivement au perfectionnisme malsain et (3) le soutien des enseignants et le perfectionnisme sain sont associés positivement, et le contrôle des enseignants et le perfectionnisme malsain négativement, à la motivation scolaire. Les participants ($N=952$ élèves de secondaire 1 à 5) ont complété en classe un questionnaire évaluant les variables étudiées. Les hypothèses ont été corroborées par des analyses acheminatoires. Les associations obtenues ont été comparées entre les programmes d'étude. L'association positive entre le soutien des enseignants et le perfectionnisme sain était plus élevée pour les élèves du programme sport-études que régulier. L'association négative entre le contrôle des enseignants et la motivation était aussi plus élevée chez les élèves du programme sports-études que régulier. Ces résultats sont discutés selon l'influence plus importante des*

comportements interpersonnels des enseignants sur le perfectionnisme sain et sur la motivation scolaire des élèves en sport-études.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99660 - Printed Poster

Links between experimentally induced awe, humility, and love: A replication and extension study

Main Presenting Author: Allen, Lauren A

Additional Author: Vannier, Sarah A

Abstract: This project is part of the Collaborative Replications and Education Project (CREP), founded in 2013 to address the ongoing “replication crisis”. The CREP team, led by an international group of psychology faculty, identifies highly cited psychology studies that are then directly replicated by research groups around the world. The current study replicates a widely cited (295 since 2018) experiment by Stellar et al. (2018) that found brief exposure to awe inducing stimuli increases humility. The current study also builds on the original study by examining the link between awe and feelings of love. Data collection will start December 2023. The sample will include 150 students from an undergraduate participant pool, randomly assigned to watch one of two videos: the experimental (awe-inducing) video shows the universe in expansive images and the control video shows instructions for fence building. Participants will then complete measures of humility and love. Data will be analysed using t-tests (independent variable: video condition; dependent variables: humility, love). We predict that participants in the awe condition will report higher humility and feelings of love than control. As part of CREP results of this study will determine if highly cited research can be replicated and through extension, strengthen our understanding of the links between awe, humility, and love.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100913 - Printed Poster

Making friends, keeping friends, and losing friends during the transition to university

Main Presenting Author: Meyerovich, Erika

Additional Author: Santor, Darcy

Abstract: Over the last couple decades, social networks have been shrinking and the number of individuals reporting having no one to talk to has increased dramatically. Research has demonstrated the importance of friendship on mental health such as its ability to improve one's happiness and psychological resilience. The main objective of this study is to determine how certain behaviours and barriers predict the acquisition and maintenance of friendships. The transition from high school to university is specifically considered since it is a time where earlier friends can be easily disrupted and, in many cases, lost. The data is obtained from students in Canadian universities in different years of study. 500 participants have completed a questionnaire assessing well-being, quantity and types of friendships possessed, details on their closest friend, and specific barriers to friendship that they may have. A between-groups ANOVA is conducted between people with larger and smaller friend groups to assess how their behaviours vary and helps provide an indication as to which factors are important

for making and maintaining friendships. Results of psychometric analyses and regression models will be presented. Findings have implications on our understanding of how people make friends during the transition to university and could greatly benefit individuals who have difficulty making friends.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100144 - Printed Poster

Mock Juror Perceptions of Eyewitness Reports Given by Children with Intellectual Disabilities

Main Presenting Author: McDowell, Kealyn R

Additional Authors: Wyman, Joshua ; Talwar, Victoria

Abstract: The eyewitness reports given by children with intellectual disabilities tend to be perceived as less credible when compared to their typically-developing peers. Previous research suggests that an eyewitness credibility bias can arise when mock jurors are informed of the disability status of the child; however, there is a scarcity of research on whether this bias arises when mock jurors review child eyewitness reports about real events. The present study examined mock jurors' lie-detection and credibility evaluations when reading true and false eyewitness testimonies provided by children with intellectual disabilities. Adult mock jurors ($N = 217$; half informed of the child's disability status) read four transcriptions from interviews with children (ages 10 to 15) with intellectual disabilities before evaluating the credibility and truthfulness of each eyewitness report. The mock jurors' lie-detection accuracy of the reports produced by children with an intellectual disability (55.76%) was found to be similar to prior lie-detection research involving typically developing children. Moreover, there were no differences in the lie-detection accuracy and credibility ratings between mock-jurors who were informed of the child's disability and those not informed, suggesting that the disclosure of a disability may not independently cause worsened perceptions of child eyewitnesses.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99918 - Printed Poster

Pathways of Positive Change: An Examination of the Mechanisms Behind Change for Mothers in an Interpersonal Violence Intervention

Main Presenting Author: MacAulay, Kirsten A

Additional Authors: Andrews, Naomi ; Motz, Mary; Pepler, Debra

Abstract: Interpersonal violence (IPV) in intimate relationships is a serious issue (Breiding et al., 2014) that impacts mothers' health/well-being and their capacity to parent effectively. Building upon positive outcome evaluation of an intervention for mothers and children experiencing violence in relationships (Andrews et al., 2023), the present study aims to examine the mechanisms through which the intervention supported changes for mothers' self, relationships, and parenting. A greater insight of the processes of change is vital in the development of effective policy and programs. Using thematic analysis of mothers' responses in focus groups/interviews ($N=43$, 18-48 years old), themes were developed on two axes: area of change (interpersonal relationships, self, parenting), and type of change (changes in awareness [cognition], changes in competency [behaviour]). Results indicate that the main mechanisms for changes mothers experienced as a result of the IPV intervention were

related to a shift in their capacity for self-compassion/care, forgiveness/healing, and reflection. The current study provides an understanding of the pathways that facilitate changes in mothers' awareness and behaviour towards herself, her relationships, and her parenting. This study provides critical knowledge to contribute to effective, trauma-informed interventions for mothers who are experiencing IPV.

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 100220 - Printed Poster

Perceptions of Psychedelics: University Students' Attitudes and Motives for Psilocybin Use

Main Presenting Author: Frinton, Shayla

Additional Author: Robinson, Jill

Abstract: MOTIVES ARE A HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL FORCE IN SUBSTANCE USE AND VARY DEPENDING ON THE SUBSTANCE OR DOSE BEING USED (BARBER ET AL., 2016; VOTAW and WITKIEWITZ, 2021). HOWEVER, LITTLE RESEARCH HAS COMPARED MOTIVES FOR MICRODOSING AND MACRODOSING PSILOCYBIN. ADDITIONALLY, SCARCE LITERATURE HAS EXPLORED THE PUBLICS ATTITUDES TOWARD RECREATIONAL PSILOCYBIN USE AND PSILOCYBIN-ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY. THE CURRENT STUDY EXAMINES WHETHER ATTITUDES DIFFER AMONGST PSILOCYBIN USERS AND NON-USERS AND WHETHER MOTIVES FOR USE DIFFER AMONG THOSE WHO USE MICRODOSES COMPARED TO THOSE WHO USE MACRODOSES. MOTIVES FOR MICRODOSE AND MACRODOSE USE OF PSILOCYBIN WILL BE COMPARED BY EXAMINING PARTICIPANTS SCORES ON AN ADAPTED MARIJUANA MOTIVES MEASURE (SIMONS ET AL., 1998). TO ASSESS ATTITUDES OF PSILOCYBIN USERS AND NON-USERS, WE WILL ANALYZE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCORES ON AN ADAPTED ATTITUDES ON PSYCHEDELICS QUESTIONNAIRE (ŽULJEVIĆ ET AL., 2022). ADDITIONALLY, A THEMATIC ANALYSIS WILL BE USED TO EXPLORE QUALITATIVE RESPONSES REGARDING ATTITUDES TOWARD RECREATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC PSILOCYBIN USE. COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS OF OUR QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSES WILL BE DISCUSSED. UNDERSTANDING MOTIVES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PSILOCYBIN USE IS CRITICAL TO INFORM SOCIAL POLICY, HARM REDUCTION AND EDUCATION EFFORTS, SUBSTANCE USE INTERVENTIONS, AND DETERMINE THE ACCEPTABILITY OF PSILOCYBIN-ASSISTED THERAPY.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100072 - Printed Poster

Personality Traits and Interpersonal Dynamics: A Serial Mediation Model of Theory of Mind Processes in Collaborative Interaction

Main Presenting Author: Elaneh, Elias

Additional Authors: Hudson, Chloe ; Sabbagh, Mark; Harkness, Kate

Abstract: Theory of mind (ToM), the ability to identify and explain others mental states, is vital for effective social interactions. There are individual differences in the motivation to reflect about and

accuracy in identifying mental states. This study examines if variations in these ToM domains are predicted by stable personality traits, and if ToM mediates the link between personality and positive social behaviors. 167 pairs of strangers completed a collaborative task, prior to which they individually completed the NEO personality inventory, a ToM motivation self-report, and a ToM accuracy performance measure. Videotapes of the interaction were independently rated for behaviors reflecting social sensitivity (e.g., rephrasing). Using structural equation modeling, we explored a serial mediation model with each personality trait predicting socially sensitive behaviour, ToM motivation as mediator 1 and ToM accuracy as mediator 2. Results revealed significant serial mediation for agreeableness, extraversion, and neuroticism. Higher scores on these personality traits were associated with greater ToM motivation, which was associated with greater ToM accuracy and, consequently, greater socially sensitive behaviours. This study extends ToM research to dyadic contexts, offering insights for interventions to improve communication and collaboration in clinical, educational, and workplace settings.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100725 - Printed Poster

Pluralistic Mating Strategies: Examining Sexual Orientation with CNM, Jealousy, Sex Drive, and Sociosexuality

Main Presenting Author: Pavlis, Crystal L

Additional Author: Honey, Lynne

Abstract: Studies on jealousy show robust and replicable gender differences in the experience of jealousy toward infidelity, though how bisexuality or CNM affects this remains to be explored. In this study, sexual orientation was explored with sociosexuality, openness to consensual non-monogamy (CNM), and sexual desire, along with predictors of jealousy and openness to CNM. Participants ($n=764$) completed surveys on Qualtrics, and data was analyzed in JASP using correlational, linear regression, and MANOVA models. (H1) Ambiphilics had more permissive sociosexuality than androphilics, more solitary sexual desire and greater openness to CNM than androphilics and gynephilic. (H2) Openness to CNM was predicted with the regression equation: Openness to CNM = $25.74 + 0.219^{*}(\text{sociosexuality}) + 0.289^{*}(\text{solitary sexual desire}) - 0.527^{*}(\text{orientation}) - 0.395^{*}(\text{sexual jealousy})$. (H3) Sexual jealousy was predicted using the regression equation: Sexual jealousy = $3.737 - 0.237^{*}(\text{orientation}) + 0.021(\text{dyadic sexual desire}) - 0.030^{*}(\text{openness to CNM})$. Gynephilic had greater sexual jealousy than androphilic and ambiphilic. People with pluralistic sexual orientation and openness to CNM differ in their mating strategies when compared to monosexual and monogamous people. These findings suggest that bisexual and non-monogamous individuals use differential mating strategies that may increase their mating opportunities.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100323 - Printed Poster

Pro-Wealth or Anti-Elite Bias? Examining Implicit Attitudes Towards the Wealthy Using Facial Stimuli

Main Presenting Author: Allen, Erik J. K.

Additional Author: Steele, Jennifer R

Abstract: *Wealth inequality has a powerful impact on the opportunities and outcomes of the people in society (Adler, 1994; Devlin-Foltz et al., 2016; Kraus et al., 2013). In our study, participants ($n = 277$) completed an implicit association test (Greenwald et al., 1998) to assess implicit biases regarding the wealthy and upper class relative to the poor and working class. We used faces of Black and White targets with affluent targets dressed in business formal wear (e.g., suits) and those in lower-class categories in casual wear (e.g., muscle shirts). Critically, our study manipulated target depiction to rule out any evidence of a bias being driven by participant preferences for certain models. Each target used was represented as an upper class or wealthy target in one condition and as a working class or poor target in the other. Our results indicate that participants held a moderate pro-wealth association ($D = .57$), with no evidence of differences between conditions. This contrasted with explicit questionnaires with participants feeling neutral towards the wealthy, upper class, and the poor, but warmer towards the working class, which also did not differ across conditions. This suggests that even though people may communicate beliefs that support working class people relative to the wealthy elite in society, implicit biases nevertheless favour the wealthy.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100042 - Printed Poster

Qu'est-ce qui nous motive à être un leader? Examen du lien entre la compétence émotionnelle et la motivation à être un leader chez les adultes en émergence

Main Presenting Author: Wilmot, Marjolène C

Additional Authors: Lachance-Grzela, Mylène ; Demers, Mireille; Lajoie, Denis

Abstract: *Comprendre les motivations des adultes en émergence à s'investir dans des rôles de leadership est important compte tenu des nombreuses opportunités qui se présentent à eux pendant cette période et de l'impact des leaders dans une société. Le but de cette étude était d'examiner la relation entre la compétence émotionnelle, soit comprendre, réguler et utiliser ses propres émotions et celles des autres, et la motivation à être un leader chez les jeunes adultes. Il était postulé que la compétence émotionnelle intrapersonnelle et interpersonnelle seraient liées positivement aux trois composantes de la motivation à être un leader, soit les motivations affective-identitaire, non calculée et sociale-normative. Un total de 424 participants, âgés entre 18 et 25 ans, a rempli un questionnaire en ligne mesurant, notamment, leur compétence émotionnelle et leur motivation à être leader. Des analyses de régression révèlent que plus un adulte en émergence présente des niveaux élevés de compétence émotionnelle intrapersonnelle et interpersonnelle, plus il aura un score élevé aux trois composantes de la motivation à être un leader. Les résultats permettent de mieux comprendre les motivations à diriger tôt dans le développement adulte, ce qui est important considérant que celles-ci tendent à être liées aux expériences et aux pratiques de leadership.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101177 - Printed Poster

Qui sont loyaux ? : Étudier la perception de la loyauté des citoyens nationaux et des doubles citoyens envers le pays d'accueil et d'origine.

Main Presenting Author: Floulou, Ilham

Additional Author: Cardenas, Diana

Abstract: Des millions d'immigrants possèdent une double citoyenneté. Ils forment généralement une loyauté envers le pays d'accueil et le pays d'origine. Alors que certains débats politiques peignent cette double loyauté comme allant à l'encontre de la cohésion nationale, peu d'études ont exploré la loyauté subjective des doubles citoyens. Cette étude vise à comparer la perception qu'ont les doubles citoyens et les citoyens nationaux par rapport à la loyauté des doubles citoyens envers le pays d'accueil et d'origine. La première hypothèse est que les doubles citoyens se verront loyaux envers le pays d'accueil alors que les citoyens les verront moins loyaux. La deuxième hypothèse est que les doubles citoyens se percevront autant loyaux envers le pays d'origine, mais que les citoyens les percevraient plus loyaux. L'étude comporte 2034 participants australiens. Les statistiques bayésiennes n'ont pas appuyé les hypothèses. Les doubles citoyens se perçoivent plus loyaux envers l'Australie par rapport aux citoyens nationaux ($BF10 = 9.50e+23$). Il n'y a pas de différence de perception de la loyauté envers le pays d'origine ($BF10 = 0.389$). Il y a donc présence d'une disparité, mais aussi d'une ressemblance en regard à la perception de loyauté entre ces groupes. Ces conclusions pourraient renverser la conception négative que les sociétés occidentales portent envers la double loyauté.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101637 - Printed Poster

Reactions to Trauma Over Time: Trajectories of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms Following Crime Victimization

Main Presenting Author: Fortin, Christophe André

Co-Presenting Author: Belleavance, Justine

Additional Authors: Guay, Stéphane ; Matzek, Tobi

Abstract: The first objective of this study is to determine the trajectories of post traumatic stress disorder symptoms in victims of violent crime. The second objective is to assess the patient factors that characterise the trajectories of post traumatic stress disorder symptoms. Participants in the study were 186 victims of violent crime recruited at the Trauma Study Centre in Montréal. The control group continued with treatment as usual, and the treatment group received four weekly sessions of cognitive behavioural therapy. The patients' PTSD symptoms were measured within two weeks, two months and six months after of their traumatic event. Three trajectories were found. A low initial symptoms trajectory with moderate improvement, one with high initial symptoms that showed significant improvement, and one with high initial symptoms that showed no improvement. Variables related to trajectory membership were treatment type, low income, ASD diagnosis, unemployment, low quality of life, low overall health, and comorbid anxiety and depression. The majority of patients' PTSD symptoms improve following treatment. Treatments should be developed that target characteristics present in members of the non-responding trajectory.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99939 - Printed Poster

Relationship Status and Friendship-Based Intimacy Contribute to Romantic Interest in a Friend

Main Presenting Author: Dyck, Katherine A

Additional Authors: Cameron, Jessica J; Norman, Sarah; Plett, Jessica

Abstract: Recent research has highlighted most current long-term romantic relationships began as friendship, yet little research has studied this pathway to romance. To explore the variables that foster romantic interest in one's platonic friend, 916 participants from Prolific ($n=475$) and an undergraduate psychology class ($n=440$) completed a cross-sectional online survey. We asked participants to think of a friend that they had never been romantically involved with and who was of a gender that was compatible with their sexual orientation. Results of analysis of variance and multiple regressions revealed three influential variables: Relationship status of the friend and that of the participant, and friendship-based intimacy. If the participant was single, they reported greater romantic interest in their friend compared to participants who were romantically involved elsewhere. If the friend was already in a romantic relationship, romantic interest was significantly lower than if the friend was single. Greater friendship-based intimacy was also linked with greater romantic interest in the friend. While many romantic relationships report being friends first, not every friendship turns romantic or has the desire to do so. The present results further our understanding of what can contribute to romantic interest in a friend and may be useful to anyone who maintains these types of friendships.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99974 - Printed Poster

Sexual Fantasy Across Sexual Orientation: Variations in Thematic Prevalence

Main Presenting Author: Henkelman, Katrina

Additional Author: Cioe, Jan

Abstract: Sexual fantasies (SF) are internal sexual behaviours, unconstrained by the limitations of reality that contribute to sexual arousal and desire while allowing exploration of new sexual experiences. While past SF research focused on heterosexual experiences, this study includes four identity groups based on gender and sexual orientation (SO; i.e., heterosexual men, heterosexual women, LGBQ+ men, and LBGQ+ women). This study looks at the varying prevalence of SF themes (i.e., exploratory/variety [EV], romantic/intimate [RI], impersonal [IMP], and control/dominance/force [CDF]), based on identity. We hypothesized that RI themes would be the most prevalent for all identity groups, and LGBQ+ people would report a higher prevalence of EV, IMP, and CDF-themed SFs than heterosexual people. Using a demographic survey, revised Wilson Sex Fantasy Questionnaire (Wilson, 1988), and between-group ANOVAs, significant differences between identity groups for EV, IMP, and CDF themes were revealed. The RI theme revealed no significant differences between identity groups, yet our hypotheses were supported as RI themes were dominant for all groups. Additionally, LGBQ+ people reported a higher prevalence of EV, IMP, and CDF-themed SFs compared to heterosexual people. Future research should include more diverse SO and gender identity groups, a limitation of this study due to insufficient statistical power.

REFERENCES Wilson, G. D. (1988). Measurement of sexual fantasy. *Sexual and Marital Therapy*, 3(1), 45–55. <http://doi.org/10.1080/14681990903550134>

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 100395 - Printed Poster

Sociodemographic Influences on Extreme Survey Responses: A Study of Iranian Expats in Berlin During the 'Women, Life, Freedom' Protest

Main Presenting Author: Soltan, Hajar

Additional Authors: Safdar, Saba ; Arora, Ananya

Abstract: People from different cultural, national, and socio-demographic backgrounds engage in different non-verbal communication styles. Cross-cultural studies indicate that survey response style including socially desirable responding, extreme response style, and acquiescent response style could vary in different cultural context. This study explores the influence of sociodemographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, religiosity and political orientation on individuals proclivity for Extreme Response Style among a sample of participants from Iran. Data from 122 participants (mean age 35.9) who were demonstrating at a rally in Berlin in September 2022 in support of Women, Life, Freedom movement in Iran is presented. Participants responded to a 12-item questionnaire with Likert scale ranging from 0 to 5. Each item measured concerns about the socio-political and economic conditions of Iran. We found that Iranians tend to give extreme response style. We examined our findings within the wider literature comparing our results with ethnic groups that are culturally similar and culturally different from Iranians. It is concluded that awareness of different survey response styles is imperative as it reduces measurement error and increases data comparability across cultures. This study emphasizes the need to account for distinct response styles to improve research methods and make more realistic cross-cultural comparisons.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100446 - Printed Poster

Stressors Related to the Online Learning and Working Environment During COVID-19

Main Presenting Author: Livingstone, Jake

Additional Authors: Unis, Sarah ; Kwanten, Catherine

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Students experienced higher levels of stress when schooling was completely online during the COVID-19 pandemic (Masha'al and Rababa, 2020). The purpose of this study was to determine stressors related to both online learning and online working for students during the pandemic lockdowns. METHODS: 120 employed Ontario university students responded to questions about stress related to online school and online work during the pandemic lockdown. Two trained coders individually coded participant answers using emergent thematic analysis, reconciled their codes and created themes based on the finalized coding. RESULTS: For online learning, the themes that emerged, starting from the most frequent, were: home distractions, self care, isolation, technological challenges, and communication challenges. For online working, the themes that emerged were: self care, home distractions, isolation, technological challenges, and communication challenges. CONCLUSION: Online learning and online working differed in what was the largest stressor related to each. Online learning and working for students can create a multitude of stressors above and beyond technological difficulties and lack of connection with other people. IMPACT: More research is needed into the impact of learning and work stressors have on student well being coming out of COVID-19.

Section: Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Session ID: 100802 - Printed Poster

Students with high life satisfaction are less likely to be upstanders of cyberbullying

Main Presenting Author: Duan, Tz-Yu

Additional Authors: Civita, Sara-Zoe ; Bélanger, Emilie; Benallal, Larbi; Leduc, Karissa; Talwar, Victoria

Abstract: With the high prevalence of cyberbullying, a large body of research centers on adolescents' willingness to be upstanders – persons who intervene to help cyberbullied victims. One variable, however, that has not been widely examined in relation to adolescents' role as upstanders is life satisfaction. Considering the important role life satisfaction plays in moderating the harm of cyber-victimization (Chang et al., 2019; Görzig et al., 2023), this gap is important to fill. The current study examines how life satisfaction relates to adolescents' identification as a cyberbullying upstander and three other profiles: victim, perpetrator, and bystander. Eighty adolescents from ages 13 to 17 ($M = 14.42$, $SD = 1.35$) completed two surveys: the Brief Multidimensional Students Life Satisfaction Survey (MSLSS; Huebner, 1994) and the Cyberbullying Participants Roles Scale (Bussey et al., 2015). Bivariate Correlation Analyses showed participants who scored high on life satisfaction were less likely to be cyberbullying victims, $r(80) = -.25$, $p = .024$, bystanders, $r(79) = -.34$; $p = .002$, or upstanders, $r(79) = -.25$, $p = .025$. Life satisfaction was not related to perpetration, $r(79) = .10$, $p = .36$. These results could help to explain the high reluctance of bystander intervention often observed in adolescents. Findings can be used to inform strategies encouraging adolescents to intervene in a cyberbullying scenario.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100968 - Printed Poster

Testing the Efficacy of a Narrative Short Film in Educating the Public About Providing Emotional Support to Individuals with Infertility

Main Presenting Author: Kiviharju, Maija J

Additional Authors: Gulash, Sarah K; Balsom, Ashley A; Poulter, M L Megan; Gordon, Jennifer L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: To educate the public on how best to support people experiencing infertility, a narrative short film "Ten Things Not to Say to Someone Struggling with Infertility" was created, demonstrating the impact that helpful versus unhelpful dialogue has on someone with infertility. METHODS: Before and after watching the video, 419 participants from the public were presented with a hypothetical vignette describing a woman experiencing infertility and asked about the likelihood that they would endorse a series of helpful and unhelpful statements when communicating with the protagonist. Pre and post endorsement of helpful versus unhelpful statements were compared, as were self-reported knowledge about the psychology of infertility, confidence in providing emotional support to someone with infertility, and empathy for the protagonist. RESULTS: Participants endorsed fewer unhelpful statements after the video relative to before ($M(SD) = 2.2(2.4)$ vs. $1.3(2.3)$, p

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 98935 - Printed Poster

The Audience Effect: The Influence of Audience Presence on Adolescent Teasing Dynamics

Main Presenting Author: Segawa, Patrick

Additional Author: Andrews, Naomi

Abstract: *Teasing can assume various meanings based on context and individual perceptions. Teasing in the presence of an audience can shift its interpretation from playful banter to a harmful incident (Kowalski, 2004). An audience may increase the target's humiliation and shame, or may provide support and safety (Perry et al., 2001). This study aims to elucidate how an audience impacts the nature and intensity of peer teasing experiences. Through semi-structured interviews, undergraduate students (N=27; 63% female, 18-25 years old) recounted harmful and playful teasing interactions from their adolescence. Thematic analysis indicated that: 1) teasing in front of an audience heightened emotional impact, causing increased distress for the target; 2) audience presence influenced the perceived safety or risk, impacting the response and level of harm inflicted; 3) audience composition altered teasing dynamics, shaping its interpretation as playful or harmful; and 4) participants acknowledged a distinction between appropriate and inappropriate teasing, with audience presence blurring these category lines. Findings underscore an audiences pivotal role in teasing. The audience intensifies emotional responses and shapes the nature/impact of teasing. Understanding the audiences influence could inform strategies for promoting healthier peer interactions and emotional resilience among young people.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100105 - Printed Poster

The Battle for Trust: Mainstream and Counter-Mainstream Institutions

Main Presenting Author: Dawson, Andrew J

Additional Authors: Bista, Ashutosh ; Wilson, Anne E

Abstract: *On a daily basis, people are constantly bombarded with headlines and opinions. Without expertise, they must rely on trust to navigate this increasingly complex information environment. While people typically rely on mainstream institutions, trust in such sources has declined and alternative, "counter-mainstream" options have grown in prominence. Does this mean that a loss of trust in one source means a gain in trust for the other? We wondered whether an error made by a mainstream institution would result in lost trust transferred to less reliable competitors. Across three studies ($N = 3180$) we examine the fallout when a source makes a serious error. We find that regardless of whether the outlet is mainstream, counter-mainstream, or neutral, trust drops for the erring source but does not rise for its competitors. This was the case in the context of both food regulations and COVID-19 precautions. However, participants' self-reported beliefs revealed one area where trust may in fact be of a competitive nature: politicization. When the mainstream institution was seen as politically motivated, this was not only associated with less trust in the mainstream, but more trust in counter-mainstream sources. Conversely, when counter-mainstream sources were seen as more politically motivated, this was associated with increased trust in mainstream sources.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98929 - Printed Poster

The Effect of Self-Compassion on Shame in Post-Event Processing

Main Presenting Author: Blackie, Rebecca A

Abstract: Post-event processing can be conceptualized as a type of repetitive, negative thinking following anxiety-inducing social situations. A number of negative processes have been shown to predict post-event processing, including the shame experienced during the social situation. Given the importance of shame in post-event processing, it is important to examine whether interventions, such as self-compassion, reduce shame during the post-event period, which was the primary purpose of the present study. A total of 79 undergraduate participants recalled a social situation involving shame and then were randomly assigned to a self-compassion or control condition. Participants then rated their shame surrounding the event, and how likely they would be to communicate in future social situations. Compared to the control condition, those in the self-compassion condition experienced significantly lower levels of shame during the post-event period ($p < .05$), but did not significantly differ on willingness to communicate. The findings from the present study show that self-compassion is effective in reducing shame during the post-event period. These findings may be used to provide more targeted interventions for socially anxious individuals, by focusing on reducing levels of shame.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101698 - Printed Poster

The Effects of Social Anxiety, Taijin Kyofusho, Resilience, and Social Support on Acculturative Stress in Asian International Students

Main Presenting Author: Lee, Andrea D. Y.

Additional Authors: Yang, Lixia ; Vickers , Kristin

Abstract: Acculturative stress is an emotional stress reaction stemmed from the experience of acculturation (i.e., the process of cultural and psychological change due to contact with a different culture). Acculturative stress is associated with negative repercussions such as psychological distress. This study examined social anxiety, Taijin Kyofusho, resilience, and social support as possible factors influencing acculturative stress. Taijin Kyofusho is a Japanese or Korean culture bound form of social anxiety, defined by the fear of offending others. In this cross-sectional study, a sample of Asian international students ($n = 202$), currently enrolled in postsecondary programs in Canada, completed self-report measures of acculturative stress, social anxiety, Taijin Kyofusho, resilience, and social support. Data collection is still ongoing to reach the sample size determined by a priori power analysis ($n = 213$). Based on multiple regression analyses, social anxiety and Taijin Kyofusho were positively associated with acculturative stress, and resilience was negatively associated with acculturative stress. However, social support was not a significant predictor of acculturative stress. These findings may have possible implications for interventions aiming to reduce acculturative stress among Asian international students through reducing social anxiety and Taijin Kyofusho while building resilience.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100745 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Face Ethnicity on the Recognition of Facial Expressions of Emotions

Main Presenting Author: Kealey, Gabrielle

Additional Authors: Cousineau, Alex ; Sénéchal, Daphnée; Leblanc, Diego; Plouffe-Demers, Marie-Pier ; Blais, Caroline

Abstract: STUDIES SHOW THAT WHITE PARTICIPANTS JUDGE INTENSITIES OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTIONS DIFFERENTLY ON WHITE VS. BLACK FACES. HOWEVER, THESE STUDIES USE SUBJECTIVE TASKS WHERE RESPONSE BIASES CAN EMERGE. OUR STUDY USES AN EXPERIMENTAL PARADIGM THAT MINIMIZES SUCH BIASES TO VERIFY IF A PERCEPTIVE ALTERATION CAN EXPLAIN THIS DIFFERENCE IN THE CAPACITY TO DISCRIMINATE INTENSITIES OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER, JOY AND PAIN OF WHITE PARTICIPANTS WITH BLACK FACES. WHITE PARTICIPANTS ($N = 50$ PER EMOTION) COMPLETED A TASK WHERE THEY INDICATED WHICH ONE OF TWO FACES HAD THE STRONGEST EXPRESSION (ANGER, JOY OR PAIN). THE TASK INCLUDED TWO CONDITIONS OF INTENSITY : LOW (RANGING FROM 14 TO 49%) AND HIGH (RANGING FROM 54 TO 89%). FOR EACH TRIAL AND BOTH CONDITIONS, THE GAP OF INTENSITY BETWEEN THE TWO FACES VARIED BETWEEN 7% AND 35%. RESULTS REVEAL THAT FOR THE THREE EMOTIONS, IN THE LOW CONDITION, PARTICIPANTS ARE BETTER AT DISCRIMINATING EMOTIONS IN WHITE THAN IN BLACK FACES. FOR THE HIGH CONDITION, PARTICIPANTS TEND TO BE BETTER AT DISCRIMINATING EMOTIONS IN BLACK THAN IN WHITE FACES WHEN THEY PRESENT LARGE INTENSITY DIFFERENCES. HOWEVER, WITH SUBTLER INTENSITY DIFFERENCES, THEY ARE BETTER WITH WHITE FACES. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE ALTERATION IN THE CAPACITY TO INTERPRET THE INTENSITY OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER, JOY AND PAIN IN FACES OF BLACK ETHNICITY HAS A PERCEPTIVE COMPONENT.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101067 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Victim-Perpetrator Relationship on Self-Esteem and Moral Injury in Digital Harassment

Main Presenting Author: King, Breanne R

Co-Presenting Author: Taylor, Faith A

Abstract: Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence (TFSV) is a rapidly increasing area of sexual harassment that can influence victims' mental health (Snaychuk and O'Neill, 2020). Literature suggests that victim-perpetrator relationships are a critical component in predicting the extent of psychological effects due sexual aggression (Ullman, 2006). This study recruited Canadian adults ($N = 245$) to examine how victim-perpetrator relationship (known vs. unknown) impacts self-esteem and moral injury in victims of TFSV. Independent samples t-test showed no significant differences in moral injury between known ($M = 3.60$, $SD = .89$) and unknown ($M = 3.78$, $SD = .76$) perpetrators ($t(245) = -1.70$, $p = .091$). Self esteem neared significance between the known ($M = 1.99$, $SD = .51$) and unknown ($M = 1.85$, $SD = .62$) groups ($t(244) = -1.94$, $p = .054$). These results suggest that the victim-perpetrator relationship (known vs. unknown) does not play a significant role in the self-esteem or moral injury of individuals experiencing TFSV. Additional research findings will be discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101599 - Printed Poster

The Influence of Authoritarianism and Punishment Orientation on Mock Juror Decision-Making

