

PROGRAMME 2016 PROGRAM



ICP | CIP

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE
IN PSYCHOLOGY

CONFÉRENCE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE
EN PSYCHOLOGIE

5th Annual Conference | 5e conférence annuelle
May 18th - May 19th | 18 mai - 19 mai
University of Ottawa | Université d'Ottawa

ICP 2016
CIP 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS | TABLE DES MATIÈRES

A WORD FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF ICP 2016 MOT DES COPRÉSIDENTES DE LA CIP 2016	1
ABOUT ICP 2016 À PROPOS DE LA CIP 2016	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS REMERCIEMENTS.....	3
CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES COMITÉS ORGANISATEUR DE LA CONFÉRENCE.....	4
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS HORAIRE DES ÉVÈNEMENTS.....	6
DAY 1 JOUR 1.....	8
KEYNOTE SPEAKER CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ.....	8
POSTER PRESENTATIONS PRÉSENTATIONS PAR AFFICHE.....	9
SPECIAL EVENT : BRAINBUDDIES ROUND TABLE ÉVÈNEMENT SPÉCIAL : TABLE RONDE PAR LE GROUPE BRAINBUDDIES	13
SYMPOSIUM.....	14
RESEARCH SPEED NETWORKING AND SOCIAL EVENT RÉSAUTAGE DE RECHERCHE ET ÉVÈNEMENT SOCIAL	17
DAY 2 JOUR 2.....	19
ORAL PRESENTATIONS PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES.....	19
KEYNOTE SPEAKER CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ.....	22
RESEARCH IDEA INCUBATOR INCUBATEUR À IDÉES DE RECHERCHE	23
ORAL PRESENTATIONS PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES.....	23
DEBATE DÉBAT	30
WINE & CHEESE AWARDS CEREMONY VINS ET FROMAGES ET CÉRÉMONIE DE REMISE DES PRIX.....	31
CAMPUS MAP CARTE DU CAMPUS	33

A WORD FROM THE CO-CHAIRS OF ICP 2016 | MOT DES COPRÉSIDENTES DE LA CIP 2016

We would like to extend you a warm welcome to the 2016 Interdisciplinary Conference in Psychology (ICP|CIP). From our beginnings five years ago as *Psychology Outside the Box* (POTB), the conference has continuously grown. This fifth edition has seen many changes, with a new name, a new logo, an expanded scientific committee, and increased collaborations. This is thanks to the numerous committee members involved over the years. We would like to thank for their energy, creativity and dedication to the conference.

We would also like to thank the numerous organizations and sponsors that have supported the conference over the years. In particular, the ICP is sincerely grateful to the University of Ottawa School of Psychology for its continuous and warm support.

Finally, our thanks go out to *you* for joining us at the ICP 2016. We hope that your experience will be rewarding and profitable. We are looking forward to learning, discussing and debating with you during the many stimulating events that the next two days propose!

Myriam Beaudry and Audrey-Ann Deneault
Chairs, ICP|CIP 2016

Nous aimerions vous souhaiter la bienvenue à l'édition 2016 de la Conférence interdisciplinaire en psychologie (ICP|CIP). Depuis nos débuts il y a cinq ans en tant que Conférence *Psychologie hors des sentiers battus* (POTB), la conférence n'a cessé de croître. Cette cinquième édition a connu beaucoup de changements, avec un nouveau nom, un nouveau logo, un comité scientifique élargi et des collaborations renforcées. Il n'aurait été possible d'en faire autant sans tous les membres du comité qui ont pris part à ce projet au cours des dernières années. Nous tenons à les remercier pour leur énergie, créativité et dévouement envers la conférence.

Nous souhaitons aussi exprimer notre gratitude envers les nombreuses organisations et commanditaires qui ont offert leur soutien à la conférence au fil des ans. En particulier, la CIP est sincèrement reconnaissante de l'appui continu et chaleureux de l'École de psychologie de l'Université d'Ottawa.

Enfin, nous tenons à *vous* remercier de vous joindre à nous pour la CIP 2016. Nous espérons que votre expérience parmi nous vous sera enrichissante et profitable. Il nous tarde d'apprendre, discuter et débattre avec vous au cours des événements stimulants qui nous attendent lors des deux prochains jours!

Myriam Beaudry and Audrey-Ann Deneault
Présidentes, ICP|CIP 2016

ABOUT ICP 2016 | À PROPOS DE LA CIP 2016

The Interdisciplinary Conference in Psychology (ICP|CIP) is a peer-reviewed conference organized by students at the University of Ottawa. Our missions are to: 1) promote interdisciplinary research related to the field of psychology; 2) promote knowledge mobilization and make research more accessible to the general public; and 3) cultivate, strengthen, and diversify the understanding of the applications of science among young researchers. Every year, we welcome future and established researchers from all over Canada and abroad, as well as delegations of high school students interested in science and academia. By leveraging the perspectives of diverse disciplines and their link to psychology, we strive to open up spaces of investigation in the search for a holistic understanding of the human mind, behaviours and emotions, and the way these are embedded in a web of broader social contexts.

This year, ICP|CIP is celebrating an important milestone: its fifth anniversary! Previously known as the *Psychology Outside the Box Conference* (POTB), we have proudly become the Interdisciplinary Conference in Psychology (ICP|CIP) to better reflect our mission to our academic and the general public.

La Conférence interdisciplinaire en psychologie (ICP|CIP) est une conférence revue par les pairs organisée par les étudiant-es de l'Université d'Ottawa. Notre mission est de : 1) promouvoir la recherche interdisciplinaire en psychologie ; 2) promouvoir l'application des connaissances et rendre la recherche plus accessible au grand public ; 3) cultiver, renforcer et diversifier la compréhension des applications de la science chez les jeunes chercheur-es. Chaque année, nous recevons de futur-es chercheur-es et des chercheur-es établi-es de partout au Canada et d'ailleurs, ainsi que des délégations d'étudiant-es du secondaire intéressé-es par la science et le monde académique. En tirant avantage des perspectives de diverses disciplines et de leur lien avec la psychologie, nous cherchons à créer de nouveaux espaces d'investigation en vue d'une compréhension globale de l'esprit, des émotions et des comportements humains, ainsi que de la façon dont ceux-ci s'intègrent dans un réseau de contextes sociaux plus larges.

Cette année, la ICP|CIP célèbre une étape importante : son cinquième anniversaire! Anciennement connue comme la Conférence *Psychologie hors des sentiers battus* (POTB), nous sommes fièrement devenus la Conférence interdisciplinaire en psychologie (ICP|CIP) afin de mieux refléter notre mission aux chercheur-es et au grand public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | REMERCIEMENTS

Over the past five years, our team has strived to provide a professional evaluation process to our attendees. This year we expanded our scientific committee, made up of a number of scholars and professors. We owe an enormous thank you to all of these committee members, who played an integral role in the review process. We would like to express our gratitude to Drs. Andra Smith, Bernadette Campbell, Isabelle Boutet, Louis Renoult, Louise Lemyre, Mathieu Gagnon, Patricia Brosseau-Liard, Pierre Gosselin, Simon Beaudry, Stuart Hammond, Tim Aubry, Vanessa Taler, and Veronika Huta.

We are also indebted to our Associate members and Reviewers (listed on the committee members' page). The success of this conference is only possible because of the countless hours you have dedicated to perfecting the evaluation process and reviewing submissions. This conference could not have happened without your support.

Angeline Tsui and Robyn Carson
Peer Review Panel Co-Chairs, ICP 2016

Au cours des cinq dernières années, notre équipe s'est efforcée d'assurer un processus d'évaluation de calibre professionnel aux participant-es de la conférence. Cette année, nous avons élargi notre comité scientifique composé de plusieurs chercheur-es et professeur-es. Nous sommes reconnaissantes envers tous les membres du comité, qui ont joué un rôle crucial dans le processus d'évaluation. Nous voulons exprimer notre gratitude aux Dr-es Andra Smith, Bernadette Campbell, Isabelle Boutet, Louis Renoult, Louise Lemyre, Mathieu Gagnon, Patricia Brosseau-Liard, Pierre Gosselin, Simon Beaudry, Stuart Hammond, Tim Aubry, Vanessa Taler et Veronika Huta.

Nous tenons aussi à remercier les membres associés du comité et les évaluateur-trices (nommé-es à la section de présentation du comité). Le succès de la conférence ne serait pas possible sans les innombrables heures que vous avez dédiées à parfaire le processus d'évaluation et à évaluer les soumissions. Cette conférence n'aurait pu se concrétiser sans votre appui.

Angeline Tsui et Robyn Carson
Comité de l'évaluation par les pairs, responsables, CIP 2016

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES | COMITÉS ORGANISATEUR DE LA CONFÉRENCE

Executive Committee | Comité exécutif

Audrey-Ann Deneault	Conference Co-chair	Coprésidente
Myriam Beaudry	Conference Co-chair	Coprésidente
Angeline Tsui	Co-chair: Peer Review	Responsable : Évaluation par les pairs
Robyn Carson	Co-chair: Peer Review <i>Subcommittee: Logistics</i>	Responsable : Évaluation par les pairs <i>Sous-comité : Logistique</i>
An Gie Yong	Chair: Website & IT	Responsable : Site web et technologie
Aziza Byron-Alhassan	Chair: High School Liaison	Responsable : Liaison avec les écoles secondaires
Cynthia Wan	Chair: Finance <i>Subcommittee: Logistics</i>	Responsable : Finances <i>Sous-comité : Logistique</i>
Danijela Maras	Chair: Logistics	Responsable : Logistique
Najat Firzly	Chair: Communications	Responsable : Communications
Odilia Yim	Chair: Publicity	Responsable : Publicité

Subcommittee Members | Membres des sous-comités

Allyson Dale	Logistics; Peer Review; Publicity	Logistique ; Évaluation par les pairs ; Publicité
Amanda Baker	Peer Review	Évaluation par les pairs
Annick Tanguay	Peer Review	Évaluation par les pairs
Ashley Brian	Publicity	Publicité
Chelsea Moran	Communications; Peer Review; Website & IT	Communications ; Évaluation par les pairs ; Site web et technologie
Christine Moreau	Finance; Peer Review	Finances ; Évaluation par les pairs
Evelyn Chan	Finance	Finances
Hamda Osman Soubagle	Logistics	Logistique

Jennifer Ho	Peer Review	Évaluation par les pairs
Keera Fishman	Peer Review	Évaluation par les pairs
Kylee Ramdeen	Publicity	Publicité
Lise van de Beeck	Logistics; Website & IT	Logistique ; Site web et technologie
Madelaine Ressel	Communications; Logistics	Communications ; Logistique
Marc-André Goulet	Communications	Communications
Michael Swenson	High School Liaison	Liaison avec les écoles secondaires
Olivier Girard-Joyal	Graphic Designer	Graphiste
Paniz Tavakoli	Logistics; Peer Review; Publicity	Logistique ; Évaluation par les pairs ; Publicité
Raphaëlle Robidoux	Website & IT	Site web et technologie
Rupali Sharma	Finance; High School Liaison	Finances ; Liaison avec les écoles secondaires
Sabina Franklyn	Logistics; Publicity	Logistique ; Publicité
Sara de la Salle	Website & IT	Site web et technologie
Sean Lafontaine	Finance	Finances
Şeyda Çelebi	Peer Review	Évaluation par les pairs

Reviewers | Évaluateurs et Évaluatrices

Audrey-Ann Deneault
Bradley Harding
Catherine Hébert
Cynthia Wan
Danijela Maras
Lise van de Beeck
Marie-Andrée Légère
Myriam Beaudry
Odilia Yim
Rylee Oram
Sara de la Salle
Stephanie Wiebe
Trista Takacs

Volunteers | Bénévoles

Alexa Burak
Bradley Harding
Humeyra Nur Çelebi

Marie-Andrée Légère
Marc-Andrée Goulet
Samantha Kenny
Rylee Oram

**Presentation Awards Judges | Jury :
prix des meilleures présentations**

Camille Blais-Rochette
Idu Azogu
Jeffrey Quan
Kristina Kljajic
Kylee Ramdeen
Marc-André Goulet
Myriam Gagnon
Nathalie Freynet
Nicolas Narvaez Linares
Sean Lafontaine
Severina Borisevich
Vincent LeBlanc

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS | HORAIRE DES ÉVÈNEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18TH, 2016 | MERCREDI LE 18 MAI 2016