Main Presenting Author: MacDonald, Katie

Co-Presenting Author: Thomsen, Erin

Additional Authors: Yamamoto, Susan ; Maeder, Evelyn

Abstract: Jurors are expected to remain impartial and render verdict judgements based on the presented trial information (Canadian Charter, 1982, s 11(d)). However, evidence suggests jurors can be influenced by many external factors (Devine, 2012). For instance, punishment orientation, being either permissiveness or prohibitive towards punishment (Yamamoto and Maeder, 2019), and Right-Wing Authoritarianism, aligning with societal norms, authority obedience, and aggression (Altemeyer, 1998), potentially impact verdicts. Yet, their combined effect remains unexplored. In the current study, participants ($N = 349$) watched a video in which a male defendant was on trial for the murder of a police officer. Following the video, participants rendered a verdict and completed the Punishment Orientation Questionnaire (Yamamoto and Maeder, 2019) and the Aggression-Submission-Conventionalism Scale (ASC; Dunwood and Funke, 2016). Bivariate analysis revealed a significant positive correlation between punishment orientation (with higher scores indicating permissive punishment orientation) and ASC. Binary logistic regression revealed punishment orientation was a significant predictor of verdict, with higher permissive punishment orientation indicated a greater likelihood to vote guilty. This study sheds light on the combination of lay punishment application and authoritarian influences on verdict outcomes.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101666 - Printed Poster

The Influence of Parental Style on Eating Disorder Risk: A Cross-Cultural Study Examining Caucasian and South Asian Samples

Main Presenting Author: Lidder, Dilpreet

Additional Authors: Libben, Maya ; Halicki-Asakawa, Amané

Abstract: The relationship between parent-child dynamics and a child's eating habits is significant. Parenting styles, especially when characterized by neglect, overprotection, or high control methods, can notably impact a child's eating behaviours. Furthermore, many eating issues stem from pre-existing risk factors such as body dissatisfaction, depression, and self-esteem. However, limited research exists on the interplay between these factors and parenting styles, especially among diverse cultures. For example, previous research has suggested that South Asian populations may have distinct and child-gender-specific parenting styles that differentially affect body image. This study investigated these gaps, examining the impact of parenting styles on eating disorder risk factors and symptoms in Caucasian and South Asian female and male undergraduate students. Participants completed an online survey comprising demographic questions, the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire, the Body Shape Questionnaire, Beck's Depression Inventory and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results will be discussed and are anticipated to

increase our understanding of the link between parenting styles and ED risks, helping determine populations particularly susceptible to problem eating.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100984 - Printed Poster

The Life Journey of Parents Who Have a Child/Children Diagnosed with ASD in Prince Edward Island

Main Presenting Author: Jaha, Kaltrina

Additional Author: Takano, Yoshiyuki

Abstract: The ability to conceptualize what parenting should look like has been attempted for centuries but has been unable to do so. This study aims to investigate the life journey of parents, particularly of a child or children who are diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and reflects on how their experiences have challenged and made meaning to the parents themselves. The rationale utilized is a narrative inquiry methodology through interviews. For the data analysis of this study, Colazzi's (1978) procedure for thematic analysis methodology is utilized to aid in identifying patterns, meanings or themes within interview data sets (Reissman, 2008). Through analysis of the transcriptions, eight prominent themes emerged: 1) Facing an unsupportive school system and community; 2) Concerns about the future; 3) Advocating for my child/children; 4) Sense of stigma; 5) Dealing with the complexities of the spectrum; 6) A diagnosis doesn't define who my child is and who they will be; 7) Learning and growing as a parent through raising my child (seeing things in a new perspective; and 8) Being grateful and remaining optimistic despite challenges. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems theory is utilized in the discussion to understand better the various external sources that affect the individual directly and indirectly and helps capture the results of this study.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101181 - Printed Poster

The Moderating Role of COVID-19 Changes and Long-term Impacts on the Childhood Maltreatment-Major Depressive Disorder Axis

Main Presenting Author: McLaughlin, Emily

Additional Authors: Forth, Evan ; Armstrong, Grace; Ho, Keith; Soares, Claudio N; Harkness, Kate L

Abstract: Childhood maltreatment (CM) and stressful life events in adulthood are robust environmental risk factors for the onset of major depressive disorder (MDD). The associated economic and healthcare challenges spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic presents an unprecedented context to examine the interaction of these risk markers. The current 18-month longitudinal study investigated the enduring influence of CM, alongside recent impacts of COVID-19, on MDD onset during the pandemic among 32 participants (with and without a previous history of MDD) leveraged from the Canadian Biomarker Integration Network for Depression (CAN-BIND). Results revealed that COVID-19 impacts and a history of childhood emotional abuse, but not physical or sexual abuse, were significant independent predictors of MDD onset during the COVID-19 pandemic. These results

suggest that interventions for MDD that address both historical and recent stressful environmental contexts may be optimal to preventing depression recurrence.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101656 - Printed Poster

The Relationship between Digital Harassment, Psychological Symptomatology, and Posttraumatic Growth

Main Presenting Author: Leynard, Stephen

Additional Author: O'Neill, Melanie

Abstract: TECHNOLOGICAL FACILITATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE (TFSV) (DIGITAL HARASSMENT) IS DEFINED AS UNSOLICITED SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS CONVEYED THROUGH DIGITAL MEANS (SNAYCHUK and O'NEILL, 2020). PREVIOUS LITERATURE SUGGESTS THAT MORE TIME SPENT ONLINE LEADS TO INCREASED DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY (KHOUJA ET AL., 2019). THIS STUDY EXAMINES WHETHER INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED TFSV WHO EITHER SPEND 6 ($N = 248$) HOURS ONLINE EXPERIENCE DIFFERENTIATING LEVELS OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH. AN INDEPENDENT SAMPLES T-TEST FOUND THAT PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCE TFSV WHO SPEND >6 HOURS ONLINE SCORE HIGHER ON THE BECK ANXIETY INVENTORY (BAI), $T(224) = -2.60$, $P = .01$, 99% CI [-.31, .00] AND BECK DEPRESSION INVENTORY-II (BDI-II), $T(224) = -3.99$, P

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100401 - Printed Poster

The role of collective emotions in silencing the past wrongdoing or reparations intentions of Turks towards Kurds in Türkiye

Main Presenting Author: Tasyurek, Ezgi

Additional Author: Cingöz-Ulu, Banu

Abstract: Intergroup conflict, occurred based on ethnicity, culture or religion, often involve actions taken by at least one group against the other, resulting in misdeeds. Past wrongdoings and silencing them toward outgroups are intriguing topics in conflict literature. Collective emotions, experienced simultaneously by many people in society, can impede peace-making processes during conflicts while also contributing to efforts in making reparations for past misdeeds. This study assessed the role of collective emotions, specifically anger and guilt, in silencing the past wrongdoing and reparation intentions of Turks toward Kurds, the largest ethnic group in Türkiye. 250 participants, who identified themselves as Turkish, were presented with a news article which described an ingroup's past wrongdoing: the Uludere Massacre, where 37 Kurdish civilians were bombed and 34 were killed by Turkish Air Forces in 2011. Regression analyses show that higher level of collective anger was associated with silencing the past and the massacre more and with reduced intentions for reparations. Moreover, participants that experienced higher levels of collective guilt tended more to make reparations. Examining collective emotions in the Turkish context contributes importantly to understanding cultural variations in conflict, considering the unique role of emotions in shaping societal responses to conflict.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101576 - Printed Poster

The role of logical consequences and mild punishment in the parent-adolescent relationship

Main Presenting Author: Roy, Mathis

Additional Authors: Frenette, Joey ; Richard, Jacques F; Mageau, A Geneviève; Robichaud, Jean-Michel

Abstract: INTRODUCTION. In parent-adolescent relationships, effectively addressing situations where adolescents break rules is crucial to attain key socialization goals (e.g., compliance). Yet parents need to ensure that the strategies they use to attain such goals do not negatively affect other determinants of adolescents' healthy development (e.g., the quality of the parent-adolescent relationship). Research shows that logical consequences (LC; constraints addressing the issue caused by the transgression) are more successful in achieving socialization goals following rule-breaking behaviors than mild punishments (MP; constraints enforcing compliance through aversion). However, the role of LC in the parent-adolescent relationship has yet to be studied. METHOD. To fill this gap, we recruited 145 adolescents ($M_{age} = 16.81$; 76.55% girls) and obtained perceived measures of parents' usage of constraints (i.e., LC vs MP), adolescents' relationship satisfaction with their parents, and key covariates (i.e., parents' tendency to use constraints and reasoning, the severity of parents' interventions). RESULTS. Results suggested that adolescents with LC-using parents tend to experience higher relationship satisfaction than those with MP-using parents, even after adjusting for our covariates. As such, our results further highlights the relevance of recommending LC over MP.

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 99649 - Printed Poster

The Role of Problematic Social Media Habits in Shaping Adolescent Social Self-Efficacy and Friendship Dynamics

Main Presenting Author: Botha , Charee

Additional Authors: Ellis, Wendy ; Hutchinson, Lynda

Abstract: The rise of problematic online behaviours in the social media era is a growing concern, with researchers and practitioners increasingly interested in its impact on individuals well-being and social interactions. This research explores the relationship between problematic social media habits and their influence on social self-efficacy and the quality of friendships. A total of 81 dyads (58% mothers, 41% fathers; Mage adolescents= 13.15 years; 30 males and 51 females) were recruited through a combination of community events and social media promotion. Participants responded to a series of questionnaires, including those addressing problematic social media behaviours (eight questions), friendship quality (four questions), social self-efficacy (six questions), and the parent-child relationship (two questions). Two regression analyses, controlling for gender and age, demonstrated significant negative associations between problematic social media behaviours and social self-efficacy, as well as friendship quality. Specifically, an inverse relationship emerged with social self-efficacy ($\beta = -0.320$, $t = -3.089$, $p = .003$), indicating that increased problematic social media behaviours correlated with a decline in social self-efficacy. Moreover, an escalation in problematic

social media behaviours corresponded to a decrease in the quality of friendships ($\beta = -.302$, $t = -2.748$, $p = .008$). This relationship speaks to the far-reaching impact of adolescents digital engagement on their real-world relationships. The negative correlation brings to the forefront the potential harm social media habits can inflict on the fabric of adolescents social lives. Furthermore, additional analysis about the moderating relationship of parental relationships is forthcoming.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99665 - Printed Poster

To Defend or not to Defend a Cyber-Victim: The Role of Individual and Situational Characteristics in Motivating Active Cyber-Defending among University Students

Main Presenting Author: Sharp, Rachel D

Additional Authors: Daniels, Tina ; Thompson, Melanie

Abstract: THE EXPERIENCE OF CYBERBULLYING CAN HAVE SEVERE LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS ON A VICTIM'S SOCIO-EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING. YET, RESEARCH HAS REVEALED THAT IF A BYSTANDER ACTIVELY INTERVENES ONLINE, BULLYING WILL STOP IMMEDIATELY, POSSIBLY MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION. HOWEVER, NOT EVERYONE DEFENDS A VICTIM OF BULLYING, ESPECIALLY ONLINE. CONSIDERING THIS, THE PRESENT RESEARCH EXAMINED THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL (I.E., MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, EMPATHY, AND SELF-EFFICACY) AND SITUATIONAL (I.E., POPULARITY, RELATIONSHIP TO THE VICTIM, AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL COST OF DEFENDING) CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAY IMPACT ACTIVE CYBER-DEFENDING ONLINE. UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ($N = 278$, $MAGE = 19.10$) WERE GIVEN QUESTIONNAIRES INVESTIGATING ONLINE BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR, MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, EMPATHY, SELF-EFFICACY, POPULARITY, THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE VICTIM, THE PSYCHOSOCIAL COST OF DEFENDING, AND DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS. THREE HIERARCHICAL REGRESSIONS WERE USED TO EXAMINE THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND SITUATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES. FIRST, INDIVIDUALS LOW ON MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, HIGH ON EMPATHY, SELF-EFFICACY, POPULARITY, KNOW THE VICTIM, AND DO NOT EXPECT THERE TO BE A HIGH PSYCHOSOCIAL COST OF DEFENDING WILL ACTIVELY DEFEND THE VICTIM ONLINE. SECOND, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT PEOPLE WHO ARE LOW ON MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, HIGH ON EMPATHY, LOW ON SELF-EFFICACY, POPULARITY, DO NOT KNOW THE VICTIM, AND EXPECT A HIGH PSYCHOSOCIAL COST WILL BE LESS LIKELY TO DEFEND, ACTING AS PASSIVE CYBER BYSTANDERS ONLINE. THIRD, REINFORCING THE CYBER-BULLY ONLINE WAS EXPECTED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, LOW EMPATHY, SELF-EFFICACY, HIGH POPULARITY, NOT KNOWING THE VICTIM, AND NOT EXPECTING A HIGH PSYCHOSOCIAL COST TO DEFEND. INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGH SELF-EFFICACY WERE MORE LIKELY TO ACTIVELY DEFEND ONLINE, WHEREAS THOSE WITH LOW SELF-EFFICACY AND POPULARITY PREDICTED REMAINING PASSIVE ONLINE. CONVERSELY, HIGH MORAL DISENGAGEMENT AND LOW EMPATHY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH REINFORCING THE CYBER-BULLY ONLINE. THESE RESULTS HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR FURTHERING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF CYBER-DEFENDING ONLINE AND CAN INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION OF INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS AIMED AT PROMOTING ACTIVE DEFENDING ONLINE.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101109 - Printed Poster

Trust as a Pathway to Well-Being: The Role of Social Trust and Institutional Confidence in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Russill, Chelsea L.

Abstract: Trust is a critical component of a well-functioning society, as populations comprised of more trusting citizens reap a host of desirable individual and aggregate-level outcomes. More trusting individuals experience greater subjective well-being, as it fosters social capital and increased perceptions of influence and legitimacy among state institutions. National identity and sense of belonging may also relate closely to trust, as they facilitate unity and interconnectedness among fellow citizens. Using a nationally representative sample from Statistics Canada's General Social Survey, the present study examined the relationship between social trust, institutional confidence, and individual and social well-being. Preliminary serial mediation analysis demonstrated that trustful disposition had a small to medium positive total effect on individual well-being (i.e., life satisfaction), with a small serial indirect effect through social trust and institutional confidence. The second model indicated that trustful disposition had a small to medium positive total effect on social well-being (i.e., sense of belonging), with a medium serial indirect effect through trust and confidence variables. These results suggest that promoting social trust and institutional confidence may improve the welfare of Canadians, and this may be particularly impactful in advancing social well-being.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101250 - Printed Poster

Understanding the Gendered Division of Childcare Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Poulter, Megan M. L.

Additional Authors: Dube, Loveness ; Gordon, Jennifer L.

Abstract: Background: This study investigated the reasons contributing to one parent being chosen over the other as primary caregiver amidst school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: Three hundred and twenty-six men and women with children aged < 13 and belonging to a dual-income heterosexual couple completed a survey in January 2021 about the gendered division of childcare during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the reasons contributing to one partner being chosen as the primary caregiver over the other. Results: Women were more likely than men to be the primary caregiver amidst school/daycare closures (33% vs. 19%, p = .

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101126 - Printed Poster

Victim Blaming in Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of Victim Vulnerability and Respondent Beliefs and Attitudes

Main Presenting Author: Melvin, Ashley C

Additional Authors: Hilton, Zoe ; Helmus, Maaike

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* Intimate partner violence (IPV) is considered a public endemic worsened by the coronavirus (COVID) pandemic. At the same time, IPV remains highly stigmatized, and victim blaming permeates public discourses and formal and informal support networks. While previous research has identified variables that may influence victim blaming, studies have yet to explore the role of victim vulnerability on perceptions of victim blaming in cases of IPV. Similarly, the role of victim/perpetrator characteristics and respondent beliefs and attitudes require further delineation and clarification. *METHOD:* To address this gap, we administered textual IPV vignettes manipulating victim and perpetrator gender (cis-man/cis-woman), body size and physical strength (similar size and strength, cis-woman larger and stronger, and cis-man larger and stronger), and victim vulnerability (victim vulnerable/no meaningful vulnerability) alongside a post-vignette survey, the Gender Role Beliefs Scale, and the Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale - Revised to a sample of 1,136 participants recruited through Amazon's Mechanical Turk. *ANALYSES:* Descriptive and inferential statistics will be used to analyze the data. *RESULTS:* It is anticipated that the results from this study will reveal gender differences in victim-blaming attributions in both vulnerability conditions. Participants who endorse traditional gender roles and more pro-IPV attitudes are hypothesized to attribute more blame to the victim in all conditions. We will also explore interactions between participant ethnicity and gender role beliefs and IPV attitudes. *IMPLICATIONS:* These findings will provide insight into the unique relationship between victim vulnerability and victim blaming patterns and will inform psychoeducational initiatives designed to combat stigmatizing attitudes towards IPV.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100717 - Printed Poster

What are they singing about? A cultural glimpse into the themes of popular Bollywood music from the past 25 years.

Main Presenting Author: Matharu, Kiran

Additional Author: Miranda, Dave

Abstract: *Background:* Songs transmit cultural and emotional information through lyrics. For the South Asian immigrant diaspora, Bollywood songs are a reminder of home, enjoyed for the entertainment and its cultural meaning. Prior research on Bollywood lyrics has identified topics including emotional polarity, mood, sexism, dynamics of word usage, and linguistic evolution (proportion of English to Hindi words). In our study, we will analyze the thematic content of song lyrics from the top Bollywood charts to see cultural evolution in how Indian society is portrayed over the past 25 years (1997-2022). *Method:* A mix-methods content analysis will identify the main themes (qualitatively) and the proportion of the lyrics (quantitatively) that evoke (1) self and group focus, (2) love (familial, romantic, and friendship) and (3) social media. *Results/Conclusion:* Data collection will be complete in May 2024. Preliminary results for popular songs of 2022 suggest for instance that a majority of lyrics evoke romantic love, fewer for friendship, and none for familial love. Preliminary results also suggest an average of zero social media lyrics per song. *Impact:* Exploring Bollywood music can help in better understanding how the South Asian immigrant diaspora maintains its cultural heritage through arts and entertainment.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101564 - Printed Poster

What explains the Secondary Transfer Effect of Contact?

Main Presenting Author: Puffer, Hanna

Additional Author: Hodson, Gordon

Abstract: Intergroup contact is known as one of the most influential ways to reduce prejudice (Hodson and Hewstone, 2013); contact with Group X is a powerful means to reduce prejudice against Group X. In an extension, the Secondary Transfer Effect (STE) involves contact with Group X affecting prejudice toward Group Y (Pettigrew, 2009). Here, we test both primary and secondary humanization effects as potential explanations for secondary contact. An online sample ($N = 471$ U.S. White heterosexuals; $M_{age} = 44.90$; 52.7% male) reported their experiences with Black people and gay people (e.g., quantity and quality of contact, perceptions of humanness, attitudes, and collective action intentions). Path analyses supported the secondary humanization effect, where quantity of contact with gay people humanized Black people, which then predicted more positive intergroup outcomes towards Black people. However, contact with Black people did not predict gay intergroup outcomes, reflecting an “asymmetrical STE”. Results from the present study support the STE as a mechanism to reduce prejudice, partially explained by humanization of the secondary outgroup, but not universally. We recommend future research to further examine why contact with Black people is not associated with gay intergroup outcomes, particularly via longitudinal designs that can parse apart between- and within-subjects effects.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99272 - Printed Poster

What Goes Up Must Come Down: the Relationship Between Stress and Self-efficacy and the Moderating Role of Trust During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Desrosiers, Isabelle M

Additional Author: Boyd, Brayden M

Abstract: THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS HAD WIDESPREAD EFFECTS ON AN INDIVIDUALS LEVELS OF UNCERTAINTY, STRESS AND PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY (GVOZDEN ET AL., 2021). PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS CONSIDERED THE MODERATING INFLUENCE OF SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS ON STRESS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND FOUND AN INTERACTION BETWEEN THE TWO VARIABLES (DIOTAUTI ET AL., 2021). HOWEVER, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY AND STRESS IN RELATION TO INDIVIDUALS' LEVEL OF TRUST IN AUTHORITIES DURING THE PANDEMIC HAS NOT BEEN EXPLORED. THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED WHETHER TRUST TOWARDS AUTHORITIES MANAGING THE PANDEMIC MODERATED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND SELF-EFFICACY (SE). CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS ($N = 375$) COMPLETED THE NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE (NGSE; CHEN ET AL., 2001), THE STRESS SUBSCALE FROM THE DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS SCALES (DASS-21; LOVIBOND AND LOVIBOND., 1995), AND QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR TRUST IN AUTHORITIES (TA) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. REGRESSION ANALYSIS (SEE TABLE 1) REVEALED THAT STRESS AND TA SIGNIFICANTLY PREDICTED SE ($R^2 = .16$, $F(3,371) = 19.48$, $P < .001$). HOWEVER, TA WAS ONLY A SIGNIFICANT PREDICTOR OF SE THROUGH ITS MODERATING EFFECT ON STRESS ($B = 0.03$, 95% CI [.01, .06], $T = 2.38$, $P = 0.02$). JOHNSON-NEYMAN SIGNIFICANCE REGIONS REPORTED IN TABLE 2 ARE FURTHER DISCUSSED.

OVERALL, THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY SUGGEST THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND SELF-EFFICACY WAS PARTIALLY DEPENDENT UPON THE LEVEL OF TRUST THAT INDIVIDUALS HAD TOWARDS AUTHORITIES TASKED WITH MANAGING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. FUTURE RESEARCH COULD FURTHER DELINEATE THE ROLE THAT TRUST PLAYS IN INFLUENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS.

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100708 - Printed Poster

When Pornography Exposure Triggers Implicit and Explicit Anti-women Bias: An Individual Differences-based Approach

Main Presenting Author: Landry, Josée

Additional Author: Prusaczyk, Elvira

Abstract: Past research has produced mixed findings regarding whether pornography exposure increases men's explicit bias against women. Further, no study to our knowledge has examined if or when pornography triggers implicit bias against women. We address these gaps in the literature, testing theoretically relevant individual differences as moderators of potential anti-women effects. We hypothesize that pornography exposure and pornography-induced sexual arousal will increase implicit or explicit anti-women bias, particularly among men who are ideologically predisposed to prejudice (e.g., hostile or benevolent sexism), lower in feminist identification, or who already watch pornography (especially hardcore) frequently. Male U.S. residents ($N = 250$) were recruited via CloudResearch. Participants first completed pre-test measures (i.e., individual difference measures), followed by random assignment to either a pornography (i.e., 12 images of heterosexual, mainstream pornography) or control condition (i.e., 12 images of heterosexual couples engaging non-sexually), further reporting their sexual arousal. After, participants completed a manipulation check, followed by measures of implicit and explicit anti-women bias. Data analyses will be conducted by February 2024. Conclusions and implications will be presented, including practical recommendations for pornography interventions.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100643 - Printed Poster

You, Me, and my Ex: How Comparing a Current Partner to an Ex-Partner Impacts Romantic Relationship Outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Derbyshire, Kaitlin

Additional Author: Lockwood, Penelope

Abstract: When evaluating a new romantic partner, an obvious comparison standard is one's former partner. Following a break-up, individuals often continue to perseverate about their former partner, suggesting that the ex-partner will continue to be chronically cognitively accessible after this relationship ends (e.g., Field et al., 2009). If the new partner appears superior to the ex-partner, a downward comparison, one may evaluate the current partner and relationship more positively. If the new partner appears inferior to the ex-partner, an upward comparison, one may evaluate the current

partner and relationship more negatively. Three studies examined how comparing a current partner to an ex-partner affected one's perception of the current partner and relationship outcomes. Results indicated that downward comparisons were associated with greater commitment (Study 2), satisfaction (Studies 2 and 3) and positive perceptions of the current partner (Studies 1, 2, and 3), compared to those who made an upward comparison or no comparison. Conversely, upward comparisons were associated with lower relationship satisfaction (Studies 2 and 3) and more negative partner perceptions (Studies 1 and 3) compared to those who made a downward comparison or no comparison. This research provides new evidence regarding the importance of social comparisons in relationship outcomes.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99402 - Printed Poster

Young Women's Close Friendships: A Qualitative Study of Degree of Commonality, Proximity, and Culture and Their Relations with Compatibility, Communication, and Support

Main Presenting Author: Martin, Andrea

Additional Authors: Phan, Kyla ; Richard, Morgan; Cameron, A Catherine

Abstract: CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS ARE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG WOMEN. COMMONALITY IN GIRLS' FRIENDSHIPS ALLOWS FOR BONDING AND EMOTIONAL CONNECTIONS. DIFFERENCES ENCOURAGE COMPROMISING ONE'S BEHAVIOR ALLOWING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND ACCEPTANCE OF OTHERS. FORTY-ONE DYADS OF YOUNG WOMEN ($M_{AGE} = 20.2$, $SD_{AGE} = 2.9$) SELF-IDENTIFYING AS CLOSE FRIENDS PARTICIPATED TOGETHER IN A SEMI-STRUCTURED ZOOM INTERVIEW. INTERVIEWS SOUGHT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT DEVELOPS COMPATIBILITY WITHIN PAIRS OF BEST FRIENDS. THEMES WERE IDENTIFIED AND CODED BY TWO INDEPENDENT RESEARCHERS. PRELIMINARY CONTENT ANALYSES REVEAL A NUMBER OF KEY THEMES. DISSIMILARITY WITHIN DYADS WERE REPORTED TO STEM FROM PERCEIVED PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES. DIFFERENCES WERE MEDIATED BY THE FRIENDS' PROXIMITY (LIVING TOGETHER ON OR OFF CAMPUS, AS WELL AS ATTENDING THE SAME CLASSES). HAVING SIMILAR CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS EMERGED AS A THEME CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DYAD'S CLOSE FRIENDSHIP. GIRLS WITHIN FRIENDSHIP DYADS APPRECIATED THEIR CLOSE FRIENDSHIP FOR THE OPPORTUNITY IT GAVE THEM TO ENHANCE THEIR OWN SELF-IDENTITY BY LEARNING ABOUT OTHERS' IDEAS AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE SAFE SPACE OF A CLOSE FRIENDSHIP. WITH THIS KNOWLEDGE WE CAN DEVELOP PROGRAMS THAT FOSTER CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS WHO STRUGGLE WITH FORMING FRIENDSHIPS.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 101602 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Exploring Readiness for Love: Attitudes Toward Repartnership Following the Death of a Partner

Main Presenting Author: Cumben, Robyn K

Additional Authors: Quinn-Nilas, Christopher ; Pevie, Noah; Loveless, Courtney; Eaton-Russell, Ceilidh

Abstract: The death of a romantic partner is a universally experienced, highly traumatic, and involuntary relationship dissolution. Repartnership (i.e., entering a new romantic relationship) benefits bereaved individuals by fostering instrumental/emotional support that other relationships cannot replace and can also help offset premature mortality associated with the mental/physical strain of bereavement. Understanding the demographic/psychological predictors of relationship readiness remains largely unknown, especially in individuals under age 60. Traumatic experiences (like the death of a partner) have been well-established as fertile grounds for positive personal growth (i.e., posttraumatic growth [PTG]), and so it is important to understand what factors contribute to such growth. While recruitment is ongoing for the main study, preliminary findings from our pilot questionnaire ($N = 23$) found that higher PTG and being a man predicted higher relationship readiness. The main study involves the recruitment of 250 individuals who have lost a prior partner via Leger panels. We hypothesize that PTG will remain a significant predictor of relationship readiness. Crucially, our results have implications for clinicians by increasing our collective understanding of the post-death experience and the factors that play into decisions to repartner.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101172 - Virtual Poster

The role of gender in stigma associated with compulsive sexual behaviour

Main Presenting Author: Snaychuk, Lindsey

Additional Authors: Molnar, Megan ; Kim, Hyoun S

Abstract: Compulsive sexual behaviour disorder (CSBD; i.e., sex addiction) is defined by patterns of impulsive or out of control sexual behaviour. Though there is evidence suggesting that addiction broadly is highly stigmatized, less research has examined stigma associated with CSBD, and findings yield mixed results. Further, research has yet to explore the impact of gender on stigma associated with CSBD. Therefore, the goal of the present study was to examine stigma associated with CSBD compared to other addictions and mental health conditions, and to determine if gender had an effect. Participants ($N = 750$) were adults randomly assigned to read one of several vignettes each depicting a different addictive behaviour (CSBD, gambling, alcohol), mental health condition (depression) or health condition (cancer). There were two versions (man vs. woman) of every vignette. Participants then answered a series of questions to assess various types of stigma (e.g. affective reactions, social distance) associated with each condition. Results suggested that stigma associated with CSBD was similar to other addictive behaviours overall, but that specific aspects of stigma, such as perceived anxiety, were higher for CSBD. Interestingly, the vignette depicting a man was more stigmatized than the one with the woman, suggesting that gender may have an impact on how individuals with CSBD are perceived.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 100360 - Virtual Poster

Examining the Effect of Falsely Balanced Messages on Perceived Expert Consensus in Interrogation Practices and Confessions

Main Presenting Author: Nash, Molly T

Additional Authors: Snook, Brent ; Han, Tianshuang

Abstract: SCIENCE DENIALISM IS WHEN PEOPLE REJECT WELL-ESTABLISHED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE OFTEN IN FAVOUR OF THEIR OWN PERSONAL BELIEFS, OR OTHER EXPLANATIONS. FALSE BALANCE IS ONE DENIAL STRATEGY WHICH MANUFACTURES A DEBATE VIA EQUALLY REPRESENTING BOTH THE CONSENSUS VIEW AND THE CONTRARIAN VIEW OF A SCIENTIFIC FACT. IN PRECISE NUMERICAL PERCENTAGES OF EACH SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT, FALSELY BALANCED MESSAGES CAN STILL CREATE DISTORTIONS. THE PROPOSED RESEARCH AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THIS EFFECT ON POLICE INTERROGATION AND CONFESSION ISSUES. AMONG FOUR CONDITIONS, THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A BALANCED MESSAGE WILL BE MANIPULATED AND THE LEVEL OF EXPERT CONSENSUS ON AN ISSUE WILL BE HIGH OR LOW. PARTICIPANTS WILL READ A STATEMENT ABOUT MINIMIZATION TACTICS OR FALSE CONFESSIONS, AND BE SHOWN A TABLE WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF EXPERTS WHO AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT. RATINGS OF PERCEPTIONS OF CONSENSUS AMONG THE EXPERTS AND SUPPORT FOR POLICY CHANGES WILL BE MEASURED. IT IS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT EXPOSURE TO A BALANCED MESSAGE WILL LEAD TO POORER DISCRIMINATION IN RATINGS OF PERCEIVED AGREEMENT BETWEEN WHAT ARE HIGH AND LOW CONSENSUS ISSUES IN THEIR BASE RATES. THIS WILL HELP TO UNDERSTAND HOW EXPOSURE TO FALSELY BALANCED MEDIA COVERAGE MAY NEGATIVELY INFLUENCE DECISIONS AND COULD POSSIBLY RESULT IN WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS. DATA COLLECTION IS ONGOING AND THE FINAL THESIS WILL BE COMPLETE BY MARCH 2024.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100773 - Virtual Poster

Examining the Role of Authenticity for Static and Dynamic Emotion Displays by Females and Males

Main Presenting Author: Stanick, Brittany

Additional Authors: Eskritt, Michelle ; Zupan, Barbra

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Recognition of posed and spontaneous emotion expressions can be comparable under some conditions. This study explored whether recognition was similar for dynamic vs. still stimuli expressed at different levels of emotion arousal by male and female encoders.

METHOD: In two online experiments, participants identified the emotion of still (study 1) and dynamic (study 2) facial expressions. Half viewed posed expressions of high (surprise, happy, angry) and low (interest, contentment, irritation) arousal. The other half viewed spontaneous expressions for the same emotions by the same encoders. RESULTS: In both studies, participants were significantly more accurate for spontaneous versus posed expressions by males. The opposite was

found for female still expressions with posed easier to recognize. Participants had better recognition for low-arousal spontaneous stills encoded by males versus females, but no gender differences were found with the dynamic expressions. CONCLUSIONS: Results for high arousal posed expressions replicate previous research suggesting females are more expressive than males. However, males' low-intensity spontaneous expressions can be at least as easily identified as females. IMPACT: Results show novel findings for spontaneous low-arousal expressions more common in everyday life than the high-arousal posed expressions often used in research.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 100931 - Virtual Poster

Exploring the relationship between self-esteem and perception of personality on digital social media influencers in female adolescents.