Time Heure	Activity Activité	Location Lieu
9:00 – 10:15 9h – 10h 15	Registration & Coffee Inscription et café	FSS 1 st Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 1 ^{er} étage
10:15 – 10:30 10h 15 – 10h 30	Welcome Address Mot de bienvenue	FSS 4007
10:30 – 12:00 10h 30 – 12h	Keynote Speaker Conférencier invité Dr. Dr Jim Pfaus <i>Neural and Epigenetic Mechanisms of Sexual Pleasure, Desire, and Bonding</i>	FSS 4007
12:00 – 1:15 12h – 13h 15	Lunch Dîner	FSS 1 st Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 1 ^{er} étage
1:15 – 2:45 13h 15 – 14h 45	Poster Presentations Présentations par affiche	FSS 4007
2:45 – 3:00 14h 45 – 15h	Coffee Break Pause café	FSS 4 th Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 4 ^e étage
3:00 – 3:30 15h – 15h 30	Special Event: BrainBuddies Round Table Évènement spécial : Table ronde par le groupe BrainBuddies	FSS 4004
3:30 – 4:30 15h 30 – 16h 30	Symposium <i>The different ways people pursue happiness: Recent links with well-being, empathy, physiology, emotion, and worldviews</i>	FSS 4004
4:45 – 5:00 16h 45 – 17h	Walk to the Laurier Social House Marche vers le Laurier Social House	<u>Meeting point:</u> FSS 1 st Floor Foyer at the Living Wall <u>Point de rencontre :</u> FSS Foyer – 1 ^{er} étage au mur vivant
5:00 – 7:00 17h – 19h	Research Speed Networking and Social Event Réseautage de recherche et évènement social	<i>Laurier Social House</i> 244 av. Laurier Ave. East Est

THURSDAY, MAY 19TH, 2016 | JEUDI LE 19 MAI 2016

Time Heure	Activity Activité	Location Lieu
8:30 – 9:15 8h 30 – 9h 15	Registration & Coffee Inscription et café	FSS 1 st Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 1 ^{er} étage
9:15 – 10:15 9h 15 – 10h 15	Oral Presentations Présentations orales <i>Theme: Clinical psychology and anxiety</i> <i>Thème : Psychologie clinique et anxiété</i>	FSS 4004
10:15 – 10:30 10h 15 – 10h 30	Coffee Break Pause café	FSS 4 th Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 4 ^e étage
10:30 – 12:00 10h 30 – 12h	Keynote Speaker Conférencier invité Dr. Dr Hawthorne Smith <i>The Interdisciplinary Care of Torture Survivors: Context, Culture, and Self-Care</i>	FSS 4007
12:00 – 1:15 12h – 13h 15	Lunch Dîner	FSS 1 st Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 1 ^{er} étage
12:30 – 1:15 12h 30 – 13h 15	Research Idea Incubator Incubateur d'idées de recherche	FSS 2045, FSS 2048, FSS 2049
1:15 – 2:15 13h 15 – 14h 15	Oral Presentations Présentations orales <i>Theme: Human behaviour</i> <i>Thème : Comportement humain</i>	FSS 4006
1:15 – 2:15 13h 15 – 14h 15	Oral Presentations Présentations orales <i>Theme: Social and organizational psychology</i> <i>Thème : Psychologie sociale et organisationnelle</i>	FSS 4007
2:15 – 3:15 14h 15 – 15h 15	Oral Presentations Présentations orales <i>Theme: Cultural and cross-cultural psychology</i> <i>Thème : Psychologie culturelle et interculturelle</i>	FSS 4007
3:15 – 3:30 15h 15 – 15h 30	Coffee Break Pause café	FSS 4 th Floor Foyer FSS Foyer – 4 ^e étage
3:30 – 4:30 15h 30 – 16h 30	Debate Débat Dr. Dre Evelyn Maeder Mr. Me Solomon Friedman <i>Challenges of Jury Selection in the Canadian Context Les défis de la sélection des jurés dans le contexte canadien</i>	FSS 4007
4:30 16h 30	Wine & Cheese Vins et fromages Awards Ceremony Cérémonie de remise des prix	FSS 4007

DAY 1 | JOUR 1

WEDNESDAY MAY 18th, 2016 | MERCREDI LE 18 MAI 2016

KEYNOTE SPEAKER | CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ

Wednesday, May 18th, 2016	Mercredi le 18 mai 2016
Time: 10:30 – 12:00	Heure : 10h 30 à 12h 00
Room: FSS 4007	Salle : FSS 4007

Dr. Jim Pfaus, Ph.D., IF

Professor, Department of Psychology,
Concordia University
Research Fellow, Centre for Studies in
Behavioral Neurobiology



Dr Jim Pfaus, Ph.D., IF

Professeur, Département de psychologie,
Université Concordia
Chercheur, Groupe de recherche en
neurobiologie comportementale

**Neural and Epigenetic Mechanisms of Sexual Pleasure, Desire, and Bonding |
Mécanismes neuraux et épigénétiques de la création de liens affectifs, du désir et du
plaisir sexuel**

About Dr. Pfaus | À propos de Dr Pfaus

Dr. Pfaus is a full professor of Neuroscience and Psychology at Concordia University. His research focuses on the neurochemical and molecular events that subserve sexual behaviour and neuroendocrine functions. He employs a variety of methods, such as EEG, brain imaging, and genital arousal measures to study how brain systems interact with sexual behaviours in animals and humans. As the pioneer in his field, Dr. Pfaus has over 160 peer-reviewed publications and received several awards such as the *Concordia University Research Award* and the *Distinguished Scientist Award* from the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. His research has been the subject of many newspaper, magazine, and television reports (e.g. interviews in *Playboy* and *American Scientist*), and was featured in lay books about sex and sexuality. He is regularly interviewed on syndicated programs such as Discovery Channel's *Sex Files*, *The Nature of Things* and the HBO-BBC documentary *Middle Sex*. Ψ

Dr Pfaus est professeur titulaire en neurosciences et en psychologie à l'Université Concordia. Sa recherche porte sur les événements neurochimiques et moléculaires qui favorisent le comportement sexuel et les fonctions neuroendocrines. Il emploie diverses méthodes, comme l'EEG, l'imagerie cérébrale et les mesures d'excitation génitale afin d'étudier comment les systèmes cérébraux interagissent avec les comportements sexuels des animaux et des humains. En tant que pionnier de son domaine, Dr Pfaus

compte de 160 publications revues par les pairs et plusieurs distinctions, telles que le prix de la recherche de l'Université Concordia et le prix du scientifique émérite de la Société pour l'étude scientifique de la sexualité. Sa recherche a fait l'objet de plusieurs reportages (p. ex. entrevues dans *Playboy* et *American Scientist*) et de présentations dans des livres destinés au grand public portant sur le sexe et la sexualité. Il est interviewé régulièrement dans le cadre d'émissions télévisées comme *Sex Files* de *Discovery Channel*, *The Nature of Things* et le documentaire de HBO-BBC *Middle Sex*. Ψ

POSTER PRESENTATIONS | PRÉSENTATIONS PAR AFFICHE

Wednesday, May 18th, 2016	Mercredi le 18 mai 2016
Time: 1:15 – 2:45	Heure : 13h 15 à 14h 45
Room: FSS 4007	Salle : FSS 4007

2. Exploring individual differences in Stroop task performance and the moderating effect of global motivation
Amanda Baker, Nicolas Galton, Emilio Zavarella, & Céline Blanchard
University of Ottawa
3. The relationship between motivation, goals, sanctions and sustainable behaviour in a resource dilemma
Daniel Baxter & Luc Pelletier
University of Ottawa
4. Cross cultural comparison of alpha-amylase stress-related profiles: Associated moderating variables
Robin Beal, Cynthia Wan, Richard Clément, & Catherine Bielajew
University of Ottawa
5. Asceticism, perfectionism and overcontrol in youth eating disorders: Implications on diagnosis, comorbidity and refractory status
Shannon Bedford (1) & Nicole Obeid (2)
(1) University of Ottawa (2) Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario
6. Effets d'agents GABAergiques sur la prolifération et différenciation des cellules précurseurs d'oligodendrocytes
Jenna Boulanger & Hamda Soubagle
Université d'Ottawa
7. Évaluation de l'efficacité et de l'implémentation d'un exercice de réflexivité en milieu universitaire
Marie-Pier Boutet, Isabelle Boutet, Marie-Pier Vandette, & Sophie-Claire Valiquette-Tessier
Université d'Ottawa
8. L'appropriation du pouvoir d'agir des enfants en centre de pédiatrie sociale communautaire : une méthode de recherche par Photovoice
Mélynda Cantin & Marie-Ève Clément
Université du Québec en Outaouais
9. Can cognitive depletion lead to natural resource depletion? An initial investigation

Colin Capaldi & John Zelenski

Carleton University

10. The effects of early life trauma on the self in eating disorders

Samantha Carlucci (1), George Tasca (1), & Georg Northoff (2)

(1) University of Ottawa, (2) The Ottawa Hospital

11. Measuring the effects of prenatal marijuana exposure on response inhibition in early adulthood using fMRI

David Chiumera & Andra Smith

University of Ottawa

12. Online privacy and cognitive rules

Wahida Chowdhury

Carleton University

13. Effects of ANA-12 on adolescent rats under repeated stress; impacts on emotional response in adulthood

Isabelle Cossette, Idu Azogu, & H el ene Plamondon

University of Ottawa

14. The factors influencing stress-induced cortisol patterns in White and Chinese women

Danielle D'Amico, Cynthia Wan, Richard Cl ement, & Catherine Bielajew

University of Ottawa

15. The ERP correlates of over-general autobiographical memory in a non-clinical sample of participants with symptoms of depression

Abdo Elnakouri (1), Annick N. Tanguay (1), Kylee T. Ramdeen (1), Kerri D. Adams (1), Alix Hill (1), Vanessa Taler (1, 2), Patrick S. R. Davidson (1, 2), & Louis Renault (3)

(1) University of Ottawa, (2) Bruy ere Research Institute, (3) University of East Anglia

17. An examination of suicidality across obese, eating disorder and healthy adolescents

Chelsea Fitzpatrick (1), Nicole Obeid (1, 2), & Nicole Hammond (3)

(1) University of Ottawa, (2) Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, (3) Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute

18. Situated ethnic identity and well-being in second-generation immigrants: The impact of religion

Noor Sharif, Marta Young, Jacky Chan, & Jessie Moorman

University of Ottawa

19. Impact d'une di ete riche en acides gras polyinsatur es om ega-3 sur le comportement anxieux des rats

 lo ise Val erie Giraud, Julie Raymond, & H el ene Plamondon

Universit e d'Ottawa

20. Impact d'une di ete riche en om ega-3 sur le comportement anxieux des rats adolescents m ales/femelles

 lo ise Val erie Giraud, Julie Raymond, & H el ene Plamondon

Université d'Ottawa

21. Toward the validation of a French version of the Sport-Motivation Scale-II

Catherine Hébert, Luc G. Pelletier, Camille Guertin, & Meredith Rocchi

University of Ottawa

22. Children with abnormal birth weight: Their behavioural inhibition and activation systems and attachment style

Alaa Ibrahim, Roberta Dalle Molle, & Laurette Dubé

McGill University

23. From 'helping' to 'madad': Translating measures of prosocial behaviour from English to Urdu

Mariam Ismail

University of Ottawa

24. The separate and combined effects of glutamatergic interventions on MMN-indexed auditory sensory memory

Samantha Kenny (1, 2), Jessica Lee (1, 2), Ali Acar (2, 3), Tim Hadjis (1, 2), Molly Hyde (1, 2), Renee Nelson (1, 2), Sara de la Salle (1, 2), Rob Aidelbaum (2, 3), & Verner Knott (2)

(1) University of Ottawa, (2) University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research, (3) Carleton University

25. Is there a link between anxiety disorders and the paraphilias? A preliminary analysis

Sofija Lavrinsek, Mélanie Renaud, Nabhan Refaie, & Martin L. Lalumière

University of Ottawa

27. Identification des zones du visage utilisées dans la reconnaissance d'identité en fonction des habiletés individuelles

Paul Léné (1), Daphnée-Sarah Ferfache (1), Jessica Tardif (2), Brad Duchaine (3), & Frédéric Gosselin (1)

(1) Université de Montréal, (2) Université du Québec en Outaouais, (3) Dartmouth College

28. The unique effects of awe and nature on prosocial behaviour and interest

Shelby Levine & John Zelenski

Carleton University

29. L'influence du type de buts et de motivation sur le fat talk

Gabrielle Martinelli, Luc Pelletier, & Camille Guertin

Université d'Ottawa

30. Everyday Help and Aide Quotidien: Validation of the French version of the Everyday Helping Questionnaire

Alexandre Michaud & Stuart Hammond

University of Ottawa

31. Bilingual infants' language exposure: Comparing measures

Stephanie Monette, Christopher Fennell, & Zeinab Kahin

University of Ottawa

32. Parent emotional well-being and child emotion regulation
Nicole Oattes, Stacey Kosmerly, & Maria Rogers
University of Ottawa
33. University students' positive and negative outcomes of online sexual activity: An exploratory analysis
Kelly O'Brien (1), Erin Leigh-Courtice (1), Krystelle Shaughnessy (1), E. Sandra Byers (2), Kristian Daneback (3), Nicola Döring (4), & Christian Grov (5)
(1) University of Ottawa, (2) University of New Brunswick, (3) University of Gothenburg, (4) Ilmenau University of Technology, (5) City University of New York
34. Emotion regulation and academic perceptions in early adolescence
Rylee Oram (1), Julia Ryan (1), Maria Rogers (1), & Nancy Heath (2)
(1) University of Ottawa, (2) McGill University
36. Attachment anxiety as a barrier to the benefits of novel couple activities
Adrienne Paynter & Cheryl Harasymchuk
Carleton University
37. Clustered law enforcement officer firearm fatalities: Examining the descriptive details, subject motivations and governmental responses
Andrew Perry
Carleton University
38. A preliminary analysis of the relationship between antisocial personality disorder and paraphilic disorders
Nabhan Refaie, Mélanie Renaud, Sofija Lavrinsek, & Martin L. Lalumière
University of Ottawa
39. Disclosure experiences among male survivors of childhood sexual abuse
Madelaine Ressel, Jennifer Lyons, & Elisa Romano
University of Ottawa
40. The accelerated extinction of fear memory in rats using anxiolytic botanicals
Carley Richards (1), Sonia Varma (2), Pamela Kent (2), & Zul Merali (2)
(1) Carleton University, (2) University of Ottawa
41. Italian preschool teacher's perceptions of the Early Development Instrument, EDI-Italia
Claudia Rocca, Esther Briner, Brent Bezo, & Stefania Maggi
Carleton University
42. Here is the situation: Social anxiety and privacy concern in different social networking site contexts
Jessica N. Rocheleau & Krystelle Shaughnessy
University of Ottawa
43. Perceptions and consequences of intergroup communication
Andrea Stuhec-Leonard, Nathalie Freynet, & Richard Clément
University of Ottawa