Main Presenting Author: Dwarka, Ashley

Additional Author: Shulman, Elizabeth

Abstract: When exploring the relationship between self-esteem and social media influencers, past research has highlighted that adolescents with low self-esteem tend to engage in frequent upward comparisons toward social media influencers (Acar et al., 2022). The current study examines whether adolescents with high self-esteem follow social media influencers they perceive as similar to themselves. A Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) was computed to compare the Overall Similarity of HEXACO participant and Observer Report scores with the Mean Self-Esteem Score. The sample was comprised of 30 female adolescents aged 17-22 ($M=19$, $SD=1.38$). Participants completed self-esteem and personality measures for themselves and their chosen social media influencer. The personality scores were then used to compute a similarity score, indicating the degree of similarity between the participants and their chosen influencers. The results from the Pearson Correlation coefficient did not show any significant correlation between self-esteem and similarity in personality ($p = .073$). Overall, this study sheds light on the factors that influence adolescents decision-making regarding following social media influencers and how self-esteem can play a role in this process. Given the vulnerability of adolescence, these findings are essential and provide valuable insights into this area of research.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100974 - Virtual Poster

Female Grandiose Narcissists' Posting of Sexualized Selfies: An Investigation of Motives

Main Presenting Author: Desjarlais, Malinda

Additional Author: Brophy, Emily

Abstract: MANY OF THE SEXUALIZED IMAGES FOUND ON SOCIAL NETWORK SITES (SNSS) ARE SELFIES POSTED BY THE WOMEN THEMSELVES. ACCORDING TO THE USES AND GRATIFICATION THEORY, INDIVIDUALS HAVE DIFFERENT NEEDS AND GRATIFICATIONS THAT INFLUENCE THEIR INTENTIONAL CHOICE OF SNSS AND CORRESPONDING ONLINE BEHAVIOUR. GIVEN THAT SEXUALIZED SELF-PRESENTATION CAN HAVE UNINTENDED NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES, IT IS IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH

THESE SELF-PRESENTATIONS, INCLUDING WHO AND FOR WHAT MOTIVES ARE WOMEN MORE LIKELY TO POST SEXUALIZED SELFIES ON SNSS. THE CURRENT STUDY EXPLORED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRANDIOSE NARCISSISM, MOTIVATIONS FOR SELFIE-POSTING, AND SEXUALIZED SELFIES POSTING BEHAVIOUR. AN ONLINE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED WITH A SAMPLE OF 193 SELF-IDENTIFIED FEMALES WHO ARE ACTIVE ON AT LEAST ONE PHOTO-BASED SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE PLATFORM. MODEL 4 OF HAYES PROCESS MACRO WAS USED TO TEST GN AS THE PREDICTOR, FOUR MOTIVATIONS AS MEDIATORS, AND WILLINGNESS TO POST SEXUALIZED SELFIES AS THE OUTCOME VARIABLE. GRANDIOSE NARCISSISM WAS POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WILLINGNESS TO POST SEXUAL SELFIES, A RELATIONSHIP THAT WAS MEDIATED BY ATTENTION-SEEKING. THESE FINDINGS HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE USES AND GRATIFICATION THEORY AND CAN DIRECT PREVENTATIVE MEASURES TO KEEP WOMEN SAFE ONLINE.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100494 - Virtual Poster

There's a Dark Side & Bright Side to Social Media Posts: An Experience Sampling Study of Posting and Social Comparisons on Self-esteem and Interpersonal Connection in Adults

Main Presenting Author: Desjarlais, Malinda

Co-Presenting Author: Silverson, Emma

Abstract: ALTHOUGH A PROMINENT POSITION HAS BEEN THAT PASSIVE SOCIAL MEDIA USE UNDERMINES WELL-BEING, WHEREAS ACTIVE USE LEADS TO POSITIVE EFFECTS, EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE TELLS US THE RELATIONSHIP IS MUCH MORE COMPLEX. TO DEVELOP A MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE, THE CURRENT STUDY UTILIZED AN EXPERIENCE SAMPLING METHOD TO INVESTIGATE THE REAL-TIME EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA-INDUCED SOCIAL COMPARISONS AND POSTING ON SELF-ESTEEM AND CONNECTEDNESS. SIX TIMES PER DAY FOR 5 DAYS, 74 ADULTS REPORTED ON THEIR SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN THE PREVIOUS HOUR AND THEIR EXPERIENCES OF CONNECTEDNESS AND SELF-ESTEEM. MULTILEVEL MODELING DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANT WITHIN-PERSON ASSOCIATIONS. SOCIAL MEDIA-INDUCED UPWARD COMPARISON WAS RELATED TO MOMENTARY DECREASES IN SELF-ESTEEM, AND MOMENTS WHEN INDIVIDUALS POSTED ON SOCIAL MEDIA WERE RELATED TO HIGHER LEVELS OF CONNECTEDNESS. ALTHOUGH THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE DID NOT PRESENT THEMSELVES WITHIN A WEEK, SPECIFIC USAGE BEHAVIOURS DID CHANGE HOW ADULTS FELT ABOUT THEMSELVES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MOMENT. THE FINDINGS EMPHASIZE THAT SPECIFIC EXPERIENCES ON SOCIAL MEDIA, RATHER THAN DURATION OR FREQUENCY OF TYPE OF USE, ARE CRUCIAL WHEN CONSIDERING ITS EFFECTS. FUTURE STUDIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSIDER THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA EXPERIENCES AND OFFLINE INTERACTIONS ON A DAILY BASIS AND OVER TIME.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100496 - Virtual Poster

Review Session

Mental Illness Stigma Conceptualization: Where are we at?

Main Presenting Author: Lindsay, Brittany

Additional Author: Szeto , Andrew

Abstract: Researchers have been discussing stigma for over 70 years, with the first literature emerging in the early 1950s (Pescosolido, 2013). Despite this history, there is still a lack of conceptual cohesion among researchers in the field. Although literature has significantly advanced from Goffman's (1963) seminal work in the area, and researchers have come together to discuss stigma reduction in our communities (Thornicroft et al., 2022), many differences still exist in the way that researchers define, measure, and discuss mental illness stigma. Having engaged in mental illness stigma research for almost a decade, alongside Dr. Andrew Szeto and Dr. Keith Dobson, leaders in the stigma of mental illness fields (see 'The Stigma of Mental Illness: Models and Methods of Stigma Reduction, Dobson and Stuart, 2021), I have contemplated the many different conceptualizations of stigma, incorporating their aspects into a practical model of intersectional stigma. Considering the culture, norms, and human nature that influence stigma, the various levels of stigma (i.e., structural, public, self), the moderating factors of stigma (e.g., knowledge, familiarity, intersectional identities), and the negative outcomes for those with mental illness (e.g., lack of help-seeking and worse health outcomes), this review will provide a comprehensive overview of the stigma of mental illness for attendees.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100114 - Review Session

Section Chair Address

Ideological, Historical, Organizational and Psychological Bases of Contemporary Extremism

Main Presenting Author: Nussbaum, David

Abstract: Rationale: People in open societies around the world are inundated with widely discrepant and confusing accounts and interpretations of events, personalities and underlying purposes to account for these perplexing contradictions. Not surprisingly, this has led to considerable division among citizens in what can loosely be termed "democratic countries" leading to discord, suspiciousness of the "political other," and a diminution of the psycho-social coherence experienced by citizens of such countries as recently as 3 decades ago. Evidence based distinct properties of perceptual, cognitive, emotional and motivational information processing modalities will guide a content analysis of major contemporary extremist ideologies and psychological persuasion techniques taken from public pronouncements found on extremist websites and in their public media statements. **Analyses and Findings:** The talk will then outline the historical roots of major extremist ideologies over the last two centuries and trace the commonalities from the psychological perspective, despite different and conflicting surface content. The organizational structures of extremist groups will then be compared, with the central importance of the notion of hierarchy emphasized. The psychological foundations of persuasion techniques used successfully at the strategic and tactical levels will be described. **Actions and Impacts:** The purpose of this talk is to afford the listeners the ability to perceive the recurring extremist patterns, identify the intellectual sleights of hand, and formulate

effective rebuttals to counter the deliberate extremist attempts to destroy democratic societies from within.

Section: Extremism and Terrorism

Session ID: 101003 - Section Chair Address

Section Featured Speaker Address

The Long Shadow of Our (Perceived) Past: Collective Nostalgia as a Balm for Groups Under Threat

Main Presenting Author: Wohl, Michael J. A.

Abstract: The human mind is a master time traveller with the past often being a place of refuge for people who perceive that a cherished group to which they belong is under existential threat. This can be accomplished psychologically via collective nostalgic reverie (i.e., sentimental longing or wistful reflection for days gone by). Critically, the longed-for past may exist only in the minds of those who desire a particular present. Consequently, the (perceived) past group members nostalgic about has predictive utility. In this keynote, I will present data that demonstrates collective nostalgia content (i.e., what group members are nostalgicizing about) can illuminate the varying (pro- and anti-social) ways group members attempt to protect their group's future. For instance, I will present research that delineates the relation between collective nostalgia and support for strong leaders. Discussion will focus on the need for researchers and policy makers to understand that the content of collective nostalgia matters for understanding contemporary intra- and intergroup attitudes and behaviors.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100094 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Who are romantic relationships for? Factors that draw people away from singlehood

Main Presenting Author: MacDonald, Geoff

Abstract: With growing numbers of single people, the assumption that everyone wants to be in a romantic relationship is falling away. So who are romantic relationships for? In this talk I will describe three perspectives on this question my lab has been exploring. First, I explore whether intrinsic motivation versus feelings of external pressure lead people to be more or less likely to go from being single to being partnered. Second, I explore what Big 5 personality characteristics are associated with being single versus partnered. Finally I explore whether the common finding that married people are happier than unmarried people holds outside of WEIRD countries, and if this can tell us something about the way that economic conditions encourage people to partner. Overall, the talk concludes that trends in increasing singlehood likely reflect people making rational choices about whether relationships actually make their lives better in the midst of changing social structures.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 107649 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

"I just... try to keep going": A Qualitative Study of Resilience and How Youth with Lived Experience of Homelessness Cope with Stressful Events

Main Presenting Author: Manoni-Millar, Stephanie

Additional Authors: Sylvestre, John ; Gaetz, Stephen; David, Athourina; Aubry, Tim

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study is to observe coping behaviours exhibited by youth experiencing homelessness and how resilience can be manifested. This study is a collaboration with Making the Shift (MtS), an organization focused on preventing youth homelessness by identifying, developing, and testing projects to address policy and practice needs. METHODS: Using data from MtS demonstration lab's randomized controlled trial on housing first for youth, implemented in Ottawa and Toronto. This study will analyze narrative interviews with 19 youth, ages 17 to 24, at two time points, one year apart. Thematic qualitative analyses will be completed across and within participants. RESULTS: The presentation will focus on the stressors youth face when experiencing homelessness, their coping behaviours, and how this can manifest in resilience and positive adaptation. It will identify whether youth describe their behaviour as adaptive, maladaptive, or neutral and if this displays resilience changes over time. CONCLUSION AND IMPACT: Youth require resilience in dealing with housing precarity and homelessness. Findings may yield suggestions on how to incorporate the development of adaptive coping behaviours in service provision and the importance of resilience in dealing with homelessness. This study aligns with community psychology values, seeking to empower youth and elevate their voices.*

Section: Community Psychology

Session ID: 99499 - Snapshot

"It's not real or it's just a flu": A qualitative study of patient experiences of stigmatization living with Long COVID

Main Presenting Author: Nguyen, Anh TP

Co-Presenting Author: Hawke, Lisa D

Abstract: *Long COVID refers to a combination long-term health consequences after an acute COVID-19 infection, which can include mental health impacts. Long COVID patients are highly vulnerable to stigmatization, including unfair dismissal of their illness and subsequently self-blame. OBJECTIVE. This qualitative study explores the lived experiences of stigma among long COVID patients in everyday life and when accessing healthcare services. METHOD. Eleven online focus groups were conducted in 2022 with a total of 47 individuals with long COVID. Participants shared their experiences of long COVID stigmatization following a semi-structured interview guide. Discussions were recorded with WebEx videoconferencing and analyzed with NVivo using codebook thematic analysis. RESULTS. Long COVID patients experienced: (1) Trivialization of their long COVID symptoms, (2) Being blamed for their own illness, (3) Invalidation and mislabeling by service providers, and (4) Internalized doubt and skepticism of their own symptoms. Together, these experiences had negative emotional repercussions for participants. CONCLUSION. Misjudgment and discrimination against long COVID inflict adverse psychological impacts on patients, indicating a need for improved knowledge of long COVID etiology and its representation through research, awareness raising, and clinical practice.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98849 - Snapshot

A brief nudge or education intervention delivered online can increase willingness to order a beef-mushroom burger

Main Presenting Author: Prusaczyk, Elvira

Additional Authors: Earle, Megan ; Hodson, Gordon

Abstract: Increasing the consumption of plant-forward meals is a promising avenue for improving environmental sustainability. In the present research, we explored the effectiveness of a brief nudge or education intervention designed to reduce the willingness to order an all-beef burger in favour of a beef mushroom burger. The beef mushroom burger was the default menu item for the nudge intervention, whereas the link between beef consumption and climate change was explained for the education intervention. In the control condition, neither were included. Participants ($N = 562$) completed measures of social dominance orientation (SDO), conservatism, cognitive rationalization of meat-eating, beef consumption, liking beef, and liking mushrooms. Participants were then randomly assigned to the nudge ($n = 189$), education ($n = 187$), or control ($n = 186$) condition, after which they reported their willingness to order an all-beef (vs. beef-mushroom) burger. After accounting for liking mushrooms, the nudge (vs. control) condition and the education (vs. control) condition both significantly decreased willingness to order the all-beef (vs. beef-mushroom) burger. Moreover, the nudge and education interventions increased the willingness to order beef-mushroom burgers regardless of right-wing ideology or meat-eating attitudes or behaviours. Implications and recommendations are discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100640 - Snapshot

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Exploring Friends' and Family Members' Challenges in Providing Social Support to Addicts in Recovery

Main Presenting Author: Mozessohn, Kerri

Additional Author: Blair, Karen L

Abstract: Social support during the process of recovering from an addiction is an important predictor of recovery success and avoiding future relapses. While general support, such as advice and empathy, are associated with improved health outcomes, the more specific the support the better the predictor of well-being. Central to this process is understanding the support of important others in a substance user's social network: friends and family. The current study sought to explore friends' and family members' experiences of supporting their loved one through their recovery journey. Participants ($n = 451$) who know someone in recovery from a drug or alcohol addiction completed a survey about their loved one's substance use history, time in recovery, and the nuanced experiences of supporting an addict in recovery. Specifically, we asked participants to describe the most challenging aspects of providing support to their loved one during their addiction recovery journey. Preliminary qualitative analyses suggest themes of uncertainty about the correct ways to offer support, fears of relapse, and the emotional toll associated with supporting someone in addiction recovery. This research sheds light

on the challenges faced by friends and family, offering valuable insights to inform best practices for their integration into the recovery process.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101192 - Snapshot

Building Global Communal Resilience: A Grounded Theory Study on Coping Among the Lebanese Community in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Zabian, Samira

Abstract: *Background:* Global communal resilience denotes a form of adaptation that is dynamic and dependent on one's social context. The concept of resilience has been recontextualized among certain cultures as a form of endurance, similar to a profile of adaptation, rather than a personal characteristic. It is known that adaptation can be influenced by a multitude of factors, including social, cultural, and environmental factors, meaning that resilience is best understood as a context-dependent construct. Considering the lack of literature on resilience in Lebanese communities, understanding the Lebanese contextual connotations of global communal resilience is warranted. *Methods:* To explore how Lebanese families perceive and experience challenges in the context of the pandemic and the current socioeconomic context of Lebanon, and to explore the strategies they use to cope with these challenges, I have chosen a constructivist grounded theory approach. This approach employs inductive analysis to generate new information that can be added to theories of resilience. This method is appropriate as I am seeking to understand a social phenomenon, that being the concept of global communal resilience among the Lebanese diasporas. Importantly, the current sociopolitical context of Lebanon will be referenced, drawing on participants' experiences in relation to this context.

Specifically, I will explore the experiences of Lebanese Canadian participants in the context of recent social crises that have taken place in Lebanon (i.e., socioeconomic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Beirut port blast), emphasizing participant experiences and perspectives. This will be completed through semi-structured interviews. Additionally, informal conversations with individuals currently living in Lebanon will supplement the interview data. These informal conversations will not be directly referenced in the analysis in the form of participant remarks, but rather will be used as a tool to supplement the interview data. This method has been identified as a strong data collection strategy (Charmaz, 2014). Importantly, this method contributes to the iterative nature of grounded theory approaches in that flexibility is provided to pursue leads which may emerge at any point in the data collection process (Charmaz, 2014). The interview process will follow constructivist interviewing practices (Charmaz, 2014). This process prioritizes mutuality in the interview process, meaning that participants' experiences are validated, and mutual understanding is developed. As a constructivist interviewer, my goal is to elicit the participants' assumptions, meaning-making processes, and their experiences in specific situations. Importantly, great care has been taken in the construction of the language of interview questions, such that participants' parables will be prioritized during the interview (Charmaz, 2014). Through the understanding of participants' experiences, my goal is to construct a new theory of global communal resilience. Currently, the concept of communal resilience in the literature is applied to place-bound communities. I would like to understand how resilience can be conceptualized beyond geographical boundaries, specifically among the diaspora of Lebanese people. This iterative process allows me to draw on my own identity as a Lebanese Canadian, to inform the understanding of the current social context in both Lebanon and Canada. The research process is also collaborative, such that the outcome is reflective of participants' experiences. Therefore, this approach allows for the co-construction of the concept of global communal resilience. Data analysis will be completed after interviews are transcribed. Initial coding will begin when identifying categories present in the transcript data. Throughout the data analysis process, memos will be written. Memos serve to contribute to the reflexive nature of constructivist grounded theory, such that the researcher's

biases in regardsto the data and the analysis process are addressed as the analysis processcontinues. Codes within categories are compared and contrasted to furthercondense the categories generated from the data. If further data is needed,constructivist grounded theorists are encouraged to collect further data to inform thetheory at hand. Once theoretical saturation (the end of the coding process) isreached, the analysis will be complete. Memos are encouraged at this stage in theanalysis process, as theories can be further refined through the memoing process. The participants' experiences guide the data analysis process in a dynamic nature,such that new leads emerge and are pursued at any stage in this process. Results and conclusions/impact: A new concept of global communal resilience will be generated. This concept of communal resiliencewill benefit the current conceptualization of resilience. Specifically, theories of resilience will beinformed by cultural contexts. Additionally, the experience of a unique population (Lebanese Canadians) will inform the resilience literature, as the experience of this population has not beenexplored in the literature. Results of this research will also inform the social justice implications of thecounselling psychology profession, specifically when working with the Lebanese diaspora. Participants are contributing to a gap in the current literature. Specifically, participants are highlighting the experienceof the Lebanese diaspora in the resilience literature. Additionally, a participant-led methodology (constructivist grounded theory) will be used to highlight the experiences of participants in order togenerate a theory of global communal resilience, ultimately contributing to strengths-based scientificinquiry. While the experiences of the Lebanese Canadian community has not been previously highlighted in the resilience literature, it will be highlighted in this study.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 99926 - Snapshot

Children's Moral Judgements of Academic Cheating

Main Presenting Author: Batool, Kanza

Additional Authors: Dong, Liyuzhi ; Cameron, Catherine Ann; Lee, Kang

Abstract: Academic cheating has long been an area of concern for educational institutions, as those who cheat not only gain an unfair advantage but also negatively impact their own learning. To reduce cheating in academics, we must understand the development of such behaviours and their underlying motives. Existing research has explored the underlying factors that may impact students overall cheating behaviours. Research shows a negative relationship between students moral judgments of cheating and actual cheating behaviours. Highlighting that those who judge cheating negatively, are less likely to cheat themselves (Killen and Dahl, 2021; Waltzer and Dahl, 2021). Although present, this relationship has not been studied among young children with a focus on academic cheating. Additionally, previous research has relied on self-reports of cheating behaviours. We aimed to overcome these gaps by working with children aged 4-11 years old, at the start of their academic careers, and experimentally measuring their cheating behaviours. We collected data from 530 participants in Canada and the United States. Our study was conducted online through video conferencing, where children completed a moral judgment task and a simulated academic task. In the moral judgment task, children were read six stories and asked to rate the cheating and non-cheating behaviours of story characters. In the simulated cheating task, children were asked to complete a difficult math or knowledge activity to gain an academic reward of gold stars and a letter grade. They were then instructed not to peek at the answer and left alone to complete the task. Their rule-breaking or rule-following behaviours were observed. In the current study, we intended to answer the following question: Do children's moral judgments of academic cheating impact their actual academic cheating behaviours? We conducted a hierarchical linear regression to answer this question. We found that childrens moral judgments of non-cheating behaviours but not cheating behaviours, significantly

predict their actual cheating behaviours. More specifically, children who accurately judged the non-cheating behaviours as good were less likely to cheat themselves. However, childrens accurate judgements of cheating behaviours as bad did not predict their actual cheating behaviours. The findings from this research highlight the importance of helping children understand the right or good thing to do when it comes to academic integrity.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 99441 - Snapshot

COVID-19 AND AGEISM: A DESCRIPTIVE APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING THE INFLUENCE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON AGEIST ATTITUDES

Main Presenting Author: Herrington, Madison A

Co-Presenting Author: Both, Lilly E

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between the COVID-19 pandemic and overall ageist attitudes, as well as its hostile and benevolent forms. Participants ($N = 386$) were recruited from university psychology classes and from the community via social media to complete an online survey. Pandemic related behaviour change [PRBC], pandemic related fear [PRF], and attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccine [ATV] were administered along with ageism and demographic measures. Individuals identifying as cisgender male and those who reported experiencing a prolonged loss of employment due to COVID-19 scored significantly higher on all measures of ageism compared to cisgender women and those who did not report experiencing a loss of employment. Higher scores on PRBC were significantly correlated with lower overall ageist attitudes, benevolent ageist attitudes, and hostile ageist attitudes. PRF scores were positively correlated with overall ageism, benevolent ageism, and hostile ageist attitudes. Lastly, individuals reporting more negative ATV scored significantly higher on overall ageism and benevolent ageism scores. Based on these results, the COVID-19 pandemic may have influenced ageist attitudes including its benevolent and hostile forms. Therefore, future research is recommended to investigate interventions to minimize ageist attitudes towards older adults.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99643 - Snapshot

Do the Stigma of Mental Illness and the Stigma of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury Intersect?

Main Presenting Author: Popovic, Mila

Additional Author: Maranzan, K. Amanda

Abstract: Mental illness (MI) and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) are highly stigmatized. Often, MI and NSSI co-occur, but no research has examined how the stigma of these two entities intersects. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EXAMINE THE intersectional stigma of MI and NSSI. Additionally, differences in stigma endorsement across borderline personality disorder (BPD), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression (DEP) were also explored. Participants ($N = 230$) read one of six vignettes describing an individual with one of three MIs (BPD, PTSD, or DEP), who currently engages in NSSI, or does not. Participants completed validated stigma measures to assess their perceptions of the individual depicted in the vignette. Hypotheses were assessed via 2 (NSSI

presence) x 3 (disorder) factorial ANOVAs. The primary hypothesis was not supported: stigma endorsement was not greater for those who received the MI/NSSI conditions. The second hypothesis was partially supported, where BPD was stigmatized more than PTSD and DEP on some domains of stigma (dangerousness, anger, fear, and segregation). This study demonstrated that MI and NSSI are not intersectionally stigmatized, but that BPD is one disorder that is stigmatized more than other MIs, like PTSD and depression. This is the first study to examine MI and NSSI stigma intersectionally; future research is needed to confirm these findings.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100630 - Snapshot

Exploring Attitudes Towards Older Adult Abuse and Self-Perceived Competence in Older Adult Care

Main Presenting Author: Kotilehti, Sofi A

Additional Author: Wyman, Joshua

Abstract: The current study investigates adult's identification accuracy of different forms older adult maltreatment, along with the factors that impact their perceptions and reporting of these crimes. Data collection for this study is ongoing and will be completed in March 2024. To expand on prior literature, adults in Canada and the United States will read a series of vignettes that includes an example of older adult maltreatment, such as physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, financial exploitation and neglect. Participants will be randomly organized into two vignette groups. The first group will read vignettes wherein the perpetrator is a family member of the victim, and the second group will read vignettes involving a non-family member (e.g., medical professional) perpetrator. Participants will complete questionnaires that evaluate their attitudes towards the older adult population; their personal experience in caretaking for older adults; and their abilities to identify risk factors of older adult maltreatment. The interactions between negative stereotypes towards older adults and accuracy in identifying maltreatment between the two vignette groups will be analyzed using regression analyses and T-tests. Altogether, the current study is designed to provide new information regarding the factors that can influence adults' evaluations of different forms of older adult maltreatment.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 99241 - Snapshot

Extradyadic attraction and associations with primary relationship quality, breakup, and infidelity

Main Presenting Author: Belu, Charlene F.

Additional Author: O'Sullivan, Lucia F.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: For those in monogamous relationships, it is hard to avoid encountering and interacting with attractive alternatives to one's primary romantic partner. Although chronic attention to alternatives has been linked with poorer relationship quality, an extradyadic attraction (a "crush") has not been linked with poorer relationship quality. We examined when extradyadic attraction was negatively associated with relationship quality in one's primary relationship, breakup,

and infidelity. METHODS: Adults ($N = 542$) from the US and Canada in romantic relationships at least three months' long who reported an extradyadic attraction completed two online surveys, four months apart. They reported on their relationship quality (at both time points), and breakup as well as infidelity (at follow-up). RESULTS: Path analyses indicated that greater attraction toward an alternative was linked to lower relationship quality and ultimately relationship breakup four months later. Very few participants in the current study reported infidelity. CONCLUSIONS: These findings help us understand factors important to maintaining relationships even in the face of a common but significant challenge—an attractive alternative. IMPLICATIONS: This information is useful for educators and therapists who can teach about experiences of attraction, including to multiple people, which are often not discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101522 - Snapshot

Goal: Success

Main Presenting Author: Balmer, Sebastian J

Abstract: Background: Sustenance, Shelter, and Sex: Evolutionarily psychology has operationalized a wide range of successful fitness indicators (Barkow et al., 1992; Buss, 2019), while virtually ignoring what it truly means to be successful. Method: This study presented 150 undergraduate students various vignettes with characters designed to embody success and asked participants to Likert-score these characters on how successful they deemed each character to be. Previously established fitness indicators (money, beauty, social circle) were included, as well as more novel, hypothesized indicators such as goal-having, goal-attainment, goal-completion, and consistency of progress. Results: ANOVA testing demonstrated that goal-oriented behaviours (goal-having, goal-progression, and goal-completion) were all major factors in judging an individual to be successful. As suggested by previous literature, differences in gender, age, education level, and ethnicity were all seen among previous fitness indicators, but, interestingly, not in goal-orientated behaviours. Conclusion: Further work on the definition of success should explore, if not focus on, goal-orientated behaviours. Impact: Many people would rather be successful than happy. By beginning to operationalize “success,” we best put ourselves in the position necessary to bring forth success to all.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101046 - Snapshot

It's not my fault, I wasn't taught how to: Concurrent and longitudinal associations between child abuse and neglect and partner support

Main Presenting Author: Pedneault, Lydia

Additional Authors: Popova, Nevena ; Bergeron, Sophie; Bigras, Noémie

Abstract: Providing and perceiving support from a romantic partner is crucial to couple functioning (Eller et al., 2023). Yet, multiple factors may harm this key relational process such as child abuse and neglect (i.e., sexual, physical and emotional abuse and physical and emotional neglect), which can disrupt basic yet vital interpersonal skills due to their relational nature (Dye, 2018). However, it is still unknown if and how these adverse experiences are related to difficulties in providing and perceiving partner support. Using self-report data from 445 partnered adults (132 men, 291 women,

22 gender minority individuals), this study examined cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between child abuse and neglect and both perceived and provided partner support. Path analyses showed that child sexual abuse and emotional neglect were cross-sectionally associated with lower levels of provided partner support while only emotional neglect was linked to less perceived partner support. Controlling for support at baseline, only child emotional neglect was linked with less perceived support a year later. Results highlight how child neglect leads to lasting and deleterious relational outcomes for couples. Findings will inform further research and clinicians on the relevance of examining and assessing child neglect when people report difficulty providing or perceiving partner support.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 101452 - Snapshot

Person-specific relationships between active and passive social media use and social support: Findings from an intensive longitudinal investigation

Main Presenting Author: Godard, Rebecca

Additional Author: Holzman, Susan

Abstract: A recent meta-analysis identified social support experienced online as an area where both active (e.g., posting) and passive (e.g., scrolling) social media use (SMU) may have positive effects. Yet these effects have not yet been examined using rigorous intensive longitudinal designs. This is important because prior research has found substantial heterogeneity in the within-person effects of active and passive SMU. Using an intensive longitudinal design and dynamic structural equation modeling, the current study investigated person-specific relationships (i.e., within-subjects effects calculated for each participant individually) between active and passive SMU and online social support (OSS). Emerging adults ($N = 697$) completed 21 brief surveys over 7 days measuring SMU and perceptions of social support. For most participants, greater passive SMU was associated with lower levels of OSS, and greater active SMU was associated with greater OSS. A smaller group of participants had negligible associations between active and passive SMU and OSS. Age and social anxiety helped explain this heterogeneity in the relationships between active/passive SMU and OSS. These findings highlight the need to avoid one-size-fits-all recommendations and to consider individual differences when assessing the relationships between SMU and social support and wellbeing.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101286 - Snapshot

Pro-Wealth or Anti-Elite Bias? Examining Implicit Attitudes Towards the Wealthy Using Facial Stimuli

Main Presenting Author: Allen, Erik J. K.

Additional Author: Steele, Jennifer R.

Abstract: Wealth inequality has a powerful impact on the opportunities and outcomes of the people in society (Adler, 1994; Devlin-Foltz et al., 2016; Kraus et al., 2013). In our study, participants ($n = 277$) completed an implicit association test (Greenwald et al., 1998) to assess implicit biases

regarding the wealthy and upper class relative to the poor and working class. We used faces of Black and White targets with affluent targets dressed in business formal wear (e.g., suits) and those in lower-class categories in casual wear (e.g., muscle shirts). Critically, our study manipulated target depiction to rule out any evidence of a bias being driven by participant preferences for certain models. Each target used was represented as an upper class or wealthy target in one condition and as a working class or poor target in the other. Our results indicate that participants held a moderate pro-wealth association ($D = .57$), with no evidence of differences between conditions. This contrasted with explicit questionnaires with participants feeling neutral towards the wealthy, upper class, and the poor, but warmer towards the working class, which also did not differ across conditions. This suggests that even though people may communicate beliefs that support working class people relative to the wealthy elite in society, implicit biases nevertheless favour the wealthy.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98649 - Snapshot

Rigid and Flexible Persistence: How Passion Shapes Goal Pursuit and Optimal Functioning

Main Presenting Author: St-Cyr, Jany

Additional Author: Vallerand, Robert J.

Abstract: *The Dualistic Model of Passion postulates that harmonious passion drives one to pursue their goals with flexible persistence. This kind of persistence fosters mainly adaptive consequences, as the person then fully engages and pursues their goals in the beloved activity, while maintaining a balance with the other spheres of their life. Obsessive passion, on the other hand, fosters the pursuit of goals with rigid persistence, leading one to neglect the other spheres of their life. Thus, the way in which we engage in an activity and pursue our goals may influence our physical, psychological, and relational well-being as well as our performance and contribution to society (i.e., our optimal functioning in society). However, this postulate has not been studied yet. The aim of the present research was to examine the role of passion for work in persistence towards career goals and, in turn, its role in optimal functioning in society. We recruited via Prolific a total of 654 people in full-time employment. Participants completed an online questionnaire measuring their passion, rigid and flexible persistence, and optimal functioning in society. Structural equation modeling analyses were performed and, overall, the results supported the proposed model. Findings shed new light on the processes that can lead a person to function optimally in society.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101204 - Snapshot

Shared Reality Disruptions and the Associations with Close Relational Functioning and Individual Perceptions of the World

Main Presenting Author: Lonn, Atara

Additional Author: Harasymchuk, Cheryl

Abstract: *Shared reality describes the process of discussing events and personal experiences with others to develop a shared understanding of the world (Rossignac-Milon and Higgins, 2018). Scholars*

have found that shared reality promotes high-quality relationships, and relational partners engage in behaviours to restore shared reality when disrupted (e.g., manipulated low shared reality in lab research; Rossignac-Milon et al., 2021). However, it is unknown whether these disruptions occur in close relationships outside lab contexts and if they impact general relational functioning and interpretations of the world. We asked undergraduate students ($N=216$) to identify a close friend, report if they experienced at least one shared reality disruption (i.e., events challenging shared reality) in the past year ($n=149$), and respond to follow-up questions about their impacts. We hypothesized that the disruptions would be evaluated as more negatively (vs. positively) impacting relational functioning and individual perceptions of the world due to their divisive nature. However, our analyses revealed that shared reality disruptions positively (vs. negatively) impacted both relational functioning and individual beliefs about the world. Future research should examine the ways in which shared reality disruptions can strengthen general relationship quality and expand individual understandings of reality.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100924 - Snapshot

Swaying Between Perils and Lifebuoys: The Relational Functioning of Young Mothers Formerly in Residential Care in a Complex Trauma Perspective

Main Presenting Author: Prévost-Lemire, Madeleine

Additional Authors: Paquette, Geneviève ; Tougas, Anne-Marie

Abstract: *Background:* Young mothers formerly in residential care are at risk of experiencing a complex trauma, which can disrupt their relational functioning. As the ability to negotiate relationships is an essential aspect of motherhood and trauma recovery, the present study seeks to better understand the relational disruptions of these young mothers in light of complex trauma theory. *Methods:* Semi-structured interviews documenting complex trauma and motherhood were conducted with 17 young mothers formerly in residential care (mean age = 24.2) and in regular contact with their child (mean age = 3.9). A thematic analysis inspired by Braun and Clarke (2022) was used to create themes describing their complex-trauma-related relational disruptions. *Results:* Analysis resulted in two main themes, 1) Relationships in Peril and 2) Relationships as Lifebuoys, representing the poles of a continuum of relational disruptions along which the young mothers sway. The alternation between disconnect from others and attempts to build significant relationships shapes young mothers' relational functioning and their experience of motherhood. *Conclusions:* These findings suggest that practitioners working with these young mothers should consider the relational disruptions as more than just indicators of relational instability but also as attempts toward trauma recovery through significant relationships.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100819 - Snapshot

The Associations between Spontaneous Objectifying Gazing Behaviour and Objectifying Attitudes toward Women: A Replication and Extension of Bareket et al. (2019)

Main Presenting Author: Prusaczyk, Elvira

Additional Author: Redden, Ralph

Abstract: Despite early feminist conceptualizations of sexual objectification involving body-based gazing of women in addition to objectifying attitudes, only recently has research examined these associations. Specifically, in a sample of 61 heterosexual Israeli men, Bareket et al. (2019) found moderate and positive associations between mens gazing at womens bodies and their objectifying attitudes toward women. To verify the findings, including among both men and women, the present study replicated Bareket et al. (2019). Moreover, we investigated whether objectifying gazing or attitudes correlated with the endorsement of sexism. Sixty-five male and 65 female undergraduate students viewed photographs of female targets while their spontaneous eye movements were monitored and completed measures of objectifying attitudes, hostile sexism, and benevolent sexism. Data analyses will be completed by April 2024. We expect to replicate the results from Bareket et al. (2019), among both men and women, providing cross-cultural evidence that sexual objectification comprises related but distinct components and operates similarly across genders. Further, we expect both components of objectification to relate to higher hostile and benevolent sexism, implying that sexism can manifest as objectifying gazing of women's bodies or objectifying beliefs. Practical implications will also be discussed.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 101202 - Snapshot

The Effect of Tattoos on Perceived Mate Value

Main Presenting Author: Webb, Samuel

Additional Author: Emond, Michael

Abstract: This study examined the effects of tattoos on perceptions of mate value. Body modification in the form of tattooing has existed for much of human history and research has theorized their impact on perceptions of mate value. However, no existing research has used contemporary tattoo styles in their manipulations. We used a repeated measures design in which female undergraduate participants ($n=117$) rated pictures of models, with and without tribal and realism tattoos, on seven mate value characteristics. Two-factor repeated measures ANOVAs and subsequent one-way ANOVAs found that both male and female models with tattoos were perceived as significantly more attractive ($\eta^2 = .40$), less intelligent ($\eta^2 = .07$), and less trustworthy ($\eta^2 = .06$). Models with tribal tattoos were perceived as significantly less trustworthy and poorer potential parents relative to realism tattoos. Sex of the model interacted with tattoo style for the measures of attractiveness and health, whereby tribal tattoos were perceived as significantly more attractive and less healthy on female models than on male models. These findings suggest that tattoo style and the sex of the wearer are factors in perceptions of mate value, supporting and extending existing research in the area. This finding opens the door to further research on the impact of tattoo style on mate value perceptions.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99396 - Snapshot

The Effects of Language Use on Responses in English/East-Asian Bilingual Individuals: A Meta-Analysis

Main Presenting Author: Schriver, Jordan R

Abstract: According to the linguistic relativity hypothesis, language use can influence the way individuals interact with the world. Experimental studies in which bilingual individuals have been randomly assigned to communicate in one language or another have shown that language use can affect the way that bilingual individuals think, feel, and behave. The purpose of this research is to better understand this dynamic, specifically in English/East-Asian bilingual individuals. I conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of all available published and unpublished research up until 2022, in which bilingual individuals proficient in English and an East-Asian language were assigned to complete a culturally relevant task in either language, and in which outcomes from the task in each language were compared. Through multilevel meta-analysis including 266 effect sizes drawn from 63 independent samples, I found an overall significant effect ($g = .12$), indicating that when language is manipulated, responses are generally consistent with the cultural norms associated with the language being spoken. The design of the study, the East-Asian language being used, and the type of task moderated the overall effect. This meta-analysis offers a synthesis of an existing research program and poses intriguing questions that warrant investigation in future studies.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101572 - Snapshot

The Gay Husbands/Fathers, the Ex-Wives, and the Children: How did They Navigate the Coming Out?

Main Presenting Author: Nguyen, Benjamin Phuoc

Additional Author: Herbert, Monique

Abstract: Although coming out narratives tend to centre around disclosure events that occurred early in life, people continue to come out throughout the lifespan. In particular, understandings of heterosexually divorced gay men who came out later in life, after having children, remain limited. This study aimed to address this gap by synthesizing and mapping current knowledge on post-heterosexual gay husbands/fathers (PHGHFs), their coming out experiences, and how disclosures that occur within a heterosexual familial context influence their ex-wives and children. To do so, we used a scoping review method with a comprehensive search of empirical academic literature since the year 2000 across seven electronic databases, supplemented by screening reference lists of initially identified articles. Fifteen studies investigating PHGHFs ($n = 8$), their children ($n = 5$), and their ex-wives ($n = 2$) were included in the review. Results showed three overarching yet distinct periods for family reactions to a gay husband/father coming out process, including (a) before the disclosure, (b) during the disclosure, and (c) after the disclosure. Across these periods, there were three notable interpersonal factors that affected the family dynamics and each individual involved: (a) husband-wife relationship dissatisfaction before the husband/father came out as gay, (b) divorce/separation during the coming out process, and (c) positive communication after the event had settled. This study provides nuanced insights into unique yet interconnected lived experiences of PHGHFs, their children, and their ex-wives in relation to the coming out process, and also serves to highlight important directions for future research and clinical practice.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 99674 - Snapshot

The Societal Footprints of Regional Variations in Personality: Large-Scale Evidence from Japan

Main Presenting Author: Guo, Yang Yi Lin

Co-Presenting Authors: Zhong, Frankie Y; Götz, Friedrich M

Additional Authors: Yoshino, Shinya ; Oshio, Atsushi; Shimotsukasa, Tadahiro; Sawada, Nanami; Rentfrow, Peter J

Abstract: Geographical variations in the Big Five personality traits play a substantial role in shaping political, social, economic, and health (PESH) outcomes. However, existing studies have focused on Western contexts, leaving a gap in understanding non-Western regional personality differences and their impact on PESH indicators. Our study addresses this gap by examining how regional differences in personality traits are associated with diverse PESH indicators across the 47 prefectures of Japan. Utilizing a large-scale dataset comprising 51,098 Japanese participants, we relate regional Big Five personality traits to PESH indicators drawn from official sources, such as the Japanese Census. Results from spatial analyses reveal systematic geographical variations in the Big Five, which are significantly related to regional differences in societal outcomes such as voting patterns, economic outcomes and activities, crime rates, and various health outcomes. High scores in Openness, Conscientiousness, Extroversion, and Agreeableness correlate with left-leaning politics, better economic and health outcomes, and poorer social outcomes. Conversely, Neuroticism shows the opposite trend in high-scoring regions. Besides exploring the personality-PESH outcomes relationship in Japan, our study enables cross-cultural comparisons with prior Western research in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 100051 - Snapshot

Understanding Perceived Consent of Common Intimate Behaviours

Main Presenting Author: Kirkpatrick, Sarah

Additional Authors: Emeno, Karla ; Vettor, Shannon

Abstract: CONSENT IS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF ALL SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS. HOWEVER, CONSENT IS VERY COMPLEX AND NUANCED, WITH A WIDE VARIETY OF BEHAVIOURS AND CUES THAT CAN BE USED TO INDICATE CONSENT DURING A SEXUAL ENCOUNTER (HICKMAN and MUEHLENHARD, 1999). AS SUCH, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND HOW THESE BEHAVIOURS AND CUES ARE PERCEIVED AND INTERPRETED. THIS STUDY EXAMINES WHICH COMMON INTIMATE BEHAVIOURS AND CUES TEND TO BE PERCEIVED AS UNIVERSALLY CONSENTING, NONCONSENTING, OR AMBIGUOUS IN SEXUAL SCENARIOS. A SAMPLE OF 235 CANADIAN ADULTS WAS PRESENTED WITH 25 COMMON INTIMATE BEHAVIOURS IDENTIFIED THROUGH A REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE. THEY WERE ASKED TO RATE EACH BEHAVIOUR ON A 7-POINT LIKERT SCALE RANGING FROM 1 (DEFINITELY NONCONSENTING) TO 7 (DEFINITELY CONSENTING), AS WELL AS OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS ABOUT THOSE INTIMATE BEHAVIOURS. ALTHOUGH ONLINE DATA COLLECTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, THE ANALYSES ARE ONGOING. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS WILL BE RUN TO IDENTIFY TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CONSENT RATINGS ACROSS THE BEHAVIOURS. QUALITATIVE DATA FOR THE OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS MAY ALSO BE EXAMINED. GIVEN THE EXPLORATORY NATURE OF THIS STUDY,

NO SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES WERE DEVELOPED. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY WILL HELP FURTHER OUR UNDERSTANDING OF CONSENT COMMUNICATION AND WHAT BEHAVIOURS MAY CONSTITUTE CONSENT, AS WELL AS INFORM CONSENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99284 - Snapshot

Young adults who experienced a romantic attachment injury: Intimate partner physical violence and attachment injury-related stress

Main Presenting Author: Lonergan, Michelle

Additional Authors: Lafontaine, Marie-France ; Brassard, Audrey; Godbout, Natacha; Péloquin, Katherine ; Bureau, Jean-François

Abstract: An attachment injury involves feelings of betrayal or abandonment that occur at a critical time of need for romantic support. For injured partners, an attachment injury has been linked with stress symptoms, whereas for the couple, this stressor can initiate or exacerbate a negative cycle that may include sustained and perpetrated physical intimate partner violence (IPV). In this study, we examined the prevalence of physical IPV in the past 3 months in young adults (aged 18-30) who experienced an attachment injury in their current relationship over 3 months ago, and how the severity of specific clusters of injury-related stress symptoms may differ by the presence (vs absence) of physical IPV. In total, 347 injured young adults completed self-report questionnaires online; 20% reported physical IPV perpetration and 24% reported physical IPV victimization. The severity of injury-related stress symptoms was moderate, on average. Young adults who were perpetrators or victims of physical IPV reported significantly more impulse disturbances (e.g., irritability) than those who were not, whereas those who were victims of physical IPV also reported significantly more preoccupations with the injury than those who were not. Although distinct constructs, an attachment injury and IPV can act as attachment-related threats that are linked with well-being; theoretical implications are discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100615 - Snapshot

Virtual Snapshot

Increasing Information Elicitation: An Evaluation of the Model Statement, a Mock Transcript, and Teach to Talk on Information Yield and Recall Accuracy

Main Presenting Author: Caines, Matthew

Additional Authors: Snook, Brent ; Han, Tianshuang

Abstract: SOCIAL PROOF-ROOTED INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED TO IMPROVE THE ABILITY OF POLICE OFFICERS TO GAIN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE INFORMATION FROM WITNESSES, VICTIMS, AND SUSPECTS (I.E., INTERVIEWEES). THE GOALS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH ARE TWOFOLD: (1) EXAMINE WHICH OF THE THREE SOCIAL PROOF TACTICS (MODEL STATEMENT, MOCK TRANSCRIPT, TEACH TO

TALK) ENHANCE INTERVIEWEE RECALL BEYOND WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED WHEN SUCH STRATEGIES ARE ABSENT; AND (2) COMPARE THE RELATIVE RECALL PERFORMANCE OF THE THREE INTERVIEWING TACTICS. PARTICIPANTS ($N = 76$) WILL BE ASSIGNED RANDOMLY TO ONE OF FOUR CONDITIONS: (1) CONTROL, (2) MOCK TRANSCRIPT, (3) MODEL STATEMENT, OR (4) TEACH TO TALK. THEY WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A VIDEO DEPICTING A VANDALISM, COMPLETE A DISTRACTOR TASK, AND THEN COMPLETE AN INTERVIEW USING EITHER AN OPEN-ENDED PROMPT (CONTROL) OR ONE OF THREE SOCIAL PROOF TACTICS. PARTICIPANTS RECALL PERFORMANCE WILL BE EXAMINED THROUGH THEIR TALKING TIME, CORRECT DETAILS REPORTED, INCORRECT DETAILS REPORTED, AND CONFABULATIONS REPORTED. IT IS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT ANY OF THE THREE INTERVIEWING TACTICS WILL ENHANCE RECALL BEYOND WHAT IS ACHIEVED IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH STRATEGIES. WITH RESPECT TO THE SECOND RESEARCH GOAL, IT IS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT TEACH TO TALK WILL HAVE THE BEST PERFORMANCE OF THE THREE. DATA COLLECTION IS CURRENTLY ONGOING AND EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED AND ANALYZED IN MARCH.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 98958 - Virtual Snapshot

Standard 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.

Main Presenting Author: Blair, Karen L

Co-Presenting Author: Hoskin, Rhea Ashley

Additional Authors: Serafini, Toni ; Im-Bolter, Nancie; Watkins, Hella

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. 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are particularly vulnerable to the repercussions that result from a lack of nuanced understanding of sexual and gender diversity. We invite professionals working with parents and young families to participate in the PHAC-funded workshop: *We Are Family: Challenging the Roots of 2SLGBTQQIA+ Family Rejection Through an Early Parenting Intervention on Femmephobia*. 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.

Section: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Session ID: 101082 - Workshop

Symposium

Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence among Young Women and Mothers during COVID-19 pandemic

Moderator(s): Barata, Paula

Abstract: *The COVID-19 pandemic increased the risk of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and diminished access to support services globally. This symposium brings together three papers from a CIHR funded community-engaged partnership that seeks to understand the repercussions of the COVID-19 crisis on IPV and how alterations in IPV service provision, amid the pandemic, have contributed to housing insecurity for survivors in Toronto. The three papers use data from a traditional methodology (interviews) and an arts-based methodology (digital stories) to document the unprecedent pressure that the pandemic put on service provision and survivors, but also the creativity and resilience that was demonstrated. The first paper examines the impact of the pandemic on survivors' housing instability and focuses on the intersections that made some women more vulnerable. The second paper examines improvisation and creative responses to the unprecedented crisis. The third paper examines how the community-engaged methods provided the foundation for integrated knowledge mobilization that strengthened the overall project and enabled the study findings to be readily mobilized to relevant stakeholders so as to have practical impact beyond academia.*

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100739, Presenting Papers: 100748, 100746, 100815 - Symposium

"Do What You Can": Creativity in COVID-19 IPV Experiences

Main Presenting Author: West, Carey

Co-Presenting Author: Hennessey, Nicholas

Additional Author: Martin, Lisa

Abstract: *The CIHR-funded Study, "The Impact of COVID-19 on Service Providers", initiated to document and detail the convergence of increased occurrences of Intimate Partner Violence with complications in access to and delivery of services during isolation mandates. Twenty-nine participants identifying as young women or mothers in the Greater Toronto Area responded to qualitative interviews. The interviews were transcribed and coded according to services needed and those accessed. Analyzing these transcripts reveals that escalation in demand for services during a time of limited capacity led many survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) to improvise solutions to ensure their well-being and procure myriad components required in transitioning to safety. The field of Critical Studies in Improvisation (CSI) provides a framework for recognizing agency in individuals forced to comprise new methods for survival and autonomy against a background of inequity and "to make 'a way' out of 'no way'" (Fischlin, Heble, Lipsitz, 2013). This paper examines creativity on the part of service provision and mainly on the part of survivors during the pandemic to suggest policies in support of community-based solutions. The interdisciplinary analysis undertaken supports a synthesis of existing resources with flexible and responsive service provision toward optimized value for recipients.*

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100748 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100739)

COVID-19 pandemic and Intimate Partner Violence: Housing Insecurity

Main Presenting Author: Sciarotta , Daniely

Co-Presenting Author: Barata, Paula

Additional Author: Patel, Bina

Abstract: The global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic intensified the risk of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and limited access to essential support services, including those safeguarding women from housing insecurity. In Toronto, Canada, our study explored the intersection of IPV and housing insecurity during the pandemic. Conducted by university researchers and a local organization addressing IPV, the research aimed to understand the impact of altered IPV service provision on housing security. We interviewed 29 women-identifying IPV survivors from ages 18-24, some of which were mothers. A subset of these women also produced digital stories which enriched the analysis of the interviews. The results suggest that the confluence of COVID-19, income instability, and housing insecurity exerted a significant and distressing impact on women, underscoring the multifaceted challenges. Shelters lacked mental health support, and some staffs were not trained in trauma-informed care. Existing housing programs proved inaccessible due to prolonged waiting periods, exposing systemic problems. Lacking housing support played a pivotal role in survivors decisions to stay with or leave abusive partners, emphasizing the essential preventative role of housing security. Our study highlights the importance of having effective plans that consider housing as a basic human right. By thinking about this before violence occurs, women can be better protected.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100746 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100739)

Knowledge Mobilization

Main Presenting Author: Owaga, Laureen

Co-Presenting Author: Johnston, Erica

Additional Author: Tanti, Melissa

Abstract: Psychologists hope for their research to be impactful, yet mobilizing academic research can be challenging. One way to bridge the research-practice gap is community-engaged scholarship (CES). The current project created CES by leveraging existing partnerships to form a committee of researchers, service providers, advocates, and women with lived Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) experience. The research partnership was grounded in authentic collaboration and esteem for diverse forms of knowledge. The committee identified a need to explore how IPV and IPV service provision was impacted by COVID-19 and were involved through all phases of research creation: design, analysis, and dissemination of study findings. This co-creative process between academic researchers and knowledge users produced study findings that were easily mobilized due to community relevancy. Webinars, issue briefs, infographics, an academic poster, social media content, an educational video, and digital stories were developed with careful attention to parts of the data that would have the greatest impact on specific target audiences. Overall, this project exemplified community engagements scholarly and practical merit in academic research. Strategies for co-creating with community partners to enrich research and disseminate findings to important audiences to influence policy and social change will be discussed.

Section: Women and Psychology

Session ID: 100815 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100739)

Impacts of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence on intimate relationships in adulthood

Moderator(s): Wadji, Dany L

Abstract: Between 133-275 million children are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) every year. Research is beginning to support the existence of a cycle of violence, whereas childhood exposure to IPV (CEIPV) is associated with greater odds of IPV involvement as adults. Yet, underlying mechanisms associated with these cycles remain elusive. The current symposium will include innovative research on emerging themes related to cycles of IPV. Specifically, D. Wadji will present the results of a systematic review/meta-analysis of the associations between CEIPV and adult involvement in IPV in Africa, where the incidence of IPV is the highest worldwide. Next, L. Lassance will present on an important mechanism that may explain these associations, namely negative attributions during conflicts among a large sample of 688 Canadian parenting couples. Finally, K. Maurer, using a unique sample of 460 adult men seeking treatment for IPV will discuss risk and protective factors, including CEIPV, that should be considered to improve the effectiveness of trauma-informed interventions with this population. A better understanding of cycles of IPV and their underlying mechanisms will foster more positive intimate relationships following CEIPV. It is crucial to raise awareness of the long-lasting impacts of CEIPV and to contribute to the development of effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 98943, Presenting Papers: 100095, 100096, 100098 - Symposium

A systematic review and meta-analysis of the association between childhood exposure to intimate partner violence and involvement in intimate partner violence in adulthood in Africa

Main Presenting Author: Wadji, Dany L

Additional Authors: Pirro, Teresa ; Langevin, Rachel

Abstract: BACKGROUND. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is widespread in many African countries. Evidence, mainly from Western countries, shows that exposure to IPV in childhood is an important risk factor for adulthood involvement in IPV. However, to date, no systematic review has synthesized the evidence on this association for individuals living in Africa. We aimed to qualitatively and quantitatively synthesize the existing literature on cycles of IPV. METHODS. We used three search strategies: database search, manual search, and machine learning tools (e.g., Connected Papers). We followed Prisma guidelines and included peer reviewed studies published in English or French that reported quantitative or qualitative associations between childhood IPV exposure and adult IPV involvement. RESULTS. A total of 32 studies were included, with data concerning 294, 979 men and women from 23 African countries. Regardless of gender, those exposed to IPV in childhood were at elevated odds for being a victim or a perpetrator of IPV in adulthood. Meta-analyses considering possible moderators (e.g., countries, gender) will be conducted. CONCLUSIONS/ACTIONS. This review provides unique insights on cycles of IPV in Africa that may usefully inform practice and research, as it shows that exposure to IPV as a child is a strong risk factor for both perpetration and victimization of IPV in adulthood.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100095 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98943)

Childhood exposure to interparental conflict and conflict management strategies in parents of toddlers: the role of causal and responsibility attributions

Main Presenting Author: Lassance, Luciana

Additional Authors: Paradis, Alison ; Daspe , Marie-Ève; Godbout, Natacha

Abstract: Childhood exposure to interparental conflict (CEIC) is associated with a lower ability to positively manage couple conflicts once in parenthood, a period when there may be more disagreements between parents. Yet, the mechanisms involved in the intergenerational transmission of conflict management strategies are poorly understood. Negative attributions (i.e., one's negative explanations for the partners behaviours) could explain the link between CEIC and the conflict management strategies parents adopt. Negative attributions may be influenced by the parents' CEIC. In turn, partners who make negative attributions are more likely to use destructive strategies in a conflict. This study examined the link between CIEC and conflict management strategies through negative attributions in a sample of 688 couples of parents of a toddler. Results of the Actor Partner Interdependence Model revealed that, both in mothers and fathers, CEIC was associated with higher negative attributions, which in turn increased their use of destructive strategies ($R^2 = 9\%-33\%$). Also, mothers' CEIC is associated with higher negative attributions regarding their co-parents, which in turn is linked with increased use of destructive strategies by fathers. Results highlight the relevance of considering the influence of cognitive components and past family experiences on parents' behaviours during couple conflict.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100096 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98943)

Exploring interactions of distal and proximal stressors in an intervention with men who have used violence in intimate relationships

Main Presenting Author: Maurer, Katherine

Additional Authors: Kimyaci, Mert ; Asmar, Elyass ; Abdul, Faiza

Abstract: Increasingly, a trauma-informed approach is being integrated into intimate partner violence (IPV) interventions with people who have used violence in their relationships. These approaches center the complex interaction effects of exposure to high stress in childhood and adulthood and buffering experiences in the intervention models to reduce stress reactions in adult relationships that manifest in aggression and violence. We coded intakes conducted from 2016-23 with 460 men who sought services at a clinic providing a trauma-informed group intervention following an IPV incident. The dataset contains variables of many current and past stressors including intergenerational family violence, social support, and immigration. Study participants were aged 18-77 (mean = 38), 32% immigrants, and 46% experienced childhood family violence. Preliminary analyses suggest low correlations between individual variables such as family violence and social support ($R^2 = 0.08$). We will present an interactional analysis of risk and protective factors related to IPV present in our sample. Unilateral targeted IPV interventions have proven unsuccessful in changing behavior. Complex modeling to explore the dynamic relationship between proximal and distal risk and protective factors are needed to advance the development of trauma-informed interventions to reduce IPV recidivism and as a preventative model.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 100098 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 98943)

*International & Cross-Cultural Psychology Section's Student Symposium 2:
Multiculturalism and Culturally Sensitive Practices in North America*

Moderator(s): Dsilva, Kimberly

Abstract: In this year's International and Cross-Cultural Psychology student symposium (part 2), three presenters will share their empirical research, which broadly focuses on multicultural identities and the health and social implications which arise from them. The first presenter will highlight the mental health challenges that South Asian bicultural individuals face in Canada. Intrapersonal and interpersonal cultural conflicts, along with the role of familial factors will be addressed. The second 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 third presenter will speak to the importance of incorporating culturally relevant healing practices into mainstream western psychotherapy, while focusing on Taiwanese shamanistic practices. This research emphasizes the importance of culturally sensitive strategies while supporting mental health in culturally diverse populations. Altogether, these studies depict the nuanced struggles that individuals with multiple cultural identities experience. They also provide helpful suggestions about preserving one's cultural identity in a North American landscape.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101306, Presenting Papers: 101372, 101359, 101338 - Symposium

Exploring the Interplay Between Cultural Identity Configuration, Anticipated Family Rejection, and Mental Health among South Asian Biculturals in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Stora, Lisa

Abstract: The number of South Asians growing up in Canada has been steadily increasing. Bicultural individuals acquire the norms of their heritage culture through their families and Canadian cultural norms from the broader society. Conflicting cultural norms can negatively impact their mental health. One line of research has examined cultural conflicts at the intrapersonal level; conceptualized in terms of how cultural identities are configurated within one's sense of self. A separate line of research has investigated cultural conflicts at the interpersonal level; conceptualized as anticipated family rejection for transgressing heritage cultural norms. The present research integrates these two approaches to investigate how the interplay between cultural conflicts at the intrapersonal and interpersonal levels affects the mental health of bicultural individuals. Replicating past findings, S1 ($N = 233$) found a positive association between intrapersonal cultural conflicts and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress. Building on those findings, S2 ($N = 187$) found that this relationship was mediated by anticipated family rejection for breaching heritage norms. Theoretical and applied implications for the relationship between types of cultural conflicts and mental health will be discussed.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101372 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101306)

How shamanistic practices promote emotional healing for Taiwanese

Main Presenting Author: Chang, Maggie

Abstract: This presentation explores traditional healing practices for Taiwanese. A shaman is a messenger that delivers messages between the spiritual and human worlds (Lee et al., 2010). Mental health stigmatization is prevalent in Asia, and this barrier to support-seeking holds true in Taiwan (Lauber and Rössler, 2007). This study investigates culturally sanctioned shamanistic practices within a framework of collaboration and complementarity between counsellors and shamans (Moodley et al., 2008). The “question-asking” procedure with a shaman is culturally accepted and regularly practiced by individuals of different genders, ages, careers, and religions in Taiwan. Folk religion such as shamanism brings calmness and a “piece of mind” for Taiwanese people (cf. Wu and Liu, 2014). Phenomenological semi-structured interviews allow researchers to capture the essence of traditional healing in Taiwanese participants’ experiences with shamanistic healing. A team-based translation protocol adapts to the local linguistic ecology and research goals. This study seeks to illuminate a broader understanding of spiritual coping in Taiwan and internationally in relation to Canadian practices. Opportunities for mutual development are likely between mainstream Western psychotherapy and culturally effective healing approaches such as shamanism.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101359 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101306)

The relationship between heritage language skills, sense of belonging, and multicultural identity integration among second-generation Canadian and American adults.

Main Presenting Author: Taing, Jennifer

Abstract: *RATIONALE:* The children of migrant parents (second-generation individuals) are part of a growing population who are simultaneously exposed to and socialized in their heritage and mainstream cultural contexts. The current study examined how heritage language competence in second-generation adults relates to multicultural identity and sense of belonging. *METHOD:* Two studies were conducted on the relation between perceived (Study 1, N = 457 Canadians) and objective (Study 2, N = 179 Americans) heritage language skills, sense of belonging to ones heritage culture, and identity negotiation. *RESULTS:* Bias corrected factor score path analysis showed that greater perceived and objective heritage language skills related to stronger heritage culture identity, greater integration of heritage and mainstream cultural identities, and weaker mainstream culture identity. Greater sense of heritage culture belonging mediated these relations. *IMPACT:* The current research provides new insights into second-generation adults rich and complex experiences regarding their heritage language, multicultural identity, and group belongingness. 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: 101338 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101306)

Intimate partner violence on the front-line: Police risk appraisal and Intervention

Moderator(s): Campbell, Mary Ann

Abstract: The actions of front-line police officers when responding to intimate partner violence (IPV) calls should be informed by accurate appraisals of violence risk to the victim(s) of these incidents. The current symposium describes a program of research focused on police IPV responding. The first paper

will discuss qualitative findings with patrol officers about their experiences of using the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) for IPV risk appraisal in the field, providing insights into barriers for using this tool in practice. The next paper examines police records to describe how patrol officers respond to IPV calls for service in terms of the legal and non-legal options available to them and the degree to which these responses relate to IPV risk assessed by the officer using the ODARA. The symposium will conclude with a discussion of an alternative method of risk appraisal for police that considers criminogenic-based personality features of suspects as characterized in police records, and introduces a new tool for risk appraisal for use by police that may also guide associated interveners in targets for change. Overall, the content of this symposium is relevant to training and policy makers working with police on best practices for risk appraisal and mitigation of IPV on the front-line.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100471, Presenting Papers: 100475, 100478, 100473 - Symposium

Examining the Relationship between Police Interventions and IPV Risk and Recidivism

Main Presenting Author: Smith, Erin

Additional Author: Campbell, Mary Ann

Abstract: The present study aimed to identify how legal and non-legal interventions delivered by responding police officers at, or near in time of, an intimate partner violence (IPV) index offence may relate to that suspect's future IPV offences. Using a sample consisting of 93 IPV case files from a New Brunswick police organization, researchers extracted data relating to legal (e.g., arrest, charges) and non-legal (e.g., interviewing suspect, removing suspect) interventions used by police, as well as obtained the suspect risk level as assessed by officers using the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment, which classified suspects as low, moderate, or high IPV recidivism risk. The maximum recidivism follow-up period was 2 years. Data were analyzed through the use of 2 logistic regressions, in which the suspect risk level was added in block 1 and all legal intervention variables were entered in block 2 within the first regression, and all non-legal variables in the second regression in order to determine if the interventions accounted for any additional variance. These analyses identified no significant relationship. Suspect risk level was then examined as a potential moderator in the relationship between interventions and recidivism. To reduce the likelihood of IPV recidivism events, we must first improve our understanding of how these interventions are performing in the field.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100475 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100471)

Extracting Psychopathic and Borderline Personality Features from Police Reports: Implications for Risk Appraisal in Male and Female Intimate Partner Violence Suspects

Main Presenting Author: Widmer, Denika

Additional Author: Campbell, Mary Ann

Abstract: Psychopathic and borderline (PB) personality features have been associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) (Jackson et al., 2015); however, identification of these features for risk assessment usually requires clinical training. The current study determined whether these features could be extracted from police reports to aid officers in risk appraisal without the need of clinical

professionals. This study also examined how PB features relate to IPV offence type (e.g., assault, threats) and whether they differ by suspect gender using 459 IPV files from New Brunswick police forces. Of these files, 67% of suspects were men and 33% were women. Some features were easier to extract from records than others, but a t-test revealed that men scored significantly higher than women on PB features total score, $t(456) = 3.33$, $p < .001$; however, the most commonly observed PB features were similar by gender, such as poor anger control. Chi-square analyses revealed that certain PB features were significantly related to a specific index offence type and differed depending on gender (e.g., men displaying manipulative behaviour were less likely to commit nonviolent IPV acts than women). This study provides evidence that non-clinicians can extract important suspect personality features from police files, which in turn, may assist police officers in assessing future violence risk by IPV suspects.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100478 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100471)

Risk Assessment and the ODARA: Perspectives and Experiences of Atlantic Canada Municipal Police Officers

Main Presenting Author: MacQuarrie, Amy L.