44. The effects of probiotics and immune challenge on learning and memory in pubertal mice

Michael Swenson, Emma Murray, Lauren Arber, & Nafissa Ismail

University of Ottawa

45. La contingence du concept de soi envers le rôle d'athlète et le bien-être

Sophie Tanguay & Isabelle Green-Demers

Université du Québec en Outaouais

46. The Orgasm Rating Scale and aging women: A validation study

Amy Webb, Heather VanZuylen, Emilie Gravel, & Elke Reissing

University of Ottawa

SPECIAL EVENT : BRAINBUDDIES ROUND TABLE | ÉVÈNEMENT SPÉCIAL : TABLE RONDE PAR LE GROUPE BRAINBUDDIES

Wednesday, May 18th, 2016 Mercredi le 18 mai 2016

Time: 3:00 – 3:30 Heure : 15h 00 à 15h 30

Room: FSS 4004 Salle : FSS 4004

Social and psychological intersections of bilingualism |
Intersections sociales et psychologiques du bilinguisme

Rupali Sharma & Mateo Farfan

Bilingualism in Canada is on the rise, especially in what is known as the *bilingual belt* – which includes areas in Ontario and Quebec that are highly exposed to both French and English-language heritage. Ottawa, our national capital, is surrounded by such a heritage. This talk's objective is to help both Ottawa residents and the general public learn more about bilingualism on a psychosocial level. A number of theories and observations suggest that the manner in which a bilingual person expresses their personality changes depending on the language they use to express themselves. Throughout this presentation, the presence of such a phenomenon, along with a variety of empirically tested possibilities for its existence, will be discussed. The concept of bilingualism as social variable will also be discussed through the lenses of cognitive science and psycholinguistic cognitive processes. **Ψ**

Le bilinguisme au Canada est en croissance, particulièrement dans la région connue sous le nom de *ceinture bilingue*, qui inclut des régions de l'Ontario et du Québec qui sont particulièrement exposées à des héritages linguistiques français et anglais. Ottawa, notre capitale nationale, est entourée d'un tel héritage. L'objectif de cette présentation est d'aider à la fois les résident-es d'Ottawa et les membres du grand public à en apprendre davantage sur le bilinguisme dans une optique psychosociale. Certaines théories et observations suggèrent que le mode d'expression de la personnalité d'un individu bilingue change en fonction de la langue qu'il choisit pour s'exprimer. À travers cette présentation, la présence d'un tel phénomène, de même qu'un nombre d'explications empiriquement validées visant à expliquer son existence, sera explorée. Le concept de bilinguisme en tant que variable sociale sera exploré par l'entremise des

sciences cognitives et des processus cognitifs psycholinguistiques. Ψ

About BrainBuddies Outreach | À propos de BrainBuddies Outreach

BrainBuddies is a knowledge translation and dissemination group. Its main purpose is to bridge the gap between insightful, up-to-date scientific discoveries, and individuals in the community that would most benefit from knowledge of such discoveries. Ψ

BrainBuddies est un groupe de traduction et de dissémination du savoir. L'objectif principal du groupe est de créer un pont entre des découvertes scientifiques aussi récentes que novatrices et les individus dans la communauté qui bénéficieraient le plus de connaître les implications de ces découvertes. Ψ

SYMPOSIUM

Wednesday, May 18th, 2016 Mercredi le 18 mai 2016

Time: 3:30 – 4:30 Heure : 15h 30 à 16h 30

Room: FSS 4004 Salle : FSS 4004

The different ways people pursue happiness: Recent links with well-being, empathy, physiology, emotion, and worldviews

Veronika Huta, Keith Pearce, Misha Voloaca, & Arthur Braaten

University of Ottawa

Summary: Much of the research in our lab is on the ways in which people pursue well-being. We compare the two healthy ways of pursuing fulfillment: hedonia (the pursuit of enjoyment, pleasure, comfort) and eudaimonia (the pursuit of authenticity, meaning, excellence, growth). Our research is cross-disciplinary in several ways: it exists at the intersection of psychology and philosophy, addressing existential questions about the purpose of life, and empirically examining concepts (eudaimonia and hedonia) that were first discussed in philosophy for over 2000 years; also, our research methods range from self-report to physiological measurement. This symposium first briefly reviews our past findings on how the pursuit of hedonia and/or eudaimonia actually relates to personal well-being. Ironically, while much has been written on the relative merits of hedonia and eudaimonia in theory, little has been confirmed empirically. The symposium then provides a more detailed overview of our most recent findings on how personal hedonic and eudaimonic pursuits affect the well-being of other people, how these pursuits relate to automatic physiological responses and more thoughtful emotional responses, and how these pursuits of well-being relate to a person's broader worldview beliefs about how the world works in the first place.

1. How people pursue happiness, and how these pursuits actually relate to personal well-being

Veronika Huta

The ways in which people try to seek happiness can be grouped into extrinsic goals (money, material possessions, power, status, image, and popularity) which are based on external rewards and the opinions of other people, and intrinsic goals which are

based on genuine healthy needs and deeply held values. In past studies as well as a large recent factor analysis (n = 677), we have shown that intrinsic goals can further be divided into hedonic goals (pleasure, enjoyment, and comfort) and eudaimonic goals (authenticity, meaning, excellence, and growth). The research in our lab focuses primarily on contrasting these two intrinsic goals. Past research has shown that extrinsic goals are actually unrelated or negatively related to well-being, even if a person achieves those goals! In contrast, past studies in our lab show that both hedonic goals and eudaimonic goals are positively related to well-being, though in different ways – hedonic goals are more related to short-term feelings of carefreeness, positive emotions, and reduced negative emotions, though they are also linked to long-term feelings of carefreeness; eudaimonic goals are more related to long-term feelings of meaning, self-connectedness, elevation/inspiration, and accomplishment, though they are also linked to short-term feelings of meaning and self-connectedness. This past work was recently bolstered by our large factor analysis (n = 677) which showed that, like the healthy pursuit of well-being, the healthy experience of well-being also divides into different factors, one factor which correlates more with hedonic pursuits, and one factor which correlates more with eudaimonic pursuits.

2. How your own pursuit of happiness affects the happiness of people around you *Keith Pearce*, Veronika Huta, & Misha Voloaca*

Following the work in our lab which examined the links of hedonic and eudaimonic pursuits with personal well-being, we became interested in the effects of hedonic and eudaimonic pursuits beyond the self, i.e., effects on the well-being of other people. In two previous studies, we found that people with eudaimonic goals had much more positive effects on others than people with hedonic goals: in one study, eudaimonically oriented people made friends and relatives happy, while hedonically oriented people made friends happy but made relatives unhappy; in another study, eudaimonically oriented parents had children who grew up to derive happiness from both eudaimonic and hedonic pursuits, whereas hedonically oriented parents had children who grew up to only derive happiness from hedonic pursuits. We recently conducted a further series of studies to examine effects on helping behaviours. In two studies (n = 191, n = 374), we found that people with eudaimonic goals engaged in all the helping behaviours we inquired about: difficult helping, easy helping, face-to-face helping, helping an unknown recipient, helping that had an immediately visible effect, and helping that had a delayed or diffuse effect; hedonically oriented individuals also reported engaging in prosocial behaviours, but only under certain circumstances – when the helping was easy, face-to-face, and had immediately visible effects. Furthermore, only eudaimonically oriented individuals avoided causing harm to others, whereas only hedonically oriented individuals engaged in minor antisocial behaviours (e.g., being manipulative, telling small lies). In a follow-up study (n = 492), we examined peoples' underlying motives for helping behaviour. We found that eudaimonic goals, but not hedonic goals, were associated with empathy, perspective-taking, and humanitarian values; however, both eudaimonic and hedonic goals were

associated with helping that was motivated by desires to boost self-esteem, reduce personal discomfort, improve career prospects, and gain an opportunity for social interaction.

3. How ways of pursuing happiness relate to physiological, facial, and self-reported reactions to emotional pictures

Keith Pearce, Misha Voloaca*, Veronika Huta, & Arthur Braaten

In addition to conducting research with self-report measures, we have recently begun to expand the methods we use, to include measures of physiological responses and hidden videotaping of peoples' facial expressions. Here we have focused on peoples' reactions to emotional stimuli, in the form of photographs depicting happy/healthy people, animals, and nature scenes, as well as suffering/degraded people, animals, and nature scenes. In an initial study (n = 108) we used only self-report, and found that both eudaimonic and hedonic pursuits were related to positive emotions in response to positive pictures, whereas only eudaimonic pursuits were related to negative emotions in response to negative pictures. In a second ongoing study, we have included self-report, videos of facial expressions, and electrode measurements of skin conductance. In preliminary analyses (n = 65, when focusing on correlations with magnitudes of at least .14), we tentatively found a difference between more automatic responsiveness (immediate skin conductance changes), and more cognitively mediated responsiveness (sustained skin conductance changes, facial expressions, and self-report). With positive pictures, we found that a hedonic orientation was linked to large but short-lived immediate skin conductance responses, whereas a eudaimonic orientation was linked to longer lasting skin conductance responses, positive facial expressions, and self-reported positive affect. With negative pictures, hedonia was linked to steep immediate skin conductance responses and flat facial expressions, whereas eudaimonia was related to self-reported negative affect. Overall, these findings suggest that a hedonic orientation may be associated with strong automatic reactions but quick adaptation to emotional stimuli, whereas a eudaimonic orientation may be associated with intentional and sustained cognitive processing.

4. How your worldviews shape the way you pursue happiness

Arthur Braaten* & Veronika Huta

Finally, while much of the research in our lab has focused on outcomes and correlates of hedonic and eudaimonic pursuits, we have also begun to study predictors. In a previous study, we found that parents fostered eudaimonia in their children if they were both demanding and nurturing, whereas parenting styles had little impact on a child's development of hedonic pursuits, suggesting that the development of eudaimonia may require greater parental investment. We are now beginning a program of research on worldviews, which are a person's fundamental beliefs about how the world works, how people work, and what is true and real. We believe that worldviews are likely to be important predictors of what people seek in life because

they represent beliefs about how the whole system works. In preliminary analyses from our first study (n = 214), eudaimonia was related to believing that morality is learned from personal experience and that people should always try to make the ethical choice, whereas hedonia was related to believing that morality is learned from others and the morally right choice depends on the situation. Eudaimonia was more linked to the belief that people and the universe exist for a pre-determined purpose, whereas hedonia was more linked to the belief that people and the universe have inherent meaning even if they do not exist for a pre-determined purpose. Eudaimonia was related to believing that people can control the outcomes in their lives, whereas hedonia was related to fatalistically believing that people have little control over outcomes. Both eudaimonia and hedonia related to believing that the purpose of life is to actively participate and carve one's unique path, whereas only eudaimonia is related to believing that the purpose of life is contribution and excellence.

RESEARCH SPEED NETWORKING AND SOCIAL EVENT | RÉSAUTAGE DE RECHERCHE ET ÉVÈNEMENT SOCIAL

Wednesday, May 18th, 2016	Mercredi le 18 mai 2016
Time: 5:00 – 7:00	Heure : 17h 00 à 19h 00
Location: Laurier Social House	Endroit : Laurier Social House
224 Laurier Ave. East	224 av. Laurier Est

Each participant will have the opportunity to talk one-on-one with other researchers about their on-going projects. Attendees will be able to hone their ability to quickly talk about their research while making connections with other researchers. Snacks will be provided. Drinks and meals can be ordered. **ψ**

Chaque participant-e aura l'occasion de parler en tête-à-tête avec d'autres chercheur-es au sujet de leurs projets en cours. Les participant-es seront en mesure de parfaire leur capacité à parler efficacement de leur recherche tout en établissant des liens avec d'autres chercheur-es. Les collations seront fournies. Boissons et repas pourront être commandés. **ψ**



DAY 2 | JOUR 2
THURSDAY MAY 19, 2016 | JEUDI LE 19 MAI 2016

ORAL PRESENTATIONS | PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES

Theme: Clinical psychology and anxiety | **Thème :** Psychologie clinique et anxiété

Thursday, May 19th, 2016	Jeudi le 19 mai 2016
Time: 9:15 – 10:15	Heure : 9h 15 à 10h 15
Room: FSS 4004	Salle : FSS 4004

Mend the gap: Interventions aimed at reducing the stigma of mental illness in the Canadian context

Sepali Guruge, Vathsala Jayasuriya-Illesinghe, Arthur Ze Wang, & Souraya Sidani*
Ryerson University, Daphne Cockwell School of Nursing

Background: The stigma of mental illness can have a detrimental effect on the health and well-being of individuals living with or affected by a mental illness. Stigma perpetuates stereotypes, spreads fear, and creates misinformation about mental illness. There is a lack of knowledge about ways of addressing stigma in diverse contexts.