Co-Presenting Authors: Sullivan, Jodie L; Widmer, Denika

Additional Author: Campbell, Mary Ann

Abstract: The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) is a valid risk tool for intimate partner violence (IPV) used in many Canadian police forces (Campbell et al., 2018). The ODARA provides officers with an analytical approach to risk estimation and response decision-making compared to “reactive” policing responses (Hegel et al., 2022). Despite its widespread use, understanding of officers’ views of the ODARA and how it influences their decision process is lacking. The current study recruited 35 experienced officers from municipal police forces in New Brunswick ($M_{age} = 37.5$ years, $SD = 8.95$; 71.4% male; 62.7% Constable rank) to participate in interviews about their experiences with the ODARA. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of these narratives revealed four main themes: positive views (e.g., guides questioning), negative views (e.g., waste of time), procedural issues (e.g., factors influencing decisions to administer it), and recommendations for improvement. Results reflected a variety of factors influencing officers’ use of the ODARA and its integration into the IPV response decisions, with noted barriers in use. These findings will inform relevant policy about ODARA use and improved IPV risk assessment training for officers.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100473 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100471)

Student Symposium 1: Multiculturalism & Migration: Navigating Migrants' Experiences within the North American Multicultural Landscape

Moderator(s): Soltan, Hajar

Panelists: Dsilva, Kimberly

Abstract: This symposium explores the varied experiences of migrants in the context of a rapidly changing world, drawing from three distinct but interconnected studies. The first study investigates the specific challenges faced by Muslim women in North America, emphasizing how their experiences of

street harassment are shaped by their migrant status, along with their religious and cultural identities. This research provides insights into the day-to-day realities that migrants encounter, particularly those from religious or ethnic minorities. The second study shifts the lens to the societal perception and integration of migrants, using Canada as a case study. It examines how the revised Multicultural Ideology Scale reflects Canadian society's approach to its diverse, migrant-influenced population. The study offers a nuanced view of how multiculturalism is understood and lived in a country with a significant migrant population. Finally, the third study brings a timely perspective by examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrant groups in North America. It focuses on how major crises can alter perceptions and dynamics between immigrant communities and the native-born majority. Together, these studies offer a comprehensive view of the migrant journey, encompassing personal struggles, societal integration, and the evolving nature of multicultural interactions in contemporary societies.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101036, Presenting Papers: 101062, 101059, 101060 - Symposium

Intergroup Relations in the Face of Crisis: Majority perception and immigrant minority experiences in America and Canada during Covid-19 pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Chandrashekhar Nadkarni, Shruti

Additional Author: Safdar, Saba

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic triggered uncertainty and fear. This pandemic also set in motion a series of crises, and a quest for the people assumed to be responsible for the spread of the virus. The search for blame had implications for perceptions toward minorities, impacting intergroup relationships between majority and immigrant minorities in countries such as Canada and the United States. Recognizing these impacts on intergroup relationships, this study aimed to understand the factors contributing to the negative perception and experiences of minorities across Canada and America during the COVID-19 pandemic. A quantitative survey was conducted from a representative sample of 437 individuals in America (354 American born; 83 immigrants) and 422 individuals in Canada (308 Canadian born, 114 immigrants). In this presentation, the association between national identification, political views of the majority (Canadian/American-born) and their perception of the minority is explored. Additionally, the relation between the life satisfaction of the immigrant minority, their ethnic identification and their perception of discrimination is explored in both Canada and the US. The findings are discussed within the framework of maintaining intergroup harmony during crisis situations.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101062 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101036)

Intersections in Street Harassment: Muslim Women's Experiences with Sexism and Islamophobia in Public Spaces

Main 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 qualitative study attempted to fill in these gaps in the North American literature. Semi-structured qualitative interviews ($n= 15$) with Muslim women examining their experiences with street harassment were conducted, coded, and analyzed using grounded theory methods. Overall, all participants described intense and frequent experiences of street harassment that was both gendered and Islamophobic. A grounded theory outlining a detailed intersectional definition of street harassment is provided. It is recommended that future research on this topic employs encompassing definition of street harassment.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101059 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101036)

Multicultural Ideology Scale: The Psychometric Properties of the Revised Version across Two Canadian Samples

Main Presenting Author: Chahar Mahali, Saghra

Additional Author: Safdar, Saba

Abstract: The increase in the population of ethnocultural minorities has changed the demographic makeup of many contemporary societies. Such societies face challenges in managing ethnocultural diversity and promoting harmonious intergroup interactions. Understanding how diversity is viewed and perceived is important in overcoming these challenges. In 1977, John Berry and colleagues developed the Multicultural Ideology Scale (MCI). Recently, an international research project has been developed to evaluate the factorial structure of its revised version (MCI-r) in different countries. The MCI-r incorporates three new domains and, in total, consists of six components. Two earlier studies validated the scale in the United Kingdom and Germany/Luxemburg and supported a four-factor model. This study examines the psychometric properties of the MCI-r across two Canadian samples, comprising of 485 ($M = 20.28$, $SD = 3.22$, Range 18-66) and 421 ($M = 26.07$, $SD = 10.12$, Range 18-74) Canadian-born individuals, mostly psychology undergraduate students. The results of confirmatory factor analysis, evaluating the four- and six-factor models across both samples will be discussed and compared to choose a model that best fits the data in Canada. The validated version of the MCI-r can be used in different socio-political contexts to better capture the endorsement of multicultural ideology.

Section: International and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Session ID: 101060 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101036)

Symposium on Free Speech, Its Constraints and Extremism/Terrorism

Additional Author: Nussbaum, David

Abstract: Under Canada's Charter of Freedom and Rights, Section 2(b) everyone in Canada has the fundamental freedoms of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communications, collectively referred to as "Freedom of Speech." The generally accepted purposes of Freedom of Speech are to a) promote the search for truth, b) allow all individuals active participation in social and political decision-making, and c) the opportunity for self-fulfillment through self-expression. The right is "content neutral" meaning that even offensive speech and falsehoods are protected. Limitations include the ability of the government to limit free expressions on the nebulous grounds of limits that are "reasonable and can be justified in a free and

democratic society.” (Section 1) In this Symposium, (alphabetically) Professor Emeritus Brian Bigelow will discuss the balance between free speech and its limitations from psychological and societal perspectives. Registered Clinical Counsellor, Paul Erickson will present a content analysis of anonymous organizations discussions of politically charged issues and differences of opinions with respect to whether some voices exceeded reasonable limits and whether some organization members should be barred. Dr. David Nussbaum will discuss societal and psychological foundations of Freedom of Speech and how extremists engage in the near exclusive capture of media to functionally cancel alternate voices.

Section: Extremism and Terrorism

Session ID: 101518, Presenting Papers: 101526, 101530, 101532 - Symposium

Freedom of Speech, Its Limits, and Consequences of Breaching Those Limits

Main Presenting Author: Bigelow, Brian

Abstract: Issue: Freedom of Speech, its limitations and abuses. In common law countries, speech is ‘free’ but so are consequences. In essence, freedom is always constrained by chains. What are the boundaries and the psychological impacts of breaching those boundaries? Methods: This talk will utilize Content Analysis on published data taken from three relevant and instructive real-life settings. Data: Specific examples will come from media sources reporting on academia, the legal profession, and political rhetoric. Results: Academic debates are free but are constrained by data. Legal arguments are constrained by ‘proofs’ based on admissible evidence. On the other hand, a haphazard flurry of opinions is not constrained by anything. In fact, it’s what we call ‘hot air’. Vitriol accompanied by insults is illegal. One may be faced with charges of defamation or slander. A free society is partly based on freedom of speech. Political stump speeches are classic examples. But they too are constrained by law. Businesses may ‘fluff’ their products but not lie. Impact and Application: Societal benefits of reasonable adherence to Freedom of Speech and costs of its violation will be discussed. Freedom always exists in chains and necessarily so.

Section: Extremism and Terrorism

Session ID: 101526 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101518)

How “Free Speech” and “Academic Freedom” Can be Used as a Guise to Corrupt Institutions into Supporting Extremism and Terrorism.

Main Presenting Author: Erickson, Paul

Abstract: Issue: This talk will examine examples of how “freedom of speech” and “academic freedom” have been used to co-opt organizations into being supporters of extremism and terrorism, – Method: Content analysis of anonymous organizational discussions will be utilized to evaluate the consequences of individuals’ adopting extremist positions invoking calls for academic freedom and freedom of speech. – Results: Analyses ironically show that extremists’ calls for academic freedom and freedom of speech destroy both freedom of speech and academic freedom. Warning signs will be examined and discussed. – Impacts: Strategies will be explored as to how to recognize and deal with these phenomena when they occur to maintain the academic freedom and freedom of speech of the “ideological others.” –

Section: Extremism and Terrorism

Session ID: 101530 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101518)

Logic, Emotion and Motivation in Extremists' Favored Access to Media Resources

Main Presenting Author: Nussbaum, David

Abstract: Issue: Extremists tend to obtain primary coverage of their messaging on some mainstream media, in contrast to their critics. The issue is, how do they manage to do manipulate freedom of expression by controlling freedom of access to the media? Method: This talk will use data published in scholarly, government and media sources to propose answers to this question. Results: Results show that different psychological strategies exist to ensure both exposure for the positive messaging and cancellation of negative information is applied to promote extremist narratives, that in turn are used to persuade consumers of mass media to support extremist causes. Impact: This talk will provide insights and patterns to be used to understand, recognize, and reject the dis-informative nature of carefully crafted extremist strategic messaging.

Section: Extremism and Terrorism

Session ID: 101532 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 101518)

THEME: UNDERSTANDING THE MIND AND THE BRAIN

Understanding what contributes to how the mind and brain works - or doesn't work

12-Minute Talk

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Investigating the Efficacy of Neurofeedback Mindfulness in Migraine management

Main Presenting Author: Golshan, Faly

Abstract: With regards to the possible side effects of pharmacological treatments for migraines, it is important to investigate the efficacy and feasibility of non-pharmacological alternatives. In this longitudinal randomized controlled trial (RCT), we compared neurofeedback mindfulness (NM) with a relaxed attention routine as potential nonpharmacological interventions for migraine. We used a portable EEG headband (MUSE) to collect data from participants' daily home-based practices. 101 migraineurs were randomized in two groups of NM ($n = 49$), and a controlled relaxed-attention task ($n = 52$). Both groups used MUSE and went through a daily 10 minute-practice for 8 weeks. While the migraineurs in the NM group received real-time neurofeedback, the control group listened to an audiobook and received their EEG-based feedback followed by each practice. After attritions, 61 subjects remained in NM ($n = 34$) and control groups ($n = 27$) for data analysis. Although both groups had a decreased headache disability (MIDAS), severity (HIT-6), and anxiety (BAI) ($p =$

Section: Health Psychology and Behavioural Medicine

Session ID: 100560 - 12-Minute Talk

Altered activity in functional brain networks involved in fluid intelligence in bipolar disorder

Main Presenting Author: Goghari, Vina

Abstract: Background: Bipolar disorder (BD) is linked to deficits in fluid intelligence (Gf), but the neural basis of these deficits remains unknown. Here, we used fMRI and the Ravens Standard Progressive Matrices to investigate the functional networks involved in Gf in BD. Methods: BD ($n = 25$) was compared to a community control ($n = 20$). The networks were extracted using a multidimensional analysis method that provides anatomical information about networks and temporal information about network-level estimated BOLD-signal changes as a function of post stimulus time and task condition. Results: Four networks were elicited. Two of the networks showed BOLD-signal peak activation early in the trial and matched the multiple demand network, thought to be central to Gf; one of these networks included default mode network (DMN) deactivation. A third network, involved in motor response, peaked later in the trial. A fourth network peaked the latest and consisted of activations in areas involved in the re-evaluation of responses to task questions and DMN deactivation. The BD and control groups did not significantly differ in task accuracy or response time, or in the activity of the extracted networks. Conclusions: Our null results suggest heterogeneity in Gf function in BD, with Gf being spared in some people with BD. Action: Further studies are needed to test the replicability of our findings.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology
Session ID: 101207 - 12-Minute Talk

Authenticity, Interpersonal Self-Congruence, and Self-Other Agreement in Close Relationships

Main Presenting Author: Cosentino, Nicole

Additional Author: Fournier, Marc A.

Abstract: *Self-congruence is considered a key feature of authenticity, yet studies to date have measured congruence using self-reported, subjective feelings of wholeness rather than quantitative methods. This research tested whether authenticity is associated with congruence across profiles of interpersonal functioning as well as transparency in close relationships using two novel statistical approaches. In Study 1, participants ($N = 425$) completed self-report measures of authenticity and interpersonal functioning. Study 2 replicated and extended these findings with romantic dyads ($N = 354$). Person-centered multi-level modelling (MLM) and response surface analysis (RSA) were used to index congruence across interpersonal traits, strengths, problems, and values. MLM and RSA also tested authenticity's effect on self-other agreement. Authenticity was associated with high overall strengths and low overall problems as well as congruence between individuals' interpersonal trait and value profiles. Authentic individuals were perceived by their partners as having greater overall strengths and lower overall problems as well as socially normative and desirable values. These findings challenge the assumption that self-congruence is necessary for authenticity and suggest that authenticity is characterized by adaptive patterns of interpersonal functioning that are evident to both the self and others.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100429 - 12-Minute Talk

Computing song-singing accuracy based on fine-grained pitch information

Main Presenting Author: Heng, Lena

Additional Authors: Nbonu, Chinemerem F.; Cohen, Annabel J.

Abstract: *The MAST-21 is an online battery of singing tests that can be used to assess singing accuracy. With musical content based on our previous AIRS Test Battery of Singing Skills, the test captures singing as an audio file processed in real-time with the pYIN algorithm, hosted by the Sonic Annotator Vamp plugin (Silas et al., 2023). This produces fundamental frequency estimates, corresponding temporal onsets, and nearest MIDI pitch and duration estimates. The process captures low-level singing variables quite well. It is less reliable in segmenting notes of longer melodies. To replace otherwise time-consuming human manual scoring of pitches, we introduce an automated computational singing score, reflecting both pitch and timing, based on the continuous pYIN frequencies, bypassing issues of faulty note segmentation. Distances between successive pitches are derived from the participants first pitches as a reference. A comparison of the distance between the frequencies sung by a participant and the respective distance in the target melody yields a score reflecting the difference between the sung and target melody. Analysis of data of 67 participants shows significant correlations with General Musical Sophistication, Musical Training, Singing, and Perceptual Abilities on the Gold-MSI, potentially making the test an important tool for measuring singing accuracy. (Supported by NSERC).*

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101662 - 12-Minute Talk

Dementia and its Relations Between the Late 20th and 21st Century.

Main Presenting Author: Di Feo, Gian Marco

Abstract: This study was conducted to examine changes in the beliefs and contents of articles on dementia from the 20th century. Factors analyzed included the form of dementia, pharmaceutical drugs, source country and income of the first author, diagnostics, and the year of publication. All articles (N=202) analyzed were published between January 1st, 1984, and December 31st, 2022. Inter-rater reliability was assessed and there was an 89.4 percent agreement amongst raters. All articles were analyzed through both PubMed and PsycInfo. Our results proved that a significant number of articles discussed Alzheimer's disease. Scientific perspectives on the cause of dementia have not changed significantly between the 20th and 21st century. Additionally, there were no significant differences between high-, middle- and low-income countries discussing pharmaceutical drugs in literature.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 98767 - 12-Minute Talk

Guilt to shame association in Adolescence: Does Empathetic Perspective-taking and Fantasy play a role?

Main Presenting Author: Yasiniyan, Sepideh

Additional Authors: Bosacki, Sandra ; Talwar, Victoria

Abstract: Adolescence is marked by heightened self-conscious emotions such as shame and guilt. This study aims to address factors contributing to the transition from guilt to shame. The mediating role of empathetic perspective-taking and fantasy is explored, with gender serving as a moderator. This cross-sectional study involves 145 Canadian adolescents aged 10 to 14 years, guilt and shame-proneness were assessed using the Test of Self-Conscious Affect. Empathetic perspective-taking was measured with the Reading the Minds in the Eyes test, and fantasy proneness was evaluated using the fantasy subscale of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index. SPSS Hayes PROCESS was employed to assess chained mediated moderation. The pathway from guilt to shame is mediated through empathetic perspective-taking and fantasy ($b = 0.02$, 95% CI [.003, .05]. Despite insignificant Index = -0.015, 95% CI [-.048, .003] moderation through both mediators observed for females ($b = 0.02$, 95% CI [.003, .058]) but not males. Empathetic perspective-taking and fantasy amplify shame among guilt-prone adolescents. This research introduces cognitive appraisals that probe into the distinction between guilt and shame in adolescence, highlighting the greater inclination of female adolescents to adopt these cognitive appraisals. This study discerns between self-oriented and other-oriented guilt and their connections to psycho-social outcomes.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 99462 - 12-Minute Talk

Remembering Newly Learned Own- and Other- Race Faces After a Delay

Main Presenting Author: McLaughlin, Emily

Additional Authors: Latif, Menahal ; Zhou, Xiaomei; Moulson, C Margaret

Abstract: Adults are adept at recognizing thousands of faces. However, variability in appearance affects recognition, particularly of less familiar faces, and highlights the idiosyncratic nature of face processing. The temporal, historical, and contextual factors influencing the relationship between variability and successful recognition are complex. This study investigated how within-person variability facilitates the recognition of newly learned own- and other- race faces over time. 90 White and East Asian Canadian adults participated in a face recognition task where they learned an own-race and an other-race identity. Using an old-new recognition task, they were then tested on their recognition of each identity both immediately and after a 1-week delay. Participants were randomly assigned to either the low (i.e., learned faces from 6 images taken on the same day) or high (i.e., learned the faces from 6 images taken on different days) variability learning condition. The data analysis utilized a multifactorial ANOVA, examining variability, time, participant ethnicity, and face ethnicity. A significant interaction between time and variability was observed, $F(1, 86) = 7.548$, $p < .007$, $\eta^2 = .081$, with participants in the high variability condition demonstrating greater recognition accuracy immediately after learning ($M = .845$, $SD = .016$) than after 1-week ($M = .800$, $SD = .023$), $t(43) = 3.070$, $p = .004$). In contrast, participants in the low variability condition did not show a significant difference in recognition accuracy at the different time points. These findings underscore the importance of within-person variability in enhancing recognition memory for newly learned faces, particularly immediately after learning, and suggest that the robustness of face memory extends across own-race and other-race faces.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101641 - 12-Minute Talk

The Ontogenetic Course & Multicomponent Nature of Wise Reasoning Across the Adult Lifespan: Perspectives from Neuropsychology

Main Presenting Author: Darboh, Bri S.

Additional Authors: Spreng, Nathan ; Turner, Gary R.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Wisdom has long been revered as a desirable feature of aging. Psychological research has begun to unpack the association between wisdom, age, and cognition; however, this remains an ongoing area of debate. METHODS: The current work aimed to empirically examine whether 'older is wiser', as well as the cognitive and neural substrates associated with wise reasoning in young versus older adulthood. Studies 1 and 2 comprised meta-analyses on the cognitive and developmental correlates of wisdom. Study 3 examined associations among wisdom, age, and specific aspects of cognitive function implicated in wise reasoning in 344 neurologically healthy young and older adults. Study 4 investigated relationships among wisdom, memory, and brain function in 286 neurologically healthy younger and older adults. RESULTS: Older is wiser and is dependent on the problem-solving context. Crystallized capacities are pivotal to the realization of wisdom. Young and older adults recruit distinct cognitive and neural mechanisms in wise reasoning. CONCLUSION: The current work sheds light on the dynamic nature of wisdom in adulthood and its complex interplay with aging and cognition. IMPACT: As we continue to unravel

the complexities of wisdom, its developmental trajectories, and neurocognitive profile, we unlock novel avenues for promoting successful aging.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101541 - 12-Minute Talk

To what extent does being behaviorally loyal to a native language while growing up with family, influence the alignment of personal values with cultural expectations of language, as one chooses a long-term partner in adulthood?

Main Presenting Author: El-Irani, Nour

Abstract: *The role of the environment embodies research across multiple disciplines and uniquely focusing on the sociocultural environment paves the way to insightful findings surrounding the influence it has on cognition, particularly on decision-making. As the power of the mind uses thoughts to navigate actions and behaviors, the self is defined and so is the world around us. Interesting literature in developmental psychology investigates theory or hypothesis concepts across different developmental time periods. My personal research experience using SPSS and Qualtrics helped foster this, along with the team of Dr. Kang Lee who approved my study through the research team. As participants were recruited using MTurk, a sample value was obtained through a power analysis of the previous pilot study, and this is after giving informed consent and a debriefing letter complying with ethical procedures. Participants completed a questionnaire in which they were compensated for, to account for preliminary data attributing to demographics and the qualitative measures of interest, with that behavioral cultural loyalty to language, and the alignment of personal values to the social expectations of language, during long-term partner selection. Both those measures are inferred on the basis of question items that measure the exposure to language and its incorporation within cultural activities, and the nature approach to deciding for a long-term partner, whether being considered as collectivist or individualistic. Following the control of attention and honesty checks along with any outliers following the computation of a boxplot, the correlation between both is positive as reflected by the pearson correlation value, with a high internal validity as reflected by the cronbach alpha value. In terms of demographic, such variables were only statistically significant in their correlations on the condition that they display directionality, that a distribution is able to infer whether this demographic measure could in fact undergo between group comparisons. Finds reveal that there are group comparisons between gender and the number of languages spoken, although insignificant, because most participants had similar ethnicities, employment statuses, religion, and marital status. Despite that, a generated scatter plot displays a positive correlation between language exposure, and its impact on partner selection which is why as the researcher I came to accept my first alternative hypothesis option, being that behavioral loyalty within family in adolescence favors collectivist decision making behaviors when selecting for a long-term partner. To note, it must be taken into account that confounding impacts relating to age and monolingualism are consolidated and clear using an eligibility criteria. Its been concluded that the sociocultural environment impacts the way a relationship is approached through cognitive frameworks, in this case, the decision-making mechanisms during partner selection. Also, more research is suggested and urged to explore other facets of the sociocultural environment, like religion or ethnicity, on both, cultural identity and decision-making, within partner selection or other contexts. It is lastly advised that limited funding and recruitment time hinder the generalization of findings, so a large sample size is required to indulge a relatively more comprehensive understanding of language on decision-making.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101651 - 12-Minute Talk

Unveiling Bias in Pain Perception: Black ethnicity's Influence on Criteria in Facial Expression Recognition

Main Presenting Author: Sénécal, Daphnée YunPing

Additional Authors: Saumure, Camille ; Plouffe-Demers, Marie-Pier; Fiset, Daniel; Gosselin, Frédéric; Blais, Caroline

Abstract: Studies reveal that the pain experienced by individuals of Black ethnicity is underestimated in countries where most individuals are of White ethnicity. Moreover, when it comes to detecting pain based on facial expressions, White observers have more difficulty with Black faces compared to White faces. This detection of pain in facial expressions involves at least two processes: the sensitivity to the visual information embedded in pain facial expressions and the criteria used to ascertain that a face genuinely conveys pain. The present study aims at verifying if the difficulty at detecting pain in faces of Black ethnicity is associated with an altered sensitivity, an altered criterion, or both. We conducted a series of four experiments where participants saw either Black or White faces depicting pain facial expressions or neutrality. On each trial, participants had to determine whether the face displayed pain or not (Exp. 1,3,4) or they were asked to decide which of two faces was expressing pain (Exp. 2a and 2b). For experiments 1, 2a and 2b, White participants ($n=150$) from predominantly White countries were recruited on Prolific. In experiments 3 and 4, White participants ($n=100$) coming from predominantly white countries, and Black participants ($n=100$) coming from predominantly Black countries were recruited. Overall, the impairment in detecting pain in Black faces is mostly associated with an altered criterion. Consequently, further studies should explore the theoretical implications of these results, specifically considering the potential contribution of our mental representations and expectations concerning the pain experienced by Black ethnicity.

Section: Students in Psychology

Session ID: 100685 - 12-Minute Talk

Printed Poster

A developmental study on the relationship between childhood loss and fear of abandonment in adult romantic relationships

Main Presenting Author: Corbett, Julianna M

Abstract: The research study examined the relationship between the number of deaths experienced during childhood and the degree individuals fear abandonment in romantic relationships during adulthood. Past research suggests childhood loss is associated with negative outcomes, however, none to date have examined the impact multiple losses may have in developing a fear of abandonment in later adult romantic relationships. To resolve this, a total of 84 adult participants (mean age = 34.3 years; SD = 11.10) were recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk and assessed through a survey. Using SPSS, the participant responses were visualized and analyzed to determine if a correlation exists. The results indicate that the number of losses experienced in childhood ($M = 11.85$, $SD = 3.817$) and the degree individuals fear abandonment in romantic relationships during adulthood ($M = 50.09$, $SD = 7.392$) were significantly correlated, $r(82) = .50$, $p < .01$. This suggests that those who experience more loss in childhood are more fearful their adult romantic partner will abandon them. These findings emphasize the unique impact that experiencing multiple losses during childhood development can have on future attachment. As well, it can inform mental health

professionals to tailor their approach to addressing these feelings and behavioural tendencies in those who experience childhood loss.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101635 - Printed Poster

A taxometric examination of Complex Post Traumatic Stress Disorder among justice-impacted women.

Main Presenting Author: Peters, Joshua R

Additional Authors: Garvey, Meghan L.; Brown, Shelley L

Abstract: Trauma researchers have raised concerns about the limited scope of PTSD as formulated within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), arguing that the DSM's formulation under-emphasizes interpersonal and chronic trauma (van der Kolk, 2005). Recognizing the significant personal tolls and potential risk relevance of interpersonal trauma among justice-impacted women (JIW), our study aims to illuminate the underlying structure and distinctiveness of complex PTSD (CPTSD). We used taxometric analyses to examine the latent structure of CPTSD within a sample of 948 JIW who reported experiencing PTSD. Aligned with the definition of CPTSD in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), 14 items from the Service Planning Instrument for Women (SPIn-W) reflecting the three CPTSD-specific symptom clusters – affect dysregulation (e.g., intolerance of frustration), negative self-concept (e.g., confidence in abilities), and difficulties in relationships (e.g., instability with partner) were summed to generate three indicators of CPTSD. Using these indicators and several nonredundant taxometric methods, all analyses supported a dimensional latent structure. These results indicate among populations of JIW who self-report PTSD, women vary across a spectrum in their experiences of CPTSD relevant criteria. Our findings raise questions as to the distinctiveness of PTSD and CPTSD for JIW.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 100661 - Printed Poster

An Instance-Based Account of the Effects of Alzheimer's Disease and Semantic Dementia on Semantic Performance

Main Presenting Author: Miller-Slemko, Ryan

Abstract: Instance theory, an emerging theory in computational models of cognition, relies on a controversial assumption. Specifically, running counter to the traditional conception of explicit memory as being handled by separate episodic and semantic memory systems, instance theory instead argues that explicit memories of both types are stored in the same way; whether episodic or semantic, explicit memories are encoded as episodes, or instances, in a single, unified, episodic memory system. This project set out to put this assumption to the test. A computational model of semantic memory, which relies on this key assumption of instance theory, and was published by Jamieson and colleagues in 2018, was used for this purpose. The model, known as the Instance Theory of Semantics (ITS) model, performs well at mimicking key features of human semantic memory function. What this project sought to determine, however, was whether the model would simulate the effects of two neurodegenerative diseases which impair semantic and episodic memory function, namely Alzheimer's disease and semantic dementia. Key semantic and episodic effects seen in each condition did in fact

emerge from the model's simulations, suggesting that instance theory should not be discounted based on its unorthodox assumptions about the organization of human memory.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99361 - Printed Poster

Anxiety in Children and Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder: Behavioural Phenotypes and Environmental Factors

Main Presenting Author: Leachman, Caitlin E

Additional Authors: Nichols, Emily S; Al-Saoud, Sarah; Duerden, G Emma

Abstract: Anxiety is the most prevalent comorbidity among children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), yet little is known about the associated risk factors. In a heterogenous cohort ($n=262$, 42% ASD), participants and their parents completed standardized questionnaires to assess anxiety, ASD symptom severity, inattention/hyperactivity, emotional problems, depressive symptoms, parental styles and stress, and demographic factors. An artificial neural network analysis using a self-organized map revealed 3 distinct anxiety profiles: low ($n=114$, 5% ASD), moderate ($n=70$, 64% ASD) and high ($n=78$, 96% ASD) anxiety. A recursive feature elimination analysis revealed that depression and peer problems contributed the most to differences between the anxiety profiles. Difficulties with peers in individuals with ASD who experience anxiety may be related to challenges with social competence and this may heighten depressive symptoms. Findings highlight the importance of assessing depressive symptoms in children and adolescents with ASD who experience anxiety. Furthermore, strengthening social communication skills may improve peer relationships and could aid in managing depressive symptoms among children and adolescents with ASD who experience anxiety.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100297 - Printed Poster

Attachment and Updating in Working Memory

Main Presenting Author: McWilliams, Lachlan

Additional Authors: Prime, Steven ; Sinclair, Amanda

Abstract: While attachment insecurity is associated with a wide range of negative outcomes, recent studies show insecurity facilitates specific cognitive processes (e.g., attention inhibition and orienting). As well, attachment security and insecurity can be activated through priming and subsequently influence performance on cognitive tasks. The current study examined whether insecure attachment facilitates performance on working memory tasks as well as whether the completion of self-report measures impacts performance on such tasks. A convenience sample ($N = 198$) was randomly assigned to complete self-report measures either before or after the cognitive tasks. The cognitive tasks were the simple span task (SST; working memory) and running span task (RST; updating in working memory). Completion of self-report measures first was associated with poorer performance on the RST, but not the SST. In contrast to other attention studies, avoidant attachment was negatively associated with updating processes. This indicates that the relationship between attachment insecurity and executive functioning is complex and may vary depending upon the subcomponent of executive functioning considered. Additionally, responding to self-report measures

can influence executive processes, such as updating in working memory, and future research in this area should account for possible order effects.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100481 - Printed Poster

Changes in children's brain neurobiology and neurophysiology following parenting interventions

Main Presenting Author: Hai, Tasmia

Additional Authors: Cluett, Rachel ; Loran, Kaitlin; Leurquin, Kayley; Sitka, Madisson; Turner, Hayley

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Parent-focused interventions can improve parent mental health and child behaviour. The impact of these interventions can persist for years, improving long-term outcomes by facilitating self-regulation and coping skills. Given that parent-child relationships are the most enduring childhood experience, brain-level changes are expected. However, limited information is available regarding neurobiological and neurophysiological changes occurring in children. The purpose of this scoping review is to better understand brain-level changes occurring in children as a result of their parent(s) completing parenting interventions. METHODS. Peer-reviewed articles published from 2008 to 2023 were reviewed. Titles, abstracts, and full reviews of articles matching keywords were searched using PsycINFO, COCHRANE, EMBASE, and PubMed databases. Covidence was used to screen the articles. Over 19,000 articles were screened, with 79 articles reviewed for full text. RESULTS. The results of our review hope to identify changes in child brain neuroanatomy, such as brain volume and thickness, as a result of their parents participation in parenting interventions. CONCLUSION. This scoping review will provide valuable insights into the realm of parenting interventions and their potential impact on the neurobiological and neurophysiological changes occurring in childrens brains. IMPACT. These results will help us to better understand the impact of interventions and design future treatment options. Understanding the nuanced ways in which parenting interventions influence the developing brains of children across different age groups is essential for tailoring effective interventions and optimizing long-term outcomes.*

Section: Family Psychology

Session ID: 100921 - Printed Poster

Cognitive functioning is not associated with multisensory integration (MSI) in autism.

Main Presenting Author: Jack, Nathalie

Additional Authors: Bertone, Armando ; Scholes, Samantha

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Autism is characterized by sensory processing that includes atypical multisensory (audio-visual) integration (MSI). Findings with neurotypical (NT) individuals suggests an association between cognitive function (IQ) and MSI, a relationship has yet to be assessed in autistic individuals. METHODS. 44 autistic and 83 NT individuals (aged 6-18) completed the flash-beep task by identifying perceived flashes after simultaneous flash (F) and beep (B) presentations.*

Susceptibility on the fission (2F/1B) and fusion (1F/2B), reflective of audiovisual integration, was examined. All participants also completed the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence, with a primary focus on perceptual reasoning (PRI) and verbal comprehension (VCI) indices. RESULTS. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that only age was a significant predictor of susceptibility on the fusion illusion condition for autistic individuals ($p=.02$); MSI measured using non-social audiovisual stimuli was not related to cognitive ability defined by either verbal or non-verbal indices. CONCLUSIONS. Findings suggest that the ability to integrate non-social, elementary audio-visual information is not related to cognitive ability in autism. ACTION. Future research will assess whether MSI for socially-laden audio-visual information is associated with perceptual reasoning and verbal comprehension indices.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101384 - Printed Poster

Comparing Caregiver Ratings on the BRIEF2 and Direct Measures of Executive Functioning and Academic Achievement Among Children with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

Main Presenting Author: Budhoo, Caelan

Additional Authors: Doyle, Susan ; Clayton, Kylee; Hanlon-Dearman, Ana; Romaniuk, Alyssa ; Cheung, Kristene

Abstract: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a disorder that requires confirmed prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) and evidence of significant difficulty in at least three brain domains, including executive functioning (EF). EF can be assessed using direct (e.g., tests from the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System), and indirect (e.g., Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function; BRIEF) measures. Research has found discrepancies between direct and indirect measures of EF among children with PAE when using the BRIEF caregiver ratings, which include questions about academics. The objective of this study was to examine whether caregiver ratings on the BRIEF2 were correlated with (a) direct measures of EF or (b) tests of academic achievement. Participants included 74 children with PAE (7–18 years of age; 61% male; 51% with a diagnosis of FASD). Two of twenty correlations between BRIEF2 ratings and direct measures of EF, both of which assessed inhibition, were statistically significant. None of the correlations between BRIEF2 ratings and academic achievement were significant. These findings suggest that in this sample, only measures of inhibition correspond across the assessment and home settings, and that academic achievement does not explain the discrepancy between direct and indirect measures of EF. Alternative explanations should be explored to clarify these discrepancies.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101017 - Printed Poster

Conditional Probability of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in the Canadian Armed Forces: A Longitudinal Study

Main Presenting Author: Kowall, Sarah M

Additional Authors: Mota, Natalie ; Perera, Essence; Muthumuni, Nisali; Bolton, Shay-Lee

Abstract: *Background: The development of PTSD often depends on the type of trauma exposure, whether it is an interpersonal trauma, accident-related trauma or another type of trauma. This is important to consider when evaluating the likelihood of having PTSD in Canadian veterans, which has not been examined in recent literature. The aim of this study was to: 1) Examine the prevalence and conditional probability of PTSD by trauma type separately by sex over two time periods, 16 years apart, and to 2) Examine differences in the relationship between index trauma type and PTSD by sex.* **Methods:** Data were from the 2018 Canadian Armed Forces Members and Veterans Mental Health Follow-up Survey (CAFVMHS). Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the relationship between PTSD and trauma type by sex. The conditional probability of PTSD was calculated using Population Attributable Fractions (PAF). **Results:** Among females, accident-related, sexual and interpersonal trauma had the highest conditional probability of PTSD. For males, deployment-related trauma had the highest conditional probability of PTSD. **Conclusions:** This research supports differences in PTSD prevalence depending on trauma type and sex and helps further our understanding of PTSD as a whole. **Impact:** These findings can provide important information for possible PTSD screening and intervention for various trauma types and individuals.

Section: Psychology in the Military

Session ID: 99302 - Printed Poster

Development of the Mental Effort Questionnaire

Main Presenting Author: Blake, Adam

Abstract: *Difficulty with mental effort is a diagnostic criteria of ADHD, yet there is currently no psychometrically validated self-report trait scale measuring individuals subjective experience of mental effort. Two studies were completed to develop a suite of self-report scales, called the Mental Effort Questionnaire (MEQ), to examine the subjective experience of mental effort. Initial scale items were developed based on a literature review of scientific research on attention and ADHD, and in consultation with subject matter experts in this area. In the first study, participants (n=520), were recruited in an online sample and completed a preliminary version of two scales of the MEQ: Scale 1) Perceived Mental Workload, and Scale 2) The Feeling of Mental Work. Results from an Exploratory Factor Analysis suggested that two distinct factors emerged on these scales: 1) Interesting Tasks, and 2) Boring Tasks. Consistent with empirical research, participants indicated that the amount of mental workload they experience, and how "unpleasant" it feels to them depends on how "interesting" or "boring" a mental task is to them. In the second online study, participants (n=500), completed a modified version of the scale after eliminating items with poor psychometric properties from study one. Factor analysis results indicated that the same factor structure obtained as in the first study. Potential implications for the scientific understanding of mental effort, and the treatment of ADHD are discussed.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101509 - Printed Poster

Does The SURPS Impulsivity Subscale Predict Changes in Binge Eating Behavior Over Time?

Main Presenting Author: Bossom, Isabella R. L.

Additional Authors: Stewart, Sherry H.; Sherry, Simon B. ; Mushquash, R. Aislin; Mushquash, Christopher J.; McGrath, Daniel S.

Abstract: *The Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS) is a measure that taps four personality facets (i.e., impulsivity, hopelessness, anxiety sensitivity, and sensation seeking) that is used to select youth for personality-targeted interventions. The interventions have been found to prevent or reduce risky substance use in young people. People with binge eating disorder report high general impulsivity and low impulse control in response to food stimuli. We tested whether the SURPS impulsivity subscale would predict changes in binge eating behaviour over time and whether sex would moderate this effect. We predicted that the effect would be significantly stronger in women. Undergraduate students ($N=410$, $M_{age}=20.7$ years, $SD=5.5$, women $n=307$, men, $n=103$) from two universities completed the study with two weeks separating baseline and follow-up. At baseline, participants completed the SURPS and a Binge Eating scale using a 7-day timeframe. At follow up, participants completed the binge eating measure again. Linear regression analyses controlling age and sex showed that SURPS impulsivity ($B=.10$, $p=.02$) and baseline binge eating behavior ($B=.61$, $p < .001$) were significant predictors of binge eating at follow up. No interaction of impulsivity with sex was found. Findings reveal that the SURPS impulsivity subscale is a useful tool in predicting increases in binge eating behaviour.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99994 - Printed Poster

Dreamscapes to Danger: Exploring the Link Between Recurring Childhood Nightmares and Physically-Risky Behavior in Adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Shivnauth, Melissa

Abstract: *Nightmares are a prevalent phenomenon in childhood, for which extant literature has largely focused on predictive factors and treatments. However, a notable gap persists regarding the long-term consequences of recurring childhood nightmares. This study aimed to explore links between the frequency of recurrent childhood (ages 5-12) nightmares about threats to physical safety and the likelihood of engaging in physically-risky behaviours in adulthood. Seventy-four participants ($M_{age}=33.9$ years; 77% male) completed an online survey gauging the recurrence of common nightmare themes and their propensity to engage in relevant physically-risky behaviours. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, bivariate correlations, and multiple regression. Results reveal a moderate link between childhood nightmares about physical safety and the likelihood of engaging in physically-risky activities in adulthood ($r=0.74$, p*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100948 - Printed Poster

Effects of Chronic Stress on Empathic Accuracy

Main Presenting Author: Klein , Willis

Additional Authors: Feffer, Molly J; Nitschke, Jonas P.; Gregory, JP Amy; Bartz, Jennifer A.

Abstract: *Recent research has shown that acute psychosocial stress facilitates empathic accuracy (EA), i.e., the ability to read other's internal states, in men. This may be because stress (by altering cortisol) activates the brain's salience network, making people more attuned to social-emotional information. We do not know, however, whether chronic stress produces similar effects. This study investigates the effects of chronic stress on EA and whether gender moderates these effects. Data collection is ongoing; to date, data from 62 of 180 participants from McGill University and Montreal*

have been analyzed. Participants first collected 8 samples of waking cortisol at home. They then came to the lab to complete the EA task, watching videos of empathic targets sharing an emotional memory and continuously rating the target's affect. Participant ratings were correlated to target self-ratings to index EA. Overall, women showed higher EA than men ($\beta=.31, p=.002$). Preliminary results suggest cortisol may be positively related to EA in a full sample ($\beta=.02, p=.06$), consistent with acute stress. The gender*cortisol interaction did not reach significance ($\beta=-.03, p=.07$), but simple slopes analysis suggests cortisol may facilitate EA for men only ($\beta=.02, p=.06$; women: $\beta=.00, p=.90$), again like acute stress. These findings show differential impacts of chronic stress on empathy for men and women.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100183 - Printed Poster

Emotion amplification: Visual imagery, disgust, and obsessive-compulsive disorder

Main Presenting Author: Serber, Ella G. V.

Additional Author: Libben, Maya

Abstract: The emotion amplification hypothesis suggests that visual imagery (picturing something in your mind) enhances emotions. This study explored whether visual imagery ability affects the pre-established relationship between the emotion of disgust and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Participants completed an online questionnaire to assess visual imagery, trait disgust, and traits/tendencies related to OCD. Preliminary data demonstrate an expected positive correlation between disgust and OCD traits/tendencies. Preliminary results support the hypothesis that the relationship between disgust and OCD is stronger among individuals with greater visual imagery ability. That is, high scores on measures of disgust are more likely to be associated with high scores on measures of OCD for individuals with high visual imagery ability than for individuals with average or low visual imagery ability. Understanding the links between visual imagery and mental disorders, such as OCD, may improve psychological treatment, education, and theory. Future research could consider the implications of visual imagery ability when engaging in imaginal exposure and response prevention therapy for individuals with OCD.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101230 - Printed Poster

Evaluating the Utility of the Cognitive Interview for Enhancing the Memory of Police Officers Involved in Use-of-Force Events

Main Presenting Author: Bowns, Ava J.

Abstract: Physiological effects that occur while under stress, such as during police-public critical incidents, can make post-reporting difficult (resulting in the provision of less accurate information by police). However, it is possible that the CI could be a valuable tool for officers when recounting stressful events. The current study recruited 123 operational officers and exposed them to a realistic domestic dispute scenario. All officers were equipped with a heart rate monitor. Approximately one-third of the sample completed a CI, while the remaining officers were assigned to complete their agency's standard online use-of-force report. As expected, the results suggested that those exposed to

a CI recalled significantly more details, and confabulated significantly less information, compared to those who completed the standard report. Scenario-based stress, however, did not have a significant effect on subsequent recall. The findings suggest that recall for use-of-force incidents may be improved with the use of a CI.

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 99753 - Printed Poster

Examining Race-Based Stereotypes in a Sexual Assault Trial

Main Presenting Author: Chen, Erica

Co-Presenting Author: Maeder, Evelyn

Additional Authors: Hernandez, Catalina ; Knoop, Janelle

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). A problematic site is jury decision-making, where race-based stereotypes held by the general population may potentially influence a victim's access to justice. More investigation of cases where race-based stereotypes influence jury decision-making is warranted. METHODS: 315 jury-eligible participants, recruited from Prolific Academic, were randomly assigned to read one of four versions of a sexual assault 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 revealed no statistically significant difference in verdict decisions as a function of accused race, victim race, or their interaction. CONCLUSIONS: We did not find evidence in this study to suggest that accused or victim race influence individual verdicts for sexual assault cases. ACTION/IMPACT: Greater research, such as mock deliberation studies, is required to understand how group dynamics, persuasion, and discussions around race-based stereotypes may vary by a function of race.*

Section: Criminal Justice Psychology

Session ID: 101209 - Printed Poster

Examining the Role of Effortful Control in Associations Between Trait Anxiety and Negative Interpretation Bias

Main Presenting Author: Di Paula, Simi

Additional Authors: Grocott, Bronwen ; LeMoult, Joelle

Abstract: *Background: Cognitive models link elevated trait anxiety and negative interpretation bias. Yet, protective factors in this association remain largely untested. This study examined whether overall effortful control or its subcomponents (attentional, inhibitory, and activation control) buffered the relationship between greater trait anxiety and a more negative interpretation bias. Method: 409 undergraduate participants (75% women, 60% Asian) self-reported trait anxiety and effortful control. Participants also completed the Valence Bias Task, capturing negative interpretations of ambiguous images. Results: Hierarchical linear regression models indicated that greater trait anxiety predicted more negative interpretations (_p_*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100568 - Printed Poster

Exploring the Impact of Life Regrets on Well-being: A Systematic Review

Main Presenting Author: Williams, Jadyn

Additional Author: Barlow, Meaghan

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: The present systematic literature review aimed to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the psychological impacts of life regrets. METHODS: In accordance with PRISMA guidelines, a comprehensive search for the term 'regret' across multiple databases yielded 8,960 unique articles. Two reviewers conducted an independent screening process, in which empirical studies exploring life regrets and well-being were included. Following title and abstract screening (n excluded = 8,873) and full-text screening (n excluded = 53), the final sample comprised of 31 articles. RESULTS: Overall, the present culmination of research demonstrates a significant negative association between life regrets and well-being. Further, the present findings suggest that the intensity, type, and management of life regrets impacts individuals well-being across varying stages of life. The lack of consistency in the measurement of life regret across studies calls for a more standardized operationalization of this concept. CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion, this review demonstrates the impact of life regrets on various measures of well-being, and the need for improved operationalization in future research. IMPACT: Improved research examining the impacts of life regrets on well-being has the potential to inform interventions aimed at helping individuals cope with life regrets.*

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101229 - Printed Poster

Exploring the relationship between parental demandingness in adolescence and self-efficacy in adulthood

Main Presenting Author: Lo, Lok Yee Emily

Abstract: *While there are extensive studies on the psychological effects of different parenting styles, limited research has considered the direct relationship between parental demandingness and self-efficacy. This research analyzed impacts of parental demandingness during adolescence (ages 13-17) on adult self-efficacy, aimed at exploring the psychological effects of parental demandingness during the critical years of self-development. Final data included 52 adult participants (mean=27.8 years), who were assessed for parental demandingness received during adolescence and current self-efficacy levels. Despite displaying a weak positive correlation between parental demandingness in adolescence and adult self-efficacy ($r=0.145$), results fail to show a statistically significant relationship between the two variables due to a p-value larger than 0.05 ($p=0.307$). These results offer new insights into the general research trend of high parental demandingness significantly associated with low self-conception and self-esteem. It also implies that other factors, such as peer relationships or academic achievement, may be more influential in shaping the construction of self-efficacy, prompting further research to explore the dynamics of adult self-efficacy development. Results also suggest the importance of supporting individuals in self-efficacy development, irrespective of parental upbringing.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101678 - Printed Poster

Face Processing Impairments in Neurodegenerative Disorders: A Comprehensive Review

Main Presenting Author: Krohn, Vanessa

Additional Author: Montembault, Maxime

Abstract: *BACKGROUND. Individuals Afflicted With Neurodegenerative Disorders Sometimes struggle With The Identification And Recognition Of Faces—a Challenge Quantified Through Their Performance On Tasks Like The Benton Test Of Facial Recognition. In Some Conditions, Such As Posterior Cortical Atrophy, This Impairment constitutes a Fundamental Deficit, While In Others, Like Mild Cognitive Impairment, Face Processing Difficulties Exist But Do Not Dominate The Clinical Picture. Despite Its Importance, There Has Been An Absence Of A Comprehensive Review Encompassing All Pertinent Aspects Of Face Processing Deficits In Neurodegenerative Disorders. METHODS. This Systematic Review Aims To Bridge This Gap By Evaluating Existing Research On Face Processing Within These Conditions. The objective is To Pinpoint Specific Deficits And Preserved Functions. All experimental Studies That Compare The Face Processing Abilities Of Individuals With Neurodegenerative Disorders were Included. RESULTS. The Results Are Pending And Will Be Available By The Time Of The Conference. CONCLUSION. By Conducting An Exhaustive Examination Of Face Processing Deficits In Neurodegenerative Disorders, We anticipate significantly Advancing Our Understanding Of Patient Profiles And Phenotypes. ACTIONS. This Holds The Potential To Influence Both Diagnosis And Treatment Strategies, Thereby Enhancing Patient Care.*

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 101370 - Printed Poster

Fear of Compassion for Self and Trajectories of Improvement During a 10-day App-Based Loving-Kindness Meditation Intervention.

Main Presenting Author: Steed, Jasmine E

Additional Authors: Bakker, Myfanwy ; Holtzman, Susan

Abstract: *Fear of compassion for self (FCS) describes a tendency to experience distress when directing compassion towards oneself. Self-compassion (SC) is a key aspect of loving-kindness meditation (LKM), a practice that provides many inter- and intrapersonal benefits. Forming a meditative practice can be challenging. Past studies examining the potential role of FCS and SC in the uptake, adherence to, and outcomes of LKM have been mixed and typically rely on pre-post intervention changes. However, one's trajectory of change has been shown to better predict the maintenance of LKM than pre-post improvements. Using data from a randomized controlled trial of a brief, app-based LKM intervention, we will examine differences in trajectories of improvement based on FCS and SC using growth mixture modeling among participants in the LKM condition ($n = 161$). The perceived usefulness of the intervention was also examined. Participants with higher baseline SC reported that the LKM app was significantly more useful compared to those lower in SC ($r = .18$, $p = .03$). A similar non-significant finding was identified for the association between baseline SC and reporting that the app had a positive impact on well-being/mental health ($r = .15$, $p = .07$). This suggests that those with lower baseline SC may perceive less favourable outcomes of LKM despite having more need for the intervention.*

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100229 - Printed Poster

How Does Working Memory Relate to Emotion Recognition Accuracy Across Modality and Temporality?

Main Presenting Author: Nault, Peyton

Additional Author: Morningstar, Michele

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Emotion recognition (ER) using vocal cues is more difficult than facial cues, and vocal ER develops later than facial ER. This may be due to the dynamic nature of vocal expressions, requiring advanced working memory (WM) skills. This study assessed the role of WM in ER across modality (facial/vocal) and temporality (static/dynamic). *METHODS:* 145 participants (data collection ongoing) completed 2 WM tasks (N-back, backwards digit span) and 4 online ER tasks, in which they identified the intended emotions in static facial, static vocal, dynamic facial, and dynamic vocal stimuli. *RESULTS:* A general linear model examined modality, temporality, WM, and their interactions as predictors of ER accuracy. There were main effects of modality (facial ER accuracy higher than vocal ER, $p < .001$) and temporality (higher ER accuracy for static than dynamic stimuli, $p < .001$), and an interaction of modality and temporality (ER accuracy lowest for dynamic vocal, $p < .001$). There was a main effect of WM (higher WM scores had higher ER accuracy, $p = .03$). The interaction of WM and temporality on ER accuracy was marginally significant ($p = .08$). *CONCLUSIONS:* WM may facilitate ER across modalities and temporality. *IMPACT:* Results will inform future research to further understand the developmental trajectories of ER skills and to inform strategies for ER development in youth.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100286 - Printed Poster

Indecisiveness and Perfectionism in Hoarding Disorder

Main Presenting Author: Provost-Walker, Olivia

Additional Authors: McCabe-Bennett, Hanna ; Girard, Todd A.; Lachman, Richard; Antony, Martin M.

Abstract: Information-processing deficits such as indecisiveness may play a role in the etiology and maintenance of hoarding disorder (HD). Indecisiveness is correlated with perfectionism and may arise from a fear of making mistakes. This study examined the relationship between HD severity, indecisiveness and perfectionism in 40 nonhoarding controls and 36 individuals with HD. It was hypothesized that indecisiveness and perfectionism would be associated with each other and with HD severity. Analyses revealed that indecisiveness was not correlated with HD severity, controlling for general distress. A t-test showed higher indecisiveness in the HD group compared to the nonhoarding group, $t(74) = -5.98$, $p < .001$. When comparing perfectionism subscales across groups, a difference was found, $F(9,62) = 3.84$, $p = .001$, controlling for general distress. Contrasts revealed group differences on the following subscales: concern over mistakes, doubts about actions, organization, and socially-prescribed perfectionism. These differences remained significant on 3 of 4 subscales when controlling for indecisiveness, $F(9,61) = 2.58$, $p = .014$, but differences in indecisiveness did not remain when controlling for perfectionism. These findings suggest that elevated indecisiveness in HD may be explained by perfectionism. Clinical implications for the treatment of HD are discussed.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101373 - Printed Poster

Inducing empathy to decrease social bias in autistic and non-autistic adults

Main Presenting Author: Cheuk, Man

Additional Author: Chouinard, Brea

Abstract: THE ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND SHARE FEELINGS IS KNOWN AS EMPATHY, AND WE KNOW THAT SOME COMPONENTS OF EMPATHY ARE INTACT IN AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS. HERE, WE STUDY EMPATHY'S RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIAL BIAS. SPECIFICALLY, WE LOOK AT WHETHER READING AN EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY DECREASES BIAS TO THE SAME DEGREE IN AUTISTIC AND NON-AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS. IN ADDITION, MOUSE-TRACKING AND EYE-TRACKING DATA PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT DECISION-MAKING AND READING STRATEGIES. AN IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TASK IS USED TO MEASURE SOCIAL BIAS. IN THIS TASK, GREATER BIAS IS INDICATED BY PARTICIPANTS RESPONDING MORE QUICKLY TO STEREOTYPE-CONSISTENT PAIRINGS OF IMAGES AND WORDS, COMPARED TO STEREOTYPE-INCONSISTENT PAIRINGS. 60 AUTISTIC AND 60 NON-AUTISTIC ADULTS WILL COMPLETE THE STUDY ONLINE. IN EACH GROUP, HALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS READ THE EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY BEFORE COMPLETING THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TASK, WHILE THE OTHER HALF READ A CONTROL STORY. BASED ON PILOT DATA, WE EXPECT THAT PARTICIPANTS WHO READ THE EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY WILL HAVE LESS BIAS, BUT THAT EYE-TRACKING AND MOUSE-TRACKING WILL SHOW DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUTISTIC AND NON-AUTISTIC DECISION-MAKING AND READING STRATEGIES. RESULTS WILL CONTRIBUTE NEW KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMPATHY AND SOCIAL BIAS. FINDINGS MAY HELP WITH DEVELOPING ONLINE SUPPORTS FOR NEURODIVERGENT PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD ON THEIR SOCIAL STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101170 - Printed Poster

Investigating social skills and restricted, repetitive behaviours as predictors of mental health trajectories among autistic youth and youth with ADHD during the COVID-19 pandemic

Main Presenting Author: Susko, Melissa

Additional Authors: Korczak, Daphne J; Charach, Alice; Crosbie, Jennifer; Schachar, Russell J; Kelley, Elizabeth

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Youth with neurodevelopmental disorders face increased mental health risks, which may be exacerbated by the pandemic. Given comorbidity between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism, it is valuable to explore shared risks. Social skills should be examined as relationships are critical to well-being. Restricted, repetitive behaviours (RRBs) can also be explored given a link to poor mental health. RRBs are symptoms of autism but also occur in ADHD. This study investigates mental health trajectories from Spring 2020-2023 among autistic youth and youth with ADHD and explores social skills and RRBs as predictors. METHODS:

Participants included 272 youth (autism = 143; ADHD = 129) aged 8-18. Social skills and RRBs were assessed in Spring 2020. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were assessed at six timepoints. RESULTS: Growth mixture modelling suggests different mental health symptom trajectories, with some youth worsening and others improving or remaining stable. Greater RRBs predicted greater parent-reported anxiety symptoms ($p = 0.01$). There was an interaction between diagnosis and social skills on both youth- and parent-reported depressive symptoms: for autistic youth, poorer social skills predicted greater symptoms (both $p < 0.02$). CONCLUSION: RRBs may be a shared predictor of anxiety. For autistic youth, poor social skills may predict depressive symptoms. IMPACT: Results can be used to identify youth most in need of support following the pandemic.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 99592 - Printed Poster

Investigating the Influence of Bilingual Language Experience on Cognition and Brain Function

Main Presenting Author: Lee, Jasmine G

Additional Author: Kousae, Shanna

Abstract: Evidence suggests that cognitively stimulating tasks (e.g., speaking multiple languages) may influence the brain and cognitive function. Results vary, due in part to group comparisons of bilinguals and monolinguals, overlooking individual differences within bilinguals (e.g., proficiency, frequency of language use). The current study aims to identify specific aspects of bilingualism (e.g., proficiency) that may underlie the influence of bilingualism on cognition and the brain. Data collection is ongoing; the current n=20 young adult English-French bilinguals. Executive functioning and language experience served as predictors in regression-based analyses with measures of functional connectivity in established brain networks measured using resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging. Preliminary results support the hypothesized association between language experience and neurocognitive function; specifically, we found a positive association between second language use and strength of connectivity between brain regions known to support language and cognition (i.e., left inferior frontal, angular, and fusiform gyri, and left caudate nucleus). These findings increase our understanding of the neural mechanisms by which language experience may impact cognition and the brain and may lead to exciting avenues for improving cognitive outcomes through language-based interventions.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99692 - Printed Poster

Investigating The Relationship Between Analytic and Holistic Thinking Styles/In Category Learning using an Online Platform

Main Presenting Author: Sadek, Malak

Additional Author: Minda, Paul

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Classifying objects into groups or categories based on their similar features is a basic and important cognitive task. Research has shown that category learning may be guided by two computationally distinct but coexisting cognitive strategies. The holistic strategy, which

calls attention to the field or context as a whole, hence looking at the relationships between objects as well as object-field relationships. The analytic strategy, also known as the rule-based or formal strategy, involves separating the object from its context and attending to the focal object (Nisbett et al., 2001). METHODS: 514 undergraduate students were recruited from the Psychology Department's Research Participation Pool via SONA completed the study online. The experiment consisted of two components completed in a single testing session: a category learning task (SHJ classification task) and two surveys (a general demographics questionnaire and the Analysis-Holism scale). RESULTS: The results indicate that performance differed by SHJ task type. Higher AHS score (holistic thinking) correlated with family resemblance category set with no correlation found for disjunctive rule category set. CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that holistic thinking strategies, seen by high AHS, may be more beneficial when learning complex category sets.
ACTION/IMPACTS: This research contributes to our understanding of how humans categorize objects, a crucial aspect of cognition influencing everyday experiences

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101617 - Printed Poster

Is it pain, anger, disgust or sadness? Individual differences in expectations of pain facial expressions.

Main Presenting Author: Richer, Arianne

Additional Authors: Gingras, Francis ; Plouffe-Demers, Marie-Pier; Fiset, Daniel; Blais, Caroline

Abstract: Humans rely on facial expressions to assess others' affective states. However, pain facial expressions are poorly recognized and often confused with other negative affective states. Previous research has shown that individuals' expectations about the appearance of pain facial expressions are not optimal and do not perfectly reflect the facial features typically observed in individuals expressing pain. With this study, we verified if expectations about pain facial expressions are also suboptimal by overlapping with other affective states. We gathered two published datasets of images representing expectations of the appearance of pain facial expressions of 162 participants. We then asked an independent group of raters ($N=60$) to evaluate the intensity of basic emotions and pain in these stimuli. A mixed ANOVA on the ratings revealed a main effect of emotion [$F(1.73, 272.63)=147.81$, $p <$]

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100988 - Printed Poster

Is it really a smile? The impact of mood induction on emotion recognition in social anxiety

Main Presenting Author: Collin, Charles

Additional Authors: Dubé, Kassia ; Lacombe, Corina

Abstract: According to the Emotions as Social Information theory, individuals infer others' emotional states based on their own. This theory is critical in social anxiety (SA), where individuals with SA may incorrectly attribute their fear in social situations as confirmation of negative evaluation from peers, resulting in biased emotion expression recognition (EER). However, the evidence exploring the role of

state social anxiety on EER is lacking. Therefore, this study used a mood induction paradigm (MIP) to investigate the role of state anxiety on EER. 30 undergraduate students participated in this pilot study. Participants completed a pre-post EER task, separated by a mock discussion with a confederate. Participants were informed that their performance was being evaluated and video recorded. Preliminary intensity results suggest that SA individuals view happy facial expressions significantly less intensely post-MIP ($t(3)=2.542$, $p=0.025$) compared to angry facial expressions ($t(3)=0.870$, $p>.05$). To contrast, preliminary accuracy results suggest that SA individuals view happy ($t(5)=0.334$, $p>.05$), angry ($t(5)=-0.569$, $p>.05$), and neutral ($t(5)=-1.572$, $p>.05$) just as accurately post-MIP. These results suggest that individuals with SA may view happy expressions with ambivalence when in an anxious state, as characterized by the decreased intensity ratings.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101008 - Printed Poster

It's not you, it's me: Individual factors associated with attachment and relationship satisfaction

Main Presenting Author: Coon, Laura C. H.

Abstract: Satisfaction in romantic relationships is correlated with higher levels of happiness, lower risk for depression and decreased severity of depressive symptoms. Individual-level research points to attachment style as the most important predictor, but it is not entirely clear why this association is so strong. The current study sought to analyze additional individual-level factors that might help explain the relationship between attachment and relationship satisfaction. We proposed that guilt-proneness, shame-proneness, communal norm adherence, and exchange norm adherence might play a mediating role in the effect of attachment style on relationship satisfaction. We also evaluated potential differences in the strength of this relationship depending on age, marital status, and relationship length. Relationship satisfaction, attachment style, guilt- and shame-proneness, and orientation to communal and exchange norms were assessed in 397 adults in romantic relationships. Communal norm adherence mediated the relationship between anxious attachment and relationship satisfaction. Additionally, the impact of anxious attachment on relationship satisfaction was significantly stronger for older individuals, but not for longer relationships. These findings inform theory and research that could act as the groundwork for communal behaviour-based therapy for anxiously attached individuals.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100588 - Printed Poster

Measuring Mental Effort in the Moment: Evaluation and Validation of the State Brainpower Questionnaire

Main Presenting Author: Wagner, Danika

Additional Author: Eastwood, John

Abstract: THE EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL EFFORT IS UBIQUITOUS AND MAY QUALITATIVELY DIFFER BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND TASK DEMANDS. DIFFERENT THEORISTS HAVE HIGHLIGHTED DISTINCT ASPECTS OF THE EXPERIENCE WHEN DESCRIBING THE ROLE

MENTAL EFFORT PLAYS IN REGULATING COGNITION. SOME HIGHLIGHT CONTROLLED, VOLITIONALLY-EXERTED PROCESSES, OTHERS EMPHASIZE EFFORT EXTRACTED BY THE TASK, AND OTHERS STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE TWO. OTHERS FOCUS ON THE AFFECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL EFFORT. ALTHOUGH SOME EXISTING MEASURES CAPTURE ONE OR TWO OF THESE ASPECTS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL EFFORT, NO MEASURE CAPTURES THE PERCEPTION OF TASK-ELICITED, VOLITIONALLY-EXERTED EFFORT NOR THE AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES THAT ARISE DURING A MENTALLY DEMANDING TASK. THE PRESENT STUDY DEVELOPED AND EVALUATED AN IN-THE-MOMENT SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL EFFORT. RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCE DURING A MENTALLY DEMANDING TASK DIFFERS DEPENDING ON TASK CHARACTERISTICS BY MANIPULATING EVENT RATES IN A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE TASK. MOREOVER, THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT TASK-ELICITED AND VOLITIONALLY-EXERTED EFFORT EMERGED AS DISTINCT FACTORS PARTICIPANTS COULD RELIABLY DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN AND THAT THE PERCEPTIONS OF THESE TWO FACTORS VARY DEPENDING ON TASK DEMANDS. RESULTS FROM THE PRESENT STUDY CAN INFORM FUTURE STUDIES ON THE EXPERIENCE OF MENTAL EFFORT.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99237 - Printed Poster

Mortal Fear and Regret: How Death Anxiety Affects Emotional Responses to Regret

Main Presenting Author: Gagnon, Alyssa Emma

Additional Author: Barlow, Meaghan

Abstract: Fear, in particular the fear one may have due to their inevitable death, can affect the way we feel about regretful experiences. Interestingly, research has shown that in the face of death, individuals report less regret (Rudert et al., 2015). But how death anxiety affects regret response has seldom been examined. The current study explores how death anxiety is associated with individuals' emotional responses to recalling regretful experiences. To do this, we examined 95 participants subjective emotional responses to a life regret induction following a measure of their self-reported death anxiety. Based off this preliminary data (final N = 150), results showed that levels of death anxiety were associated with changes in anxiety and loneliness after the regret induction. Specifically, those with higher death anxiety showed greater increases in anxiety ($B = .272, p = .001$) and loneliness ($B = .185, p = .008$) after the regret induction compared to those lower in death anxiety. Death anxiety was not associated with changes in other negative emotions, or any positive emotions. These findings suggest that individuals may respond with more negative emotions to regretful past experiences when they fear mortality, contrary to previous research findings. This not only adds to our current understanding of emotional responses to regret, but additionally of regret in face of death anxiety.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100816 - Printed Poster

Perceptual Integration of Simultaneous Facial Parts Does Not Predict Individual Differences in Face Recognition

Main Presenting Author: Côté, Laurianne

Additional Authors: Audette, Pierre-Louis ; Blais, Caroline; Duncan, Justin; Fiset, Daniel

Abstract: Classical theories suggest that face perception ability (FPA) is based on a holistic processing, i.e. the simultaneous integration of face parts. Recently, Gold and coll. (2012) developed a method for measuring the role of feature integration and single part processing in face identification. They showed that face perception is no better than what is predicted by isolated parts efficiency. Interestingly, inverting a face in the image plane substantially decreases the ability to process facial features simultaneously. The purpose of this study was to test whether FPA are better explained by integrative processing, or by isolated feature processing efficiency (IFPE). We measured FPA and object processing abilities (OPA) of 64 participants with four tasks. We established IFPE and integration index (Φ) by assessing the contrast level necessary to reach 75% accuracy for each feature (left eye, right eye, nose, mouth) presented alone and simultaneously. A hierarchical multiple linear regression analysis was conducted. IFPE yielded a significant model, $F(1, 62) = 36.01, p < 0.001, R^2 = 0.36$, showing that a lower contrast threshold predicted higher FPA ($\beta = -0.61$). The addition of OPA resulted in a significant improvement of the model ($\Delta R^2 = 0.05; \beta = 0.28$), while Φ did not, $\Delta R^2 = -0.003$. Results suggest that FPA are primarily explained by feature processing efficiency.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99505 - Printed Poster

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN A VIRTUAL CONTEXT OF WEIGHT-RELATED STIGMA AFFECTS EMOTION RECOGNITION PERFORMANCE IN INACTIVE WOMEN

Main Presenting Author: Guérette, Joël

Additional Authors: Baillot, Aurélie ; Bouchard, Stéphane; Bernard, Paquito; Fiset, Daniel

Abstract: Women face many barriers, including weight-related stigma, when they try to adopt a physically active lifestyle. Stigmatizing elements could not only undermine motivation to exercise, but also influence the way facial expressions are perceived by these women. To test this hypothesis, we created a virtual gym with and without weight-related stigmatizing components, in which we asked physically inactive women to engage in physical activity. The project is crossover experimental design. Participants ($n=27$) were exposed to both virtual environments, in which they performed 30 minutes of submaximal aerobic exercise on an ergocycle. After each exercise session, participants completed a computer-generated facial expression megamix (Young and al., 1997) comprising four expressions (fear, happiness, anger, disgust). Analyses were performed using ANOVA. Results indicate a significant interaction between condition (stigmatizing; non-stigmatizing) and emotion on recognition performance ($F(3,75)=4.68; p=0.005; \eta^2_{2G}=0.03$). Bonferroni post-hoc analyses suggest a significant decrease in the ability to recognize disgust in the stigmatizing condition ($F(1,25)=13.6; \eta^2_{2G}=0.128$). Decreased ability to detect disgust after exposure to a weight-stigmatizing environment may act as a coping mechanism to protect self-esteem in physically inactive women.

Section: Sport and Exercise Psychology

Session ID: 101471 - Printed Poster

Recall of episodic memory sequences is preserved following chemotherapy treatment in women with breast cancer

Main Presenting Author: Oksit, Defne

Additional Authors: Bradley-Garcia, Meenakshie ; Sekeres, Melanie; Tanguay, Annick; Cateaux, Chloé; Neveu Karimpour, Hamed

Abstract: Recalling episodic memory sequences, a hippocampus-dependent cognitive process, allows the chronological recollection of specific past events. However, chemotherapy, a common breast cancer (BC) treatment, is neurotoxic to the hippocampus, which may underlie findings of long-term memory impairments in cancer survivors. This study examines the impact of chemotherapy on recall of episodic memory sequences in women treated for BC. The recall sequence of central details from episodic memories was analyzed using a visual episodic memory task. Women aged 30 to 65, including 15 BC survivors at least 6 months post-chemotherapy and 16 without a BC history were recruited. They visually encoded 40 film clips of everyday events, mentally retrieving half of the clips immediately, and the other half 7 days later. The results suggest no significant group effect on sequential episodic memory recall during both sessions ($p = .121$). Yet, a significant time-dependent decrease was observed in the sequential recall of central details in all participants after 7 days ($p = .001$)

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100861 - Printed Poster

Same and Other-Race Face Processing: What About the Eyes?