Objectives: This paper presents the findings of a scoping review on the nature, range, and extent of intervention research aimed at reducing the stigma of mental illness in Canada. **Methods:** Arksey and O’Malley’s five-stage framework guided the review. After formulating the research question, a comprehensive search of databases and mental health organizations’ websites was conducted. A total of 1001 articles published within the last 10 years were screened for relevance, and of these, 36 publications were reviewed for this paper. **Results:** Most studies evaluated interventions using quasi-experimental designs and samples of 50 to 400. Majority of participants in the studies were 13-55 years old, white, female, and recruited from schools, universities or healthcare settings, few included people living with mental illness. The main strategies used to reduce stigma were direct contact, indirect contact, education, and advocacy. Of these, a combination of contact and education strategies showed positive outcomes in the short-term among students and healthcare professionals. Even though studies showed improved attitudes towards people living with mental illness, there was no evidence of positive behaviour change across the evaluated intervention strategies.

Conclusion: The existing body of work points to several effective strategies that are useful, however, those most affected by stigma such as people living with a mental illness, older adults, men, and immigrants are poorly represented. The broader social, economic, and political context within which stigma occurs was not addressed. The practice and policy implications of these knowledge gaps in the Canadian context are further discussed.

Noticing evil: Understanding the relationship between psychopathy and dispositional outcomes

William J. Denomme

Carleton University, Psychology

Background: The relationship between psychopathy and offender dispositions has been controversial, with certain reports stating that psychopathy is associated with more onerous dispositions and others stating the opposite. The reason for this controversy could be that due to a relationship between the mention of psychopathic traits and risk factors for future criminal behaviour, psychopathic traits are associated with an onerous disposition. However, physical attractiveness has been reported to be associated with less onerous dispositions. **Objective:** Examine the impact of the mention of psychopathic traits in hospital reports and physical attractiveness on the recommended disposition given by a psychiatrist. **Methods:** Items on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), Historical-Clinical-Risk Management scale (HCR-20) and the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for violence (SAPROF) were coded as 0 if not mentioned and 1 if they were mentioned in a sample of 90 forensic psychiatric patients. This study also coded attractiveness on a scale of 1 to 10. **Results:** The mention of PCL-R and HCR-20 items were associated and predictive of the recommended disposition. In addition, the mention of PCL-R items was positively correlated to the mention of HCR-20 items and SAPROF items. Hierarchical binomial logistics regression revealed that high physical attractiveness mitigates the predictability of the mention of PCL-R items of the recommended disposition. **Conclusion:** The mention of psychopathic traits is associated with a more onerous recommended disposition, and this could be due to an increase in the amount of details discussed in the hospital report, such as an increase in the amount of risk factors and protective factors discussed. However, physical attractiveness reduced the effect of the mention of psychopathic traits on the recommended disposition. Therefore, despite noticing and writing about a patient's psychopathic traits, attractiveness could protect the patient from onerous dispositions.

L'effet de la présence de l'expérimentateur sur l'anxiété sociale ressentie dans un environnement virtuel

Audrée St-Onge*, Pamela Quintana, et Stéphane Bouchard

Université du Québec en Outaouais, Département de psychoéducation et psychologie

Contexte: L'exposition en réalité virtuelle s'est avérée être un outil thérapeutique efficace dans le traitement du trouble d'anxiété sociale (TAS). Les études précédentes ont démontré que les individus présentant un TAS ressentiaient de l'anxiété lorsqu'ils étaient immergés dans une situation sociale virtuelle. Toutefois, aucune recherche ne n'est intéressée à l'impact de la présence du thérapeute sur l'anxiété sociale ressentie par les individus présentant un TAS lors de leur immersion en réalité virtuelle. **Objectifs:** La présente étude vise deux objectifs : (a) déterminer si la présence d'un expérimentateur dans la même pièce qu'un participant lors d'une immersion virtuelle augmente le niveau d'anxiété ressenti par celui-ci, et (b) si cet effet est plus prononcé pour les participants anxieux sociaux que pour les participants ne présentant pas de TAS. **Méthodologie:** Vingt participants âgés entre 18 et 65 ans (10 présentant un TAS, 10 ne présentant pas de TAS) ont procédé à une immersion en réalité virtuelle dans une

voûte immersive (CAVE™). Les participants étaient assignés aléatoirement à une des conditions suivantes : (1) l'expérimentateur était physiquement dans la voûte immersive avec le participant pendant l'immersion ou (2) l'expérimentateur était physiquement dans une autre pièce pendant l'immersion. Pendant l'immersion, le rythme cardiaque et la conductivité électrodermale des participants ont été mesurés, en plus des mesures d'anxiété sociale sous forme de questionnaires administrées avant et après l'immersion. **Résultats:** Les ANOVAs à mesures répétées révèlent une augmentation du niveau d'anxiété suite à l'immersion, et documentent l'impact de la présence de l'expérimentateur. **Conclusion:** Cette étude permet de mieux isoler les facteurs liés à l'induction d'anxiété sociale en réalité virtuelle et offre des pistes à exploiter pour les thérapeutes qui utilisent cet outil dans le traitement du TAS.

Bowser buffers: Canines moderate the adverse effects of test anxiety

Azra Alibhai

Carleton University, Psychology/Neuroscience and Mental Health

Background: It has been predicted that by the year 2020 mental health issues will be the leading cause of disability, morbidity, and mortality across post-secondary campuses, overwhelming the capacity of mental health resources. Anxiety is the most prevalent health issue affecting males and females between the ages of 15 to 29 in North America. In particular, in excess of 20% of all university students experience test anxiety at levels significant enough to impede their academic performance and quality of life. This epidemic is most acute for females, first-year students and students with invisible disabilities (e.g., Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder [ADHD], Generalized Anxiety Disorder [GAD]). Of greater concern is that only a small portion of students seek help for test anxiety. **Objective:** A number of Canadian universities are starting to implement alternative programs to help buffer the effects of test anxiety. Previous research has shown that a brief interaction with a therapy dog can have physiological and psychological calming effects and alleviate many cognitive and emotional stress related symptoms. However, these benefits have rarely been assessed among a post-secondary population. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was used to examine whether dog therapy can serve as an anxiolytic intervention during the final examination period. **Results:** Our findings indicated that pet therapy buffered the negative physiological and psychological effects of test anxiety wherein diastolic blood pressure, heart rate and self-reported levels of exam stress was attenuated after a brief interaction with the therapy dogs. **Conclusion:** The importance of the results are discussed in the context of a canine intervention being a cost effective alternative therapy for university students and 'at risk' populations.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER | CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 Jeudi le 19 mai 2016
Time: 10:30 – 12:00 Heure : 10h 30 à 12h 00
Room: FSS 4007 Salle : FSS 4007

Dr. Hawthorne Smith, Ph.D.

Assistant Clinical Professor, School of
Medicine, New York University
Clinical Director, Bellevue/NYU Program
for Survivors of Torture



Dr Hawthorne Smith, Ph.D.

Professeur adjoint, École de médecine,
Université de New York
Directeur clinique, Programme pour les
 survivantes de la torture de l'Hôpital
Bellevue/NYU.

The Interdisciplinary Care of Torture Survivors: Context, Culture, and Self-Care | Les soins interdisciplinaires pour survivants de la torture : contexte, culture et rôle de la personne

About Dr. Smith | À propos de Dr Smith

Dr. Smith is an Assistant Clinical Professor at the NYU School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry. He is involved in a number of activities to support homeless families and refugees. For example, Dr. Smith coordinated care at a shelter for homeless families in San Francisco prior to, and in the aftermath of the 1989 earthquake. He was also a co-founding member of Nah We Yone, Inc., a non-profit organization working with refugees from Sierra Leone and other displaced Africans in New York city. Among his clinical duties, Dr. Smith has facilitated a support group for French-speaking African survivors of torture for the past 19 years. He also speaks extensively at professional conferences and seminars on providing clinical services for survivors of socio-political violence, and enhancing cross-cultural clinical skills among therapeutic service providers. Because of his outstanding works, Dr. Smith has received numerous awards, such as the *Hero Award* (Robin Hood Foundation), *Frantz Fanon Award* (Postgraduate Center for Mental Health), and *W.E.B. DuBois Award* (International Youth Leadership Institute). Ψ

Dr Smith est professeur clinique adjoint au département de psychiatrie de l'École de médecine de NYU. Il participe à de nombreuses activités de soutien aux familles sans domicile et aux réfugiés. À titre d'exemple, Dr Smith a coordonné les soins prodigués dans un refuge pour familles sans abri de San Francisco lors du tremblement de terre de 1989. Il est aussi membre cofondateur de Nah We Yone Inc., un organisme sans but lucratif œuvrant auprès des réfugiés de la Sierra Leone et d'autres pays africains à New York. Parmi ses tâches cliniques, Dr Smith anime depuis 19 ans des groupes de soutien pour survivants africains francophones de la torture. Il participe régulièrement comme conférencier à des conférences professionnelles et de séminaires sur l'offre de services

cliniques pour survivants de violence sociopolitique, ainsi que sur l'amélioration des compétences cliniques interculturelles des intervenant-es. Grâce à son travail exceptionnel, Dr Smith a reçu de nombreuses distinctions, incluant le *Hero Award* (Robin Hood Foundation), *Frantz Fanon Award* (Postgraduate Center for Mental Health) et *W.E.B. DuBois Award* (International Youth Leadership Institute). Ψ

RESEARCH IDEA INCUBATOR | INCUBATEUR À IDÉES DE RECHERCHE

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 Jeudi le 19 mai 2016

Time: 12:30 – 1:15 Heure : 12h 30 à 13h 15

Participate in a unique opportunity to chat about research ideas with other researchers. Small groups of conference attendees will discuss ways to refine different research topics! *You must have registered for this event to attend it. This can be done at the registration table during the conference.* Ψ

Participez à une occasion unique de discuter d'idées de recherche avec d'autres chercheur-es. De petits groupes de participant-es à la conférence discuteront des moyens de raffiner différents sujets de recherche! *Vous devez vous être inscrit-e à cet événement pour y assister. Vous pouvez vous inscrire à la table d'inscription pendant la conférence.* Ψ

Rooms and topics | Salles et sujets :

FSS 2045

Identity change over the course of romantic relationships and their dissolution |
Changement d'identité au cours des relations amoureuses et de leur dissolution

FSS 2048

Social media and its effects on interpersonal relationships and well-being in
childhood and adolescence | Les médias sociaux et leurs effets sur les relations
interpersonnelles et le bien-être pendant l'enfance et l'adolescence

FSS 2049

The challenges of conducting interdisciplinary research in psychology | Les défis de
la recherche interdisciplinaire en psychologie

ORAL PRESENTATIONS | PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES

Theme: Human behaviour | **Thème :** Comportement humain

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 Jeudi le 19 mai 2016

Time: 1:15 – 2:15 Heure : 13h 15 à 14h 15

Room: FSS 4006 Salle : FSS 4006

It can't be helped: Factors involved in low-levels of helping in young children

Humeyra Nur Celebi

University of Ottawa, School of Psychology

Background: Recent research shows that children begin helping others early in the lifespan; however, very little is known about individual differences in these early emerging prosocial behaviours (PSB). **Objective:** In particular, it remains unclear why some children do not exhibit helping behaviours, or help at lower rates compared to other children. **Methods:** The current study explores helping behaviours in relation to temperament (i.e., surgency, negative affect, and effortful control), age, and gender in thirty-five children between the ages of 1 and 4 years. Parents completed an online questionnaire via Qualtrics that includes different measures of PSB (i.e., Early Social Behaviours [ESB], Everyday Helping, and Autonomous Chores), and reported observations of their children's helping behaviours at home. **Results:** The data was analyzed by examining the measures of PSB to investigate whether children with low levels of reported helping behaviours demonstrate this consistently across measures, or whether this is specific to certain type of PSB tasks. Individual differences were found in children's helping behaviours (e.g., high and low helpers) by doing median split. These differences varied across forms of PSB and were differentially related to child characteristics. Correlational analyses revealed that surgency and effortful control were significantly and positively associated with ESB. Some of the characteristics involved in low levels of helping might be difficult to change (temperament); however, others may be amenable to intervention (e.g., participation in chores at home). **Conclusions:** Findings of this study advance the understanding of early prosocial behaviours, and have practical significance for parents and teachers in the promotion of helping and cooperative behaviours in early ages. The present study included only parents' reports of children's PSB. Further research may also include experimental data collected in the lab. In addition, future studies may investigate other factors (e.g., language) that may be related to children's prosocial behaviours.

Prise de risque récréative et sportive chez