Main Presenting Author: Proulx, Anthony

Additional Authors: Charbonneau, Isabelle ; Ledrou-Paquet, Vicki; Duncan, Justin; Blais, Caroline; Fiset, Daniel

Abstract: Most studies in face recognition have focused on how individuals identify faces within their own ethnic group, highlighting the crucial role of the eye region in face identification (Butler et al., 2010; Royer et al., 2018). Nevertheless, the general population encounters difficulties in recognizing individuals from a different ethnicity, a phenomenon known as the _other-race effect_ (ORE; Meissner and Brigham, 2001). Despite decades of investigation, the perceptual mechanisms associated with ORE remain inadequately understood. In this study, 21 white participants initially learned to identify 8 black and 8 white faces. Subsequently, they were tasked to recognize these same faces presented through small Gaussian apertures (_Bubbles_ ; Gosselin and Schyns, 2002). We also measured the extent of the ORE using an old/new task. Collectively, participants exhibited an ORE, evidenced by a higher d' with own-race faces ($\mu d=0.26$, $\sigma d=0.27$, $t(20)=4.32$, $p=0.001$)

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100707 - Printed Poster

Severity of Mental Health Problems and Mental Health Service Use in Offspring of Parents with Affective Disorders

Main Presenting Author: Harboun, Alexandra

Additional Authors: Resendes, Tiffany ; Ellenbogen, Mark

Abstract: *BACKGROUND:* Offspring of parents with affective disorders (OAD) are exposed to various environmental risk factors, contributing to significant cumulative risk for mental health problems, and may be especially sensitive to stress in their early environment. This study aims to investigate whether OAD will experience more severe mental health problems as a result of environmental risk, and subsequently use more severe mental health services than the offspring of parents without affective disorders (controls). *METHODS:* OAD were identified based on the presence of lifetime affective disorders in parents. Cumulative risk was tabulated using various known environmental risk factors. Mental health was determined by using self-reported internalizing and externalizing problems. *RESULTS:* A moderated mediation analysis indicated that the relationship between early cumulative risk and severity of mental health service use as adults was mediated by mental health symptoms, while risk status strengthened these relationships. *CONCLUSIONS:* OAD may be particularly sensitive to early environmental risk, and be more likely to use more severe mental health interventions to treat their mental health symptoms as compared to controls. *IMPACT:* Protective measures should be implemented to lessen the potential cumulative risk for OAD, and offset the financial burden tied to this at-risk population.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100671 - Printed Poster

Socioeconomic Risk and Neural Mechanisms of Selective Attention as Mediated by Sympathetic Nervous System Activity in Young Children: A Replication Study

Main Presenting Author: Zaenali, Serena

Additional Author: Giuliano, Ryan

Abstract: Early adversity may alter auditory selective attention, as seen in reduced distractor suppression. The sympathetic nervous system (SNS) may be pivotal in this process, given previously observed SNS alterations in children experiencing adversity. This study aimed to replicate the work of Giuliano et al. (2018), exploring early adversity's impact on neural mechanisms of distractor suppression, as mediated by SNS, in one hundred and two children (3-5 years). Lab assessments measured event-related potentials (ERPs), electrocardiogram, and impedance cardiogram data during a dichotic listening task. Early adversity was assessed by a socioeconomic risk index. Analyses examined relationships between ERP measures of selective attention, pre-ejection period as an index of SNS activity, and socioeconomic risk. Results did not replicate original findings, as socioeconomic risk showed no relation to ERPs or SNS, nor did SNS activity interact with either measure. However, a trend was discovered that aligned with previous findings, suggesting that heightened SNS activity corresponds to larger attention effects on ERPs. Replication results indicate limited generalization beyond the original sample, which was entirely at-risk, and provide implications for multimethod studies of biomarkers in young children, emphasizing the consideration of sample characteristics and generalization limitations.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101245 - Printed Poster

The effect of acute stress on recognizing facial expressions of emotion: An eye tracking study

Main Presenting Author: Marshall, Max J.

Additional Authors: Fiocco, Alexandra J. ; Vyas, Shruti; Pun, Carson

Abstract: RECOGNIZING BASIC EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS IS CRUCIAL IN FACILITATING NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION. HOWEVER, EXTANT LITERATURE HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS ABILITY MAY BE INFLUENCED BY EXPOSURE TO STRESS. THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE IMPACT OF ACUTE PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS ON THE ABILITY TO ACCURATELY RECOGNIZE SIX BASIC EMOTIONAL FACIAL EXPRESSIONS TO DETERMINE WHETHER EXPOSURE TO AN ACUTE STRESSOR WOULD INCREASE RECOGNITION ACCURACY FOR THREAT-RELATED EXPRESSIONS AND WOULD INFLUENCE GAZE PATTERNS FOR THREAT-RELATED EMOTIONS. 58 YOUNGER ADULTS WERE RANDOMIZED TO A STRESS-INDUCTION OR A CONTROL GROUP. PARTICIPANTS WERE CALIBRATED TO A REMOTE EYE TRACKING SYSTEM AND INSTRUCTED TO COMPLETE A COMPUTERIZED EMOTION RECOGNITION TASK. ANALYSES INDICATED SIGNIFICANT GROUP DIFFERENCES IN EMOTION RECOGNITION ACCURACY FOR FEARFUL [$F(1, 53) = 8.70, P < .01, \eta^2 = .14$], ANGRY [$F(1, 53) = 4.35, P = 0.04, \eta^2 = .08$], AND SURPRISED [$F(1, 53) = 8.56, P < 0.01, \eta^2 = .14$] FACIAL EXPRESSIONS ONLY. SPECIFICALLY, THE STRESS GROUP DISPLAYED GREATER RECOGNITION ACCURACY OF THESE FACES. EYE-TRACKING ANALYSES REVEALED NO GAZE DIFFERENCES FOR PROMINENT FACIAL FEATURES (I.E., EYES AND MOUTH); HOWEVER, A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS OBSERVED BETWEEN GROUPS FOR NASION GAZE. THIS STUDY PROVIDES MORE NUANCED INSIGHT INTO THE EFFECTS OF STRESS EXPOSURE ON RECOGNITION AND VISUAL PROCESSING OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTION.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 101670 - Printed Poster

The Footprint of Fetishism: A Novel fMRI Task of Sexual Processing

Main Presenting Author: McRae, Sofia

Additional Authors: Leeming, Allison ; Fang, Lydia; Lalumière, Martin; Seto, Michael; Smith, Andra

Abstract: Among paraphilic sexual interests, foot fetishism is estimated to account for 47% of body-related fetishes (Scorolli et al., 2007) and is endorsed by approximately 16% of men in the general population (Holvoet et al., 2017). Despite its prevalence, no studies to date have researched the neural mechanisms involved. This study recruited 30 heterosexual males, 15 of whom had a foot fetish and 15 with no reported paraphilic sexual interests. Functional neuroimaging was conducted while men were in an MRI scanner and viewing images of women/men in bathing suits and women's feet/elbows. Data were analyzed for potential activation differences between groups while viewing their preferred sexual stimuli. Whole-brain analysis showed that fetishists, compared to controls, had greater activation in areas associated with visual (middle occipital gyrus) and somatosensory (superior parietal lobule)

processing. In a region of interest analysis, foot fetishists showed greater activation in areas of the brain previously identified as being involved in sexual processing (fusiform gyrus, insula). Results suggest that men with foot fetishism showed greater sexual activation even when compared with men viewing conventionally sexually arousing material (women in bathing suits). This study contributes to the understanding of foot fetishism by way of functional brain activity during sexual processing.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101102 - Printed Poster

The Impact of Acute Stress on Frontal EEG Alpha Power Asymmetry

Main Presenting Author: Cluett, Rachel G

Additional Authors: Giuliano, Ryan J; Soleyman Nejad , Mohammad

Abstract: Very few experimental studies have examined the relationship between frontal asymmetry in EEG alpha power and stress, and those that have yield mixed findings. This study set out to investigate if acute stress impacts frontal alpha asymmetry. Ten undergraduate students had EEG measured at baseline and during the preparation, speech, and math phases of the Trier Social Stress Test. We hypothesized that acute stress would cause an increase in alpha power asymmetry in the right frontal region compared to the left. While there were no significant effects or interactions observed during the stressor, we observed a significant rightward lateralization of alpha power in the stressor group during the speech preparation phase. This suggests that it was the anticipation of stress that caused a relative increase in alpha power in the frontal right hemisphere. In summary, consistent frontal EEG alpha power asymmetry findings may serve as a potential biomarker for constructive coping mechanisms in response to stress. Identifying individuals with adaptive neural responses to stress may inform personalized interventions to enhance stress resilience and promote mental well-being. Future directions for this research including examining how alpha asymmetries in anticipation of stress may contribute to cardiac and neuroendocrine reactivity during the stressor.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100182 - Printed Poster

The legacy of childhood scares

Main Presenting Author: Dickenson, Lisa Sabrina

Abstract: The allure of scary media content has fascinated the public for many years and has sparked the creation of audiovisual experiences aimed at eliciting terror and providing cheap thrills. The present study aims to unravel the connection between youthful engagement in scary audiovisual media and fear responses in adulthood. The participants of the present study ($n = 46$) completed a self-report questionnaire measuring scary-media consumption during childhood ($M=15.36$, $SD=3.04$) and fear responses in adulthood ($M=46.04$, $SD=16.79$) ($r = 0.59$, $p < 0.001$). Results revealed a significant positive correlation, testifying that increased childhood engagement with fear-inducing media, estimates heightened fear responses in adulthood. The findings lend knowledge to the evolving discourse of the impact of childhood media exposure and its ability to echo into adulthood. The study at hand prompts reflection on the complex interplay between childhood scares and adult emotions. Moreover, the results spur future research examining scary entertainment media and aim to impact media guidelines, entertainment industry standards, and parental practices that emphasize effective monitoring and meditation.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101655 - Printed Poster

THE MODERATING ROLE OF EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEAR OF COMPASSION AND GAD SYMPTOMS

Main Presenting Author: Swan, Sarah A

Additional Authors: Schaffer, Joelle ; Zheng, Sally; Molnar, G Megan; Cupid, Justice; Koerner, Naomi

Abstract: THIS STUDY EXAMINED EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY AS A MODERATOR IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FEAR OF COMPASSION AND GENERALIZED ANXIETY (GAD; GILBERT, 2011). $N = 202$ ADULTS WERE RECRUITED FROM THE COMMUNITY USING PROLIFIC AND COMPLETED ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRES. IN THE FIRST MODEL, HEIGHTENED FEAR OF RECEIVING COMPASSION FROM OTHERS ($\beta = .48$, $P < .001$), AND LOWER EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY ($\beta = -.22$, $P < .001$), DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANT MAIN EFFECTS UPON GAD SYMPTOMS. ADDITIONALLY, THEIR INTERACTION UNIQUELY CONTRIBUTED VARIANCE TO GAD SYMPTOMS ($\beta = -.12$, $P < .05$), INDICATING THAT EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEAR OF RECEIVING COMPASSION AND GAD SYMPTOMS. FEAR OF SELF-COMPASSION ($\beta = .38$, $P < .001$) AND EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY ($\beta = -.33$, $P < .001$) EACH UNIQUELY CONTRIBUTED TO GAD SYMPTOMS WHEN PLACED IN THE SAME MODEL, BUT THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT OF THEIR INTERACTION UPON GAD SYMPTOMS. RECEIVING COMPASSION IS TYPICALLY EXPERIENCED AS PLEASANT (GILBERT ET AL., 2010). OUR FINDINGS INDICATE THAT INDIVIDUALS PRONE TO CHRONIC ANXIETY FEAR RECEIVING COMPASSION FROM OTHERS AND THAT THIS MAY BE AMPLIFIED BY LOWER EARLY LIFE EXPERIENCES OF WARMTH AND SAFETY. THESE EARLY EXPERIENCES MAY PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO WHY PERSONS WITH GAD FEAR AND AVOID PLEASANT AFFECTS. IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY AND TREATMENT WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 101217 - Printed Poster

The N400 effect in school-aged children with and without a reading disability: evidence for a relationship with Set-for-Variability (SfV) and reading ability.

Main Presenting Author: Bertone, Armando

Additional Authors: Basma, Badriah ; Savage, Robert ; Luk, Gigi

Abstract: BACKGROUND. The N400 ERP construed as an index of lexical-semantic processing, can be used to assess the neural underpinnings of reading disability (RD). We assessed (i) whether a N400 differs between children with and without RD, and (ii) if N400 potentials are correlated with a) Set-for-Variability (SfV) - children's ability to generate alternative pronunciation when reading unknown words, and b) wider reading abilities. METHODS. Twenty neurotypical (NT) children and 31 Chronological Age-matched 9-year-old children with RD completed a sentence-judgement task (congruent and incongruent conditions) while EEG was collected; SfV and a battery of standardized

literacy tests. RESULTS. A relatively larger N400 negative peak amplitude was found for incongruent sentences for the NT group. SfV was negatively correlated with the N400 latency in the RD group only, while word reading measures were negatively associated with onset latency in both RD and NT groups. CONCLUSION. Children with RD demonstrated aberrant N400 profiles alongside delays in SfV, with the N400 profiles associated with SfV ability. Results support the N400 as a physiological index of word reading abilities in young learners with RD. ACTION. Results will serve as the basis for reading intervention studies using electrophysiological (N400) and behavioural (SfV) outcome measures.

Section: Educational and School Psychology

Session ID: 101313 - Printed Poster

THE RELEVANCE OF FIGHT-FLIGHT-FREEZE RESPONSES AND MUSCLE TENSION TO GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER

Main Presenting Author: Molnar, Megan Gail

Additional Authors: Schaffer, Joelle ; Zheng, Sally; Swan, Sarah; Cupid, Justice ; Koerner , Naomi

Abstract: CHRONIC MUSCLE TENSION, A PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO ANTICIPATED THREAT, IS A DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC OF EXCESSIVE WORRY AND ITS CLINICAL VARIANT, GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER (GAD; APA, 2022). HOWEVER, MUCH MORE REMAINS TO BE DISCOVERED ABOUT OTHER DEFENSIVE RESPONSES IN GAD. WE EXAMINED WHETHER FIGHT, FLIGHT AND FREEZE RESPONSES (FIGHT, FLIGHT, FREEZE QUESTIONNAIRE; MAACK ET AL., 2015) EXPLAIN UNIQUE VARIANCE IN EXCESSIVE WORRYING (PENN STATE WORRY QUESTIONNAIRE; MEYER ET AL., 1990), APART FROM MUSCLE TENSION (GAD-Q-IV; NEWMAN ET AL., 2002). $N = 202$ COMMUNITY ADULTS (AGES 18-65) COMPLETED ONLINE MEASURES. FLIGHT AND FREEZE (BUT NOT FIGHT) RESPONSES AND MUSCLE TENSION WERE SIGNIFICANTLY, POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH WORRY ($R = .48 - .51$, $P < .001$). A MULTIPLE REGRESSION SHOWED THAT FLIGHT RESPONSES ($\beta = .35$, $P < .001$), MUSCLE TENSION ($\beta = .28$, $P < .001$), AND FREEZE RESPONSES ($\beta = .25$, $P < .001$) EACH CONTRIBUTED NON-OVERLAPPING VARIANCE TO CHRONIC WORRY, WHEREAS FIGHT RESPONSES DID NOT. THERE IS A NEED TO ASSESS AND STUDY FLIGHT AND FREEZE SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHRONIC WORRY AND ANXIETY. FREEZE RESPONSES (E.G., DETACHMENT, DISCONNECTION) ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AS THESE MAY REFLECT SPECIFIC FORMS OF PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL DYSFUNCTION THAT MAY EXPLAIN WHY SOME PERSONS WITH GAD HAVE DIFFICULTY ACHIEVING A FELT SENSE OF SAFETY, EVEN IN SAFE CONDITIONS (PORGES, 2007).

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100577 - Printed Poster

The Spectrum of Love: A Comprehensive Investigation into AN, ASD, and Romantic Attitudes

Main Presenting Author: Nicoladis, Zoe

Additional Author: Nicoladis, Elena

Abstract: CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA (AN) IS BASED ON SEVERE CALORIC RESTRICTION, DISTORTED BODY IMAGE, AND AN INTENSE FEAR OF GAINING WEIGHT. HOWEVER, INCREASING ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO CHARACTERISTICS THAT BOTH PRE-DATE AND FOLLOW WEIGHT RESTORATION. INDEED, RECOVERED ANOREXICS GENERALLY HAVE SMALLER SOCIAL NETWORKS AND INCREASED SOCIAL ANXIETY. PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED COMPELLING SIMILARITIES BETWEEN AN AND AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD). THE PRESENT STUDY REPLICATES AND EXTENDS PAST RESEARCH ON THE ROMANTIC ATTITUDES OF PEOPLE WITH ASD. PARTICIPANTS ARE 400 FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO FILL OUT THE AUTISM QUOTIENT (AQ-25), THE EATING DISORDER INVENTORY (EDI) AND THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SCALE (SBS-III). RECOVERED ANOREXICS WERE SPECIFICALLY RECRUITED, ALTHOUGH MOST PARTICIPANTS HAD NO CLINICAL HISTORY OF DISORDERED EATING. WE PREDICT THAT THE RESULTS WILL SHOW THAT RECOVERED ANOREXICS SHOW HIGH AUTISTIC TRAITS AND SIMILAR SEXUAL ATTITUDES AS AUTISTICS. BY UNDERSTANDING THE INTERSECTION WITH ASD AND THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS, THE STUDY AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE AND PERSONALIZED INTERVENTIONS. ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIFELONG NATURE OF AN IS CRUCIAL FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN DESIGNING EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS THE ONGOING CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED WITH EATING DISORDERS.

Section: General Psychology

Session ID: 99583 - Printed Poster

Unveiling the dynamics in pupil response and gaze signals

Main Presenting Author: Yan, Luwei

Additional Authors: Ristic, Jelena ; Colombatto, Clara

Abstract: Humans are sensitive to the eyes of others. We spontaneously follow where others are looking and more readily perceive people with dilated pupils. Here we investigated if observers' pupil size tracked with the pupil size in gazers, and if their pupil size influenced eye gaze following. To do so, we presented observers with faces looking left or right and displaying dilated or constricted pupils. Observers responded to targets occurring at gazed-at or non-gazed-at locations. Critically, we also recorded observers' pupil size using a high-speed eye tracker. The data revealed that observers' pupils constricted when gazers' pupils were constricted, and that they dilated when gazers' pupils dilated. And although we found an overall gaze following effect, with gazed-at targets responded to faster than non-gazed-at targets, this effect did not vary with the changes in pupil size. Analyses examining pupil size changes on a trial level are ongoing. These results suggest that humans are sensitive to both pupil size and directional information from gaze but that those two cues may convey different types of information.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101355 - Printed Poster

Using Wordle to Assess the effects of Goal Gradients and Near-misses.

Main Presenting Author: Gunpat, Brittany S

Additional Author: Dixon, Michael J

Abstract: Goal gradient effects involve increased arousal, motivation and positive affect when people near their goals. Near-miss effects in slot machines are also highly motivating, but their high arousal appears to be due to frustration. We used the popular game Wordle, to explore these effects among 128 frequent players. In Wordle players attempt to guess a 5-letter word and receive coloured feedback. We compared guesses where feedback indicated they were approaching the goal (more green letters than previous guesses) to thwarted guesses (where feedback revealed they were no closer to the goal). We also explored near-misses (guesses which revealed they were one-letter away from the goal). Subjective ratings of arousal, frustration, motivation and positive affect, and objective arousal using skin conductance were compared using repeat-measured ANOVAs. Approach outcomes led to higher arousal, positive affect, and motivation than thwarted outcomes which elevated frustration. For near-misses, when players' guesses first revealed they were one-letter from the goal, increases in positive affect were noted – a finding contrary to slots near-misses. Frustration only emerged when players' next guess revealed they were still 1-letter away (a thwarted near-miss). We conclude that affective reactions to near-misses depend on whether one is closer to the goal, or thwarted in goal pursuit.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101094 - Printed Poster

Who was I, who am I, and who will I be? Self-knowledge in breast cancer survivors

Main Presenting Author: Bradley-Garcia, Meenakshi

Additional Authors: Tanguay, Annick ; Archibald, Jane; Sekeres, Melanie; Sheldon, Signy; Summers, Kailin

Abstract: Breast cancer survivors' (BCS) sense of self is often drastically changed after receiving a diagnosis and following cancer treatments which can lead to a shift in their self-reconstruction. However, identity updating may be compromised due to deficits in declarative memory following chemotherapy; this would predict a less rich and nuanced representation of the self across time. We recruited women aged 30 to 65 with a history of breast cancer that completed chemotherapy > 6 months ago and healthy controls. Participants completed an adapted version of the I Am task which required them to state personality traits, physical characteristics, and/or values, to portray who they were 5-10 years ago and 1 year ago, who they've been in the last 7 days, and who they will be in 7 days and 1 year. The Universal Sentence Encoder was used to compare the semantics between the present-, past-, and future-self statements from recent and remote time periods across. Results indicate reduced similarity between the present and recent past self for BCS, particularly those with a diagnosis made in a remote time-period. The results are consistent with identity reconstruction occurring over a protracted period, with differences in self-representation being specific to the "injured" self. Understanding perception of self through time may help to facilitate identity reconstruction following chemotherapy.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100820 - Printed Poster

Working Memory, Oral Language, and Decoding Skills as Predictors of Reading Comprehension in Children with Reading Difficulties

Main Presenting Author: Perrier, Mikäyla

Additional Authors: LeFevre, Jo-Anne ; Sorenson Duncan, Tamara; Douglas, Heather; Bourque, Taeko; Dixit, Shradha

Abstract: Up to 20% of children may face challenges in developing strong reading abilities. It is essential that we determine the skills that underlie reading development. According to the Simple View of Reading, reading comprehension requires two main skills: word decoding and oral language. In this research, we build on this framework and also consider the role of working memory in the reading comprehension of students with reading difficulties. Students with reading difficulties in grades 2 through 8 ($N = 58$; 33 boys) were recruited from schools and tutoring programs to participate in a digital reading intervention. In this paper, we analyze the data collected at the pretest session, before the intervention. Students completed measures of working memory, oral language, decoding (words and nonwords), and reading comprehension. Hierarchical regression analyses were used to test the relations among the working memory, language, word reading, and reading comprehension skills. We found that working memory skills predicted decoding skills, which in turn predicted reading comprehension, suggesting that working memory needs to be considered, alongside the skills proposed by the Simple View of Reading. These results are evaluated in relation to patterns of relations among these skills for typically developing readers.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101557 - Printed Poster

You will not change your mind you say, try it try it and you may! Language and flexible perspective taking in children with epilepsy

Main Presenting Author: Hunt, Michelle

Additional Authors: Bailey, Katharine ; Im-Bolter, Nancie

Abstract: Children with epilepsy are at heightened risk for difficulties in language, theory of mind (ToM), and self-other differentiation during social problem solving. Research indicates shifting, an executive function, is associated with advanced ToM, and that flexible perspective taking is important for social problem solving. We investigated language, ToM, and flexible perspective taking, measured with the Interpersonal Negotiation Strategies Interview, in children with ($n = 7$) and without ($n = 15$) epilepsy. Both groups were similar for age, IQ, and socioeconomic status. Children with epilepsy exhibited worse syntactic and semantic language and self-other differentiation during social problem solving than children without epilepsy. They produced fewer mental state terms to describe emotions during social problem solving and showed less flexibility in perspective taking compared to children without epilepsy. Findings provide further evidence that children with epilepsy are at risk for language problems, but they also have difficulty understanding mental states and being flexible in their perspective taking. This study enhances understanding of the cognitive mechanisms underlying social challenges that children with epilepsy face in peer interactions. Future research on flexible perspective taking and social problem solving in children with epilepsy is recommended.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science
Session ID: 100043 - Printed Poster

Virtual Poster

Bullying and Body Image: Body image disturbance in emerging adults with a history of bullying victimization

Main Presenting Author: Antonacci, Rebecca

Additional Author: Boroughs, Michael S

Abstract: *Beliefs about body image that are shaped in childhood and adolescence often continue into emerging adulthood. Appearance related teasing is a form of bullying where individuals are victimized based on their appearance. Those who experienced childhood or adolescent bullying and appearance related teasing are at a higher risk of expressing extreme body image disturbance up to and including clinical disorders such as Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD). With the introduction of the Muscle Dysmorphia (MD) in the DSM-5, there is a need to understand how the connection between bullying and body image maps on to this new specifier especially in emerging adults. A cross-sectional study using emerging adult participants was conducted to better understand the relationship between bullying, body image and BDD and to also contribute to new research to examine how bullying influences MD symptoms. Multiple regression analyses showed that participants who experienced both underweight and overweight appearance related teasing had increased body image disturbance and the presence of BDD and MD symptoms. Additionally, both emerging adult men and women were more likely to exhibit MD symptoms after being teased for being underweight. These results contribute to the growing body of literature on bullying and body image and contribute to new research on MD. The results may inform clinical interventions for those with body image disturbance and a history of being bullied as well shape school-level prevention efforts to reduce bullying and teasing.*

Section: Clinical Psychology
Session ID: 98868 - Virtual Poster

Depressive Symptoms in Young Adulthood Predict Attentional Bias to Threat a Decade Later in Adulthood Over and Beyond Anxiety Symptoms

Main Presenting Author: Jamalifar, Reihaneh

Additional Authors: Brook, Christina ; Schmidt, Louis

Abstract: *It is widely accepted that individuals with high anxiety levels tend to exhibit attentional bias to threat (ABT). However, longitudinal investigations of ABT and psychopathology are scarce. Using a concurrent and longitudinal design ($N = 82$), we investigated the relations between ABT and symptoms of anxiety and depression, concurrently in adulthood (the 30s) and longitudinally between young adulthood (the 20s) and adulthood (the 30s). We found positive concurrent correlations between symptoms of anxiety and depression in the 30s and ABT in the 30s. We also found positive longitudinal correlations between symptoms of anxiety and depression in the 20s and ABT a decade later in the 30s. Further, partial correlation analyses revealed that depression in the 20s uniquely predicted ABT a decade later when controlling for anxiety in the 20s. Theoretically, the current*

findings extend the existing understanding of ABT by highlighting a prospective association between depression and ABT over and beyond anxiety. Findings suggest that individuals with a history of depression may have an elevated vulnerability to exhibiting later ABT, which may be an attentional mechanism increasing their vulnerability to later anxiety symptomology. Interventions targeting ABT may have preventative and therapeutic potential for mitigating the likelihood of the development and persistence of psychopathology.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100894 - Virtual Poster

Episodic Simulation and Emotion Clarity Help Facilitate Responsive Support Provision

Main Presenting Author: Mant, Fiona C

Additional Authors: Gregory, Amy J. P.; Bartz, Jennifer A

Abstract: Episodic simulation, or using memory processes to mentally experience novel events, is known to facilitate empathy and helping. The current work examines whether episodic simulation similarly affects the provision of quality social support, in the form of perceived responsiveness (expressing care, understanding, and validation). We also explore how one's emotion knowledge, or emotion clarity, moderates these effects, as clarity is positively linked to responsiveness.

Participants (n=222) completed an online study in which they read four vignettes of another's distressing circumstances, and half were randomized to simulate the scenario for 2 min (vs. control task). All then wrote a short support message to the protagonist, which was coded for responsiveness (double-coding to be completed 12/2023). Preliminary results (undergraduate thesis) using multi-level modelling suggest that those who simulated (vs. control) provided more responsive support ($B=.30$, $p=.015$). There was also an effect of emotion clarity ($B=.20$, $p=.046$); the condition x clarity interaction was not significant, but simple effects specified the clarity effect to the control condition ($B=.20$, $p=.047$). This work suggests a link between episodic simulation and higher quality support provision, and suggests that simulation may help compensate for discrepancies in emotion knowledge when providing high-quality support.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99835 - Virtual Poster

Examining the Reliability and Validity of MouseView.js as a Method to Measure Attentional Bias for Cannabis Use

Main Presenting Author: Milicevic, Jana

Additional Authors: Kim, Andrew ; Dawson, Samantha; Campione, Marie

Abstract: The present study analyzed the reliability and validity of Mouseview.js to examine cannabis-related attentional biases. To this end, 530 postsecondary students completed a Mouseview.js task that consisted of freely viewing 30 image pairs of neutral and cannabis stimuli, as well as a Qualtrics survey that consisted of cannabis related measures. In total 258 (48.7%) reported having used cannabis in their lifetime. Of the 193 (36.4%) past six month users, 126 (23.7%) were categorized as recreational and 67 (12.7%) as problematic cannabis users. The remaining 65 participants (12%)

were categorized as past-users. Two reliability coefficients (Cronbach's alpha and split-half) were used to examine the internal validity for cannabis-related images, neutral images, and attentional bias scores. The reliability estimates for cannabis images, neutral images, and attentional bias scores ranged from good to excellent for all participant groups. Next, we examined the attentional bias of cannabis images between the groups. The average dwell difference was 10260.93 ($SD = 3667.20$) for non-users, -8800.25 ($SD = 9574.20$) for past users, 19624.69 ($SD = 6084.28$) for recreational users, and 24981.65 ($SD = 7316.71$), which was statistically significant. The present findings provide preliminary support for using Mouseview.js as a reliable and valid method to measure cannabis-related attentional biases.

Section: Addiction Psychology

Session ID: 101507 - Virtual Poster

Neuro-Innovations: Exploring the Interconnected Threads of Trauma, Therapeutic Advances, and Artificial Intelligence in the Landscape of Canadian Mental Wellness

Main Presenting Author: El Machkour, Kenza

Abstract: ABSTRACT This virtual poster presentation immerses itself in the intricate neural landscapes affected by trauma, both intergenerational and intragenerational, and meticulously examines their profound impact on the mental health of the Canadian population from a clinical neuropsychological perspective. Our study critically evaluates the integration of cutting-edge therapeutic techniques within the healthcare industry, emphasizing the intersectionality of clinical neuropsychological strategies to address the evolving neural dynamics of mental health. Employing a diverse array of research methodologies, including qualitative interviews, quantitative surveys, and case studies, our investigation seeks to unravel the intricate interplay between trauma and the neural underpinnings of mental health outcomes. Our overarching goal is to illuminate the effectiveness of neuropsychologically informed therapeutic approaches within the Canadian healthcare system, evaluating their potential to mitigate the enduring effects of intergenerational trauma while addressing contemporary intragenerational challenges. A pivotal aspect of our inquiry centers on the promising role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in advancing neuropsychological interventions. Delving into how neurotechnological advancements can enhance therapeutic processes, decode personalized neural patterns, and amplify the efficiency of mental health care delivery, our study conducts a thorough assessment of the current neuroscientific landscape, delineating challenges and successes. Through this exploration, our research significantly contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the evolving dynamics between trauma, neuropsychological therapy, and technology. Ultimately, it serves as a guiding resource, informing future strategies to optimize neural health outcomes in the unique context of Canada. **RATIONALE:** Our study addresses the critical need to understand the intricate neural landscapes affected by trauma, both intergenerational and intragenerational, and their profound impact on the mental health of the Canadian population. With a focus on clinical neuropsychology, we aim to explore the evolving neural dynamics of mental health, emphasizing the importance of unravelling these complexities for more targeted and effective interventions.

METHODOLOGY: Employing a comprehensive research approach, we utilize diverse methodologies, including qualitative interviews, quantitative surveys, and case studies. This methodological diversity allows us to delve deep into the interplay between trauma and the neural underpinnings of mental health outcomes. By examining the integration of cutting-edge therapeutic techniques within the healthcare industry, particularly from a clinical neuropsychological perspective, we strive to provide a holistic understanding of effective strategies. **RESULTS:** Preliminary findings showcase the effectiveness of neuropsychologically informed therapeutic approaches within the Canadian

healthcare system. The analyses underscore the potential of these approaches to mitigate the lasting effects of intergenerational trauma and address intragenerational challenges. Furthermore, our exploration of neurotechnological advancements reveals promising insights into how AI can enhance therapeutic processes and contribute to the efficiency of mental health care delivery.

CONCLUSIONS: Based on our results, we conclude the significance of neuropsychologically informed interventions in addressing traumas impact on mental health. The integration of AI emerges as a promising avenue for optimizing therapeutic processes and improving neural health outcomes. These findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics between trauma, neuropsychological therapy, and technology. Ethical considerations permeate our conclusions, emphasizing the responsibility to safeguard the well-being of individuals, privacy, and autonomy.

RECOMMENDATIONS/IMPACT: Our study serves as a call to action for advancing effective mental health interventions within the clinical neuropsychological framework. The recommendations derived from our research aim to inform future strategies for optimizing neural health outcomes in the Canadian context. By delving into the intricate neural threads that bind trauma, neuropsychological therapy, and technology, we envision positive impacts on both individual well-being and the broader mental health landscape.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 101634 - Virtual Poster

Prevalence of Decreased Sound Tolerance in Undergraduate Students

Main Presenting Author: Manning, Silas A

Additional Authors: Scheerer, Nichole ; Van Esch, Natalia; Wickie, Ashleigh

Abstract: DECREASED SOUND TOLERANCE (DST) IS A DISORDER CHARACTERIZED BY AN INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO SOUND IN FORMS THAT WOULD NOT BOTHER MOST PEOPLE; HYPERACUSIS AND MISOPHONIA REPRESENT TWO DST SUBTYPES OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST. MISOPHONIA IS A DISORDER IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES AN EXCESSIVE NEGATIVE REACTION TO SPECIFIC, OFTEN HUMAN-PRODUCED TRIGGER SOUNDS, SUCH AS CHEWING. HYPERACUSIS CAUSES INDIVIDUALS TO EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE REACTIONS TO COMMON SOUNDS AT VOLUMES THAT WOULD NOT BOTHER MOST PEOPLE DUE TO AN INCREASED PERCEIVED LOUDNESS. THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE GAPS IN THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVALENCE, AND THEORIES OF ETIOLOGY, POSSIBLE TREATMENTS, AND OBJECTIVE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS ARE IN THEIR INFANCY. IN AN EFFORT TO ASSESS PREVALENCE OF DST IN THE UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION AT AN ONTARIO UNIVERSITY, MORE THAN 1200 STUDENTS COMPLETED A MULTI-QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ONLINE. QUESTIONNAIRES INCLUDED CURRENT BEST PRACTICE SELF-REPORT MEASURES FOR SYMPTOMS AND SEVERITY OF HYPERACUSIS, MISOPHONIA, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION, AS WELL AS MEASURES OF SOCIAL SKILLS AND AUTISTIC TRAITS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATE THAT BOTH MISOPHONIA AND HYPERACUSIS ARE PREVALENT IN THE UNDERGRADUATE SAMPLE AND RELATE TO ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH SUCH AS ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION. THESE FINDINGS SET THE STAGE FOR FUTURE WORK THAT WILL AIM TO ESTABLISH OBJECTIVE MEASURES OF DST.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101203 - Virtual Poster

Section Featured Speaker Address

"Cracking the Code" of Emotions and Social Interactions- Supporting Autistic Children Using the Secret Agent Society: Small Group Program

Main Presenting Author: Lee, Vivian

Abstract: Persistent emotional and behavioural problems (e.g., outbursts, hyperactivity, aggression) are common in children with autism and are the strongest developmental risk factors for later mental health challenges and adulthood adversity. Clinicians have started to use socioemotional interventions such as adapted cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) to address emotion regulation and social skill challenges in autistic children. Adapted CBT programs can target multiple underlying mechanisms that contribute to the progression mental health challenges (e.g., anxiety, depression, and other mood disorders). I will present findings from ongoing work in my lab investigating the effectiveness of an adapted CBT intervention called the Secret Agent Society Small Group Program. This highly adaptable program is an espionage-themed, 10-week, therapist-led intervention that helps autistic children and their caregivers learn new skills in social problem solving, developing positive relationships, recognizing emotions, and expressing them in helpful ways. This work is conducted in partnership with service providers in community-based settings, and families of autistic children. We hope that it will help children "crack the code" of emotion regulation and social interactions, as well as provide a better understanding of how to continue supporting their emotional growth.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101421 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Bilingualism and Cognition in Older Adults

Main Presenting Author: Taler, Vanessa

Abstract: A substantial body of research highlights differences in cognitive performance between bilinguals and monolinguals across various cognitive domains. Within the realm of executive function, some studies have shown a bilingual advantage, whereby bilinguals outperform monolinguals in both speed and accuracy, although other studies have shown no such group differences. In language tasks, by contrast, monolinguals typically exhibit superior performance compared to bilinguals. These effects of bilingualism appear to be more pronounced in older compared to younger adults, possibly because the former are at the height of their cognitive abilities, and the effects of bilingualism are thus more difficult to detect. Here I will present findings from behavioural and event-related potential studies of bilingual older adults, as well as findings from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA), that shed light on potential differences in cognitive and neural processing associated with bilingualism. These findings offer valuable clues for refining our understanding of the "bilingualism effect", emphasizing individual-level factors such as language background and usage patterns. The findings also hold clinical relevance, and I will discuss our preliminary work in developing tools for assessment of language function in bilingual older adults.

Section: Aging & Geropsychology

Session ID: 101446 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Reading-To-Think: How We Infer, Reason, And Make Decisions In A First And Second Language

Main Presenting Author: Titone, Debra

Abstract: Most of us reason and make decisions every day based on what we read in a first or second language (e.g., reading a social media post and deciding whether to like or share; reading application materials and deciding who to hire for a job). Major research areas within the cognitive and neural sciences separately illuminate the cognitive mechanisms of reading (e.g., decoding words, sentences, and discourse) and thinking (e.g., inferencing, reasoning, decision making). However, surprisingly little work leverages the theoretical and empirical power of both to study the full range of cognitive processes that allow us to transform what we read into goal-driven decision outcomes. I collectively refer to this global cognitive and neurocognitive capacity as Reading-To-Think. In this talk, I selectively review research from my lab that begins to address how multilingual adults read-to-think in their first and second language. These could include: multisentence texts that require inferencing and decision making (logical, mentalizing, and ironic inferences); and multisentence texts that require moral reasoning and decision making.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100626 - Section Featured Speaker Address

Snapshot

A replication and extension of the effects of oxytocin on agency and communion for anxiously and avoidantly attached individuals

Main Presenting Author: Klein, Willis

Additional Authors: Bartz, Jennifer ; Gregory, Amy

Abstract: Research on oxytocin (OT) in humans has paradoxically found that OT promotes both prosocial and antisocial behaviour. These conflicting findings may be due to individual attachment style. OT has been shown to increase communion in avoidantly attached (avoidant) individuals and decrease agency in anxiously attached (anxious) individual. The current research replicates and extends this finding in a larger and more gender diverse sample. In a randomized, double-blind, within-subjects study participants received intranasal OT or matching placebo. Before drug administration participants reported their attachment styles; following drug (and placebo) administration participants reported their levels of agency and communion. Using multilevel modelling we examined the effect of attachment and oxytocin on agency and communion. The finding that OT increases communion for avoidant individuals and decreases agency for anxious individuals was replicated, but with additional nuance. Specifically, we found that OT enhanced communion for fearfully attached participants (high avoidance and high anxiety)($\beta=.1$, p)

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99747 - Snapshot

Academic focused self-concept is associated with mental ill-being, not academic success among university students: Psychometric properties and correlates of the academic focused self-concept scale

Main Presenting Author: Enouy, Sarah

Additional Author: Tabri, Nassim

Abstract: *BACKGROUND: Academic focused self-concept (AFSC; i.e., placing overriding importance on academic success for self-definition and worth) may help explain why depression and anxiety are disproportionately prevalent among university students compared to the general population. Focused self-concept in other domains (e.g., appearance) is associated with mental ill-being. Hence, the current research adapted and validated previous focused self-concept measures to assess AFSC with academic and mental health correlates. METHOD: Undergraduate students in two studies ($n_1 = 481$; $n_2 = 825$) completed the AFSC scale, mental health measures, subjective academic ability, and grade-point average (GPA). We used Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling to determine the structure of the AFSC scale and reported bivariate correlations among measures. RESULTS: A bifactor model fit the data well, indicating one general factor of focused self-concept is measured. Results indicated concurrent validity with similar measures and convergent validity with correlates of mental ill-being (e.g., perfectionism). AFSC was moderately, positively associated with depression and anxiety but not associated with GPA or perceived academic ability. IMPACT: Findings are informative for university students, instructors, and policymakers who may try to increase students' academic focus as doing so may harm mental health.*

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 100059 - Snapshot

Arousal through musical stimulation: A randomized experiment revealed high arousing music did not enhance spatial learning

Main Presenting Author: Tombe, Mikaila A

Additional Author: Morden, Marla

Abstract: *Previous research argues that music holds various cognitive benefits including spatial learning. There is ongoing debate about what drives these effects, but heightened arousal is one prominent explanation. In a series of two studies, we investigated the impact of music-induced arousal on cognitive performance. In study 1 participants rated music clips on their arousal and valence. Results showed that rock music (not Mozart) was reported as the most arousing. In study 2, the most and least arousing music clips from Study 1 were used. Participants ($n=109$) were randomly assigned to either a slow or fast music condition, or a white noise control condition. Participants completed two attentional tasks while listening to music, followed by a spatial task in silence. Separate factorial ANOVAs in study 2 showed no significant differences between groups on either attention task. Unexpectedly, the silent control group performed better than the rock group on the spatial task. Mode of music may have impacted spatial performance; major modes have been found to increase performance and minor modes to decrease performance. Rock music was in a minor key while the slow music was in a major key. Further research is needed to understand the impact of mode of music on cognitive effects, and whether mode may override arousal and tempo effects.*

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100126 - Snapshot

Exploring disruptions in attentional processes post-concussion: findings from an attentional blink paradigm

Main Presenting Author: Amarnath Nair, Medha

Additional Authors: McCloskey, Liam ; Cairncross, Molly

Abstract: Disrupted attentional processes are related to poor clinical outcomes in chronic health conditions, such as chronic pain. Despite similarities between these conditions and concussion, disruption to attentional processes post-concussion has yet to be investigated. The aim of this study was to assess if individuals with persistent post-concussion symptoms (PPCS) experience more difficulty disengaging attention from symptom relevant stimuli, compared to those who have recovered from their concussion. Concussed adults with PPCS ($n = 81$) and without PPCS ($n = 72$), completed an attentional blink task, measuring difficulty disengaging from neutral and symptom-relevant stimuli. Preliminary findings indicate a main effect of group on attentional blink performance ($F = 3.993$, $p = .047$, $\eta^2 = .020$), with greater difficulty disengaging from both types of stimuli in the PPCS group. There was no significant interaction effect between group and stimuli type ($F = .177$, $p = .675$, $\eta^2 = .001$). Preliminary findings suggest individuals with PPCS experience more difficulties with attentional disengagement compared to those who have recovered post-concussion. These findings identify disrupted attentional disengagement as a potential mechanism for maintenance of PPCS after concussion and highlight the importance of developing psychosocial interventions targeting attention processes post-concussion.

Section: Clinical Neuropsychology

Session ID: 100799 - Snapshot

Inducing empathy to decrease social bias in autistic and non-autistic adults

Main Presenting Author: Cheuk, Man

Additional Authors: Cummine, Jacqueline ; Chouinard, Brea

Abstract: THE ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND SHARE FEELINGS IS KNOWN AS EMPATHY, AND WE KNOW THAT SOME COMPONENTS OF EMPATHY ARE INTACT IN AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS. HERE, WE STUDY EMPATHY'S RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIAL BIAS. SPECIFICALLY, WE LOOK AT WHETHER READING AN EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY DECREASES BIAS TO THE SAME DEGREE IN AUTISTIC AND NON-AUTISTIC INDIVIDUALS. IN ADDITION, MOUSE-TRACKING AND EYE-TRACKING DATA PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT DECISION-MAKING AND READING STRATEGIES. AN IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TASK IS USED TO MEASURE SOCIAL BIAS. IN THIS TASK, GREATER BIAS IS INDICATED BY PARTICIPANTS RESPONDING MORE QUICKLY TO STEREOTYPE-CONSISTENT PAIRINGS OF IMAGES AND WORDS, COMPARED TO STEREOTYPE-INCONSISTENT PAIRINGS. 60 AUTISTIC AND 60 NON-AUTISTIC ADULTS WILL COMPLETE THE STUDY ONLINE. IN EACH GROUP, HALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS READ THE EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY BEFORE COMPLETING THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TASK, WHILE THE OTHER HALF READ A CONTROL STORY. BASED ON PILOT DATA, WE EXPECT THAT PARTICIPANTS WHO READ THE EMPATHY-EVOKING STORY WILL HAVE LESS BIAS, BUT THAT EYE-TRACKING AND

MOUSE-TRACKING WILL SHOW DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUTISTIC AND NON-AUTISTIC DECISION-MAKING AND READING STRATEGIES. RESULTS WILL CONTRIBUTE NEW KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMPATHY AND SOCIAL BIAS. FINDINGS MAY HELP WITH DEVELOPING ONLINE SUPPORTS FOR NEURODIVERGENT PEOPLE WHO WANT TO BUILD ON THEIR SOCIAL STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101171 - Snapshot

Opaque face masks reduce empathy through impaired holistic perception

Main Presenting Author: McCrackin, Sarah D

Additional Author: Ristic, Jelena

Abstract: While face masks are critical for preventing disease spread, it is unclear how they impact social processes that incorporate visual face perception, like sharing emotional states in the process of affective empathy. We investigated whether sharing positive emotional states was disrupted for protagonists wearing face masks, and if so, whether this disruption could be attributed to disrupted holistic face perception, the perception of face parts as a unified percept. Participants rated their empathy and shared emotional valence for protagonists with neutral or happy facial expressions and wearing opaque, clear, or no face masks. Faces were presented upright in half of the trials, while in the other half they were inverted to disrupt holistic face perception. Face masks did impair empathy, with participants reporting less empathy and less positive valence in response to masked protagonists, regardless of whether their masks were clear or opaque. Inversion also disrupted empathy, with less empathy reported for inverted faces and a smaller impact of emotion condition on shared valence ratings for inverted faces. Finally, the negative impact of face masks on empathy ratings was made worse by inversion, but only for those with opaque and not clear face masks. These findings suggest that opaque masks impair empathy in part due to disrupting holistic face perception, such that these faces are even more susceptible to inversion effects, while clear masks impair empathy through a different mechanism.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 100766 - Snapshot

Reward Sensitivity During Social Cognitive Tasks: A Function of Psychosis and Illness Duration

Main Presenting Author: Robbie, Emily

Abstract: Schizophrenia-spectrum disorders (SSD) are characterised by neurocognitive impairments in many domains of everyday functioning. Amongst these impairments, individuals with SSD experience deficits in social cognition and motivation, which impact their relationships and quality of life. In previous research on motivation, individuals in early-episode psychosis performed better on social cognitive tasks when rewarded monetarily compared to those who were not. However, it remains unclear whether this effect persists with long-term illness. In the current study ($N = 40$), individuals who have experienced SSD for ten years or more will complete a social cognitive task to assess performance based on the absence or presence of monetary rewards provided for correct responses. Data will be analysed using a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ mixed-model ANOVA to examine the relationship between group (community controls, individuals in early-episode psychosis, individuals with persistent

SSD) and scores on the task. We will aim to address whether illness duration and the presence of rewards can affect scores on social cognitive tests for individuals with persistent SSD. Findings from this study can help inform future treatment outcomes by better understanding what occurs as symptoms persist. Through this, clinicians can target these found deficits in intervention strategies to improve overall psychosocial functioning.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 100069 - Snapshot

Self-Critical Perfectionism and Lower Daily Perceived Control Predicts Anxiety Sensitivity

Main Presenting Author: Stoyanova, Iva S

Additional Authors: Dunkley, David M.; McIntyre , Aynslie; Tobin, Ryan

Abstract: Previous research suggests that the self-critical (SC) dimension of perfectionism predicts anxious symptoms over time, especially for individuals who perceive lower control over daily stressors. This study of community adults examined whether SC perfectionism interacts with daily perceived control to predict daily anxiety sensitivity (i.e., the fear of anxiety-related symptoms). Participants (113 female, 46 male) completed measures of SC and personal standards (PS) higher-order dimensions of perfectionism and then completed measures of daily perceived control and anxiety sensitivity for 14 consecutive days. Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated that individuals with higher SC perfectionism and lower aggregated daily perceived control reported higher aggregated daily anxiety sensitivity, compared to others. PS perfectionism did not interact with perceived control to predict anxiety sensitivity. Results also showed that specific SC perfectionism components (i.e., self-criticism, concern over mistakes, discrepancy) and the self-oriented component of PS perfectionism interacted with daily perceived control to predict daily anxiety sensitivity. These findings highlight the importance of bolstering perceptions of control over bothersome daily events in order to reduce anxiety sensitivity as well as anxious symptoms for SC perfectionistic individuals.

Section: Clinical Psychology

Session ID: 98662 - Snapshot

Teen manga reading predicts adult psychosocial outcomes

Main Presenting Author: Wu, Si Jia

Abstract: Teenagers increasingly favour Japanese comics (manga) over other fictional media. Manga's emotionally rich characters, who exhibit capacities beyond those of ordinary teenagers, prompt parental worries about age-inappropriate behaviours and development of psychosocial issues. This study addresses these worries by examining the link between teenage manga reading and adult psychosocial outcomes. Participants were 452 adults (nmales=338, Mage= 28.19 years, SDage=6.87). They completed the Manga Engagement Inventory (MEI) and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The MEI assessed enjoyment in reading manga. Adults were asked to complete this with their reading experience as teenagers in mind. The SDQ assessed adults' psychosocial outcomes, specifically internalising problems, externalising problems, and prosocial behaviours, based on the most recent 6 months. Multiple hierarchical linear regressions showed manga reading significantly to predict each psychosocial outcome (ps_

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 101262 - Snapshot

The Impact of Culture on the Processing of Spatial Frequencies during the Recognition of Homogenous Objects

Main Presenting Author: Cousineau, Alex

Additional Authors: Gingras, Francis ; Désaulniers, Émilie; Pérez, Angélica; Fiset, Daniel; Blais, Caroline

Abstract: SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE SHOWN CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE FIXATION PATTERNS OBSERVED DURING TASKS OF DIFFERENT NATURE, LIKE FACE IDENTIFICATION. THE GENERAL PATTERN OF FINDINGS SUGGESTS THAT EAST ASIANS (EA) RELY MORE ON PERIPHERAL PROCESSING AND DEPLOY THEIR ATTENTION MORE BROADLY THAN WESTERNERS. IN LINE WITH THIS, STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT EA PROCESS FACES IN LOWER SPATIAL FREQUENCIES (SF) THAN WESTERNERS. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT CLEAR IF THIS CULTURAL DIFFERENCE IN SF PROCESSING IS SPECIFIC TO FACES. COMPARED WITH MOST EVERYDAY OBJECTS, FACES HAVE THE PROPERTY OF HAVING HOMOGENEOUS CONFIGURATIONS. THE PRESENT STUDY THUS VERIFIED IF A CULTURAL DIFFERENCE IN SF TUNINGS OCCURS WHILE PROCESSING HOMOGENEOUS OBJECTS : GREEBLES. WE TESTED 133 PARTICIPANTS WHO WERE BORN IN WESTERN OR EA COUNTRIES. THE ONLINE STUDY CONSISTED OF 600 TRIALS OF A SAME-DIFFERENT TASK, USING THE SF BUBBLES METHOD. WE GENERATED 1000 BOOTSTRAP SAMPLES TO COMPARE THE SF USED BY BOTH CULTURAL GROUPS, AND FOUND THAT LOW SF RANGING BETWEEN 2 AND 4 CYCLES/OBJECT WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE USED BY EA ($P < .05$)

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99744 - Snapshot

The Impact of Face Masks on Emotional Modulation of the Gaze Cueing Effect

Main Presenting Author: Mayrand, Florence

Additional Authors: McCrackin, Sarah D; Liu, Angran; Ristic, Jelena

Abstract: Past work has demonstrated face occlusion by masks impairs a variety of social cognitive functions, including facial emotion recognition. However, it remains unknown if the ability to follow gaze is also impaired when emotional faces are covered by masks. To study this question, participants viewed happy, fearful, or neutral faces which were fitted with masks or no masks. The faces either looked at a response target or looked away from it. Data collection for a preregistered sample of 75 participants is ongoing. Preliminary analyses with data from 39 participants examined target-related Response Times using a Bayesian repeated measures ANOVA. The results indicated strong evidence in favour of a model including Congruency, Emotion, and Congruency x Emotion interaction, but not the factor of Mask. Thus, the data suggest that while emotional expression of the face may affect gaze following overall, wearing masks does not appear to modulate this effect. The results from this work will provide new insights into the role of facial occlusion in processing of eye gaze and facial emotion information.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 101196 - Snapshot

The Moderating Role of Religion/Spirituality on the Relationship Between Childhood Victimization and Depression

Main Presenting Author: Earle, Emily F

Additional Author: Speed, David

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and physical abuse (CPA) are positively associated with depression in adulthood. Religion/Spirituality (R/S) may be a mechanism that protects those who have experienced abuse from developing depression by buffering the impacts of childhood stress. There has been no Canadian research done on the role of R/S in this relationship, and little research outside of Canada. The current study used a nationally representative sample of Canadians ($N \geq 12,253$) from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey-Mental Health. Information on physical and sexual abuse prior to age 16, and importance and use of R/S in daily life, were used to predict mental health outcomes. CSA was coded as 0 (never) and 1 (six or more times); CPA was coded as 0 (never) and 1 (three or more times). I used a series of binary logistic regressions to examine the associations between child maltreatment and past-year depression and past-year suicidal thoughts, when adjusting for covariates. The results showed that R/S did not reduce the impact of CSA or CPA on past-year depression; however, the impact of experiencing CSA six or more times on past-year suicidal thoughts was significantly reduced at the highest levels of R/S. This study contributed to the literature on the buffering hypothesis of religion. Additionally, it is relevant for clinicians treating clients who rate R/S as important.

Section: Traumatic Stress

Session ID: 99705 - Snapshot

Viewer Discretion is Advised: Materialism and the Portrayal of Wealth Across Movie Type

Main Presenting Author: Wells, Tayler

Additional Author: Peetz, Johanna

Abstract: Across three studies we explore associations of different types of movies with self-reported materialism. A pilot study identified the romance and action movies participants were most familiar with, and a larger second study ($N = 288$) reminded participants of either action or romance movie titles. Action movies were rated as displaying wealth significantly more positively than romance movies, and participants who were reminded of action movies afterwards reported significantly higher levels of materialism than participants who were reminded of romance movies. A third study examined portrayal of wealth across a larger sample of action and romance movies. Participants ($N = 210$) rated up to 20 movies (highest rated on IMDb) on wealth portrayal and main characters materialism. While results did not find a significant difference between all romance and all action movies, the three most watched action movies were rated as portraying wealth more positively and the main characters as more materialistic than the three most watched romance movies. Notably, action movies including a superhero were seen to portray wealth more positively than action movies without superheroes. We

conclude that consumption of specific types of movies, like superhero-focused movies, may be affecting viewers' materialism by showcasing materialistic standards.

Section: Social and Personality Psychology

Session ID: 99616 - Snapshot

Standard Workshop

Getting back to basics of Mental Health You were born knowing how to process emotions. What happened???

Main Presenting Author: Mackay, Betty

Abstract: In this workshop, Dr. Bea Mackay, a veteran psychologist and published author, will guide participants through her unique methods for integrating emotional processing into their work to support their clients well-being. The session explores the innate ability infants are born with to process emotions through sensations, which later gets unlearned due to learned behaviours necessary for survival. To survive optimally, individuals In families and cultures, learn to suppress their emotions by managing their sensations. Left-brain logic data synthesizes with right-brain sensory data to create new neural pathways, resulting in different sensations that transcend the original ones. Throughout the session, Dr. Mackay steers away from intricate theories and diagnoses, aiming to simplify the understanding of mental health using everyday language. The good news is, there is nothing new to learn, and clients dont need to acquire new skills. They need to relearn what they were born intuitively knowing. The workshop incorporates interactive exercises that can be used with clients, designed to help them relearn their inherent emotional processing abilities. To better connect to themselves, individuals need to develop the habit of interrupting their thinking by doing a body scan and understanding the sensations they are feeling. This will help them synthesize their logical data with their sensory data. The ultimate goal of the workshop is to empower participants with the knowledge and tools to support effective emotion processing with their clients. By peeling back layers of learned behaviours, individuals can reclaim the simplicity and authenticity inherent in their sensational responses. Dr. Mackay not only aims to share the theory behind her practices but also to provide practitioners with practical strategies for reconnecting their clients with their emotions to overcome the challenges they may be facing.

Section: Counselling Psychology

Session ID: 100906 - Workshop

Symposium

Socioecological approaches to multilingualism over the lifespan

Moderator(s): Benkirane, Sarah

Panelists: Titone, Debra ; Doucerain, Marina M.; Luk, Gigi

Abstract: Multilingualism is a hallmark of most human societies. It has long been considered from an intraindividual perspective, however, this phenomenon is profoundly embedded in and shaped by layers of contextual social influence, including for example families, social networks, or the larger socio-political climate. People of all ages use their multiple languages to accomplish daily tasks and

navigate this multifaceted socioecology. The resulting language behaviors reflect complex interactions between people's dispositions and agency, and contextual affordances and constraints. Adopting a lifespan perspective, this symposium showcases research programs investigating different aspects of multilingualism in its socioecological context. Debra Titone shows, for younger adults, that multilingual language use across social networks and neighborhood census properties modulates people's language proficiency and attitudes. Gigi Luk uses multi-modal data (census, structural and functional neuroimaging data) to show how multilingual social contexts are associated with language and learning outcomes in children and adolescents. Marina Doucerain addresses the relationship between language ideologies and second language use for adults in Canada.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99531, Presenting Papers: 99533, 99639, 99535 - Symposium

Normative monolingualism ideology endorsement and French as a second language: A study of Anglophones and Allophones in Canada

Main Presenting Author: Benkirane, Sarah

Additional Authors: Doucerain, Marina ; Titone, Debra

Abstract: Language ideologies are sociopolitically laden cultural beliefs about the form and function of language in society, with substantial impact on individuals and societies. Of particular interest in multilingual societies like Canada is the ideology of normative monolingualism. This ideology rests on the belief that the "natural" state for a society is monolingualism, and that the integrity of the national language need to be protected. A wealth of qualitative research has investigated how this ideology articulates in bilinguals daily life—in particular in education settings. Less is known about how normative monolingualism quantitatively patterns with specific language behaviours. In this study of Anglophones and Allophones in Canada ($N=121$), we examined associations between normative monolingualism endorsement and competence in/use of French as a second language. Specifically, we tested whether ideology endorsement moderated associations between efforts to put oneself in situations requiring French and French competence/use. The results showed that, indeed, for participants who strongly endorsed a normative monolingualism ideology, efforts using French was less strongly related to French speaking competence than for participants who endorsed such a language ideology less strongly. We obtained mirror results for French use, but only among participants living in Quebec.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99533 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99531)

Perceived value of multilingualism and language practices among U.S. parents

Main Presenting Author: Luk, Gigi

Additional Author: Surrain, Sarah

Abstract: Theoretical models have identified social factors contributing to parents' beliefs and consequential parent-child interactions. Yet, these examinations have rarely been investigated in multilingualism and in the same study. Building on these models, we present a study situated in the U.S. where English is the dominant societal language. Parents ($n = 319$) completed a survey on their perceived value of multilingualism concerning themselves and their children in 42 states. By linking

their responses to U.S. census data, we examined the relationships between exposure to multilingualism locally, the perceived value of multilingualism, and parents' language practices. Results showed that parents in more multilingual areas valued multilingual more, particularly those who had no experience speaking a language other than English. For parents of young children ($n = 136$), the perceived value of multilingualism significantly predicted the likelihood of interacting with their children using a non-English language in speaking, singing, telling a story, and reading. The predictability for reading was more pronounced and limited to parents who are multilingual and multiliterate. These findings will be discussed in light of the theoretical models from English as a majority country to a more bilingual context in Canada.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99639 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99531)

Socioecology, Language, & Neurocognition: A Systems View of Bilingualism

Main Presenting Author: Titone, Debra

Abstract: It is now commonly understood that the vast majority of people communicate using more than one language in daily life, leading to a globally emergent multilingualism. Global multilingualism is driven by a historical forces operative on people and communities. This has led some to theorize that multilingual language use possesses the hallmarks of a complex cognitive system (e.g., Atkinson et al., 2016; de Bot, Lowie, and Verspoor, 2007; Titone and Tiv, 2023; Tiv et al., 2022), which our group believes is highly amenable to a socioecological theoretical perspective. In this presentation, I selectively review recent work from our group that characterizes both the content of what multilingual people communicate about using different languages (e.g., Tiv et al., 2020), and characterizes how the languages people use across their social networks relate to first vs. second language proficiency (e.g., Tiv et al., 2022), language attitudes (e.g., Feng et al., 2023), and comprehension generally. In doing so, I offer a new framework – the Systems Framework of Bilingualism – to nudge our discipline towards a more nuanced, inclusive, and socially informed scientific understanding of multilingual experience that bridges socioecology, language, and neurocognition.

Section: Brain and Cognitive Science

Session ID: 99535 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 99531)

The Importance of Future-Oriented Thinking in Children's Development

Moderator(s): Atance, Cristina

Abstract: The last few decades have seen a surge of research on humans' capacity for prospection or, "future-oriented thinking." This capacity has been argued to be central to adults', as well as children's, planning, self-control, and goal attainment. A number of tasks have shown that, around age 4, children develop a basic capacity to think about the future (e.g., by selecting an item "now" that will only be useful at a future time point). However, such tasks have been quite narrow in their scope telling us only about one specific kind of future thinking and failing to capture numerous other future-oriented processes that are critically important to children's adaptive development. Two such processes that reflect concern for the "future self" and which are the focus of the current symposium are children's saving for the future and their tendency to avoid procrastinating. In Talk 1, Doucet and colleagues discuss how saving varies as a function of context and also whether children's (4- to 6-year-olds) decisions about saving pertain to "self" or "other." In Talk 2, Kamber and colleagues

highlight how different forms of procrastination in 4- to 6-year-olds are affected by planning and delay of gratification. Our final talk by McCormack and colleagues addresses whether older children's (8- to 11-year-olds) ability to think about the future enhances their capacity to make intertemporal choices, and the conditions under which such an effect is obtained. Throughout, our speakers will highlight the importance of learning more about how children orient towards the future and what this means for their development, more broadly.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100068, Presenting Papers: 100876, 100119, 100117 - Symposium

Episodic future thinking and intertemporal choice in children

Main Presenting Author: McCormack, Teresa

Additional Authors: Canning, Ciarán ; Graham, Agnieszka

Abstract: *Studies with adults have consistently shown that cueing participants to engage in episodic future thinking (EFT) about future life events reduces the tendency to discount future rewards. However, we have not managed to demonstrate similar effects of EFT cueing on childrens performance in intertemporal choice tasks. In this talk, I will outline findings from two recent studies that have failed to find an effect of EFT cueing in 8-11-year-olds, even when children were cued to imagine receiving rewards in the future. I will then describe the findings of an individual differences study that is examining the cognitive factors in children that may impact on the effectiveness of EFT cueing, including limitations in EFT skills and cognitive resources. Finally, I will outline a model that suggests the EFT contributes to intertemporal choice in multiple ways, some of which may require late-developing metacognitive skills.*

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100876 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100068)

Preschool Children's Procrastination and Its Relations with Planning and Delay of Gratification

Main Presenting Author: Kamber, Ege

Additional Authors: Maguire, Madi ; Mahy, Caitlin

Abstract: *Procrastination, _voluntarily delaying tasks_ _despite knowing it will have negative consequences, _is associated with poorer academic and health outcomes_. Procrastination emerges during the preschool years and, according to parent reports, is negatively related to children's self-control and future thinking. However, there are mixed findings regarding age-related improvements, and little is known about different types of procrastination. The current study is investigating children's procrastination behaviours in relation to their age, delay of gratification, and planning. Twenty-five children aged 4 to 6 (the final sample will be 120) have completed four procrastination tasks in which they decide whether to do a boring task now or later, as well as measures of planning and delay of gratification. Two of the procrastination tasks involve a negative consequence of procrastination (_maladaptive procrastination_), whereas the other two tasks have no negative consequence (_delay procrastination_). Maladaptive and delay procrastination tasks were positively correlated, so composite scores were formed. The composite scores were unrelated to each other and age. Planning was negatively related to maladaptive procrastination, whereas delay of gratification*

was positively related to delay procrastination. Thus, delay and maladaptive procrastination might rely on different underlying processes.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100119 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100068)

Preschoolers' Saving Decisions for Self and Others Across Different Resources

Main Presenting Author: Doucet, Ellen

Additional Authors: Parsons, Kenda ; Rigg, Vivian; Hamwi, Lojain; Spoerel Connelly, Adrianna; Kamawar, Deepthi

Abstract: Saving, the act of forsaking the immediate use of a limited resource for later, is an important future-oriented skill. Research has shown that preschoolers can save resources for the future (e.g., marbles for a more exciting marble run) and representations of a resource (e.g., tokens for more desirable prizes). However, studies have not compared resource types, nor children's perspectives on saving for themselves versus others. This gap is addressed in our online study. Sixty-eight 4- to 6-year-olds heard stories where protagonists had to choose between consuming a limited resource immediately (e.g., eating the last banana) or a representation of a resource (e.g., spending their only dollar on a cookie), versus saving for a later-occurring more preferable option (e.g., in a banana cream pie or on a more preferred cupcake). Children indicated whether they would save, and if the protagonist should save. Results revealed a main effect of resource: children were more inclined to save, and indicate that the character should save, the actual resource over a representation. An interaction between age and perspective revealed that 4-and 5-year-olds responded similarly for themselves and the characters, while 6-year-olds indicated that the characters should save more than they would. Saving different types of resources and considerations of saving for other versus self will be discussed.

Section: Developmental Psychology

Session ID: 100117 - Paper within a symposium (Symposium ID: 100068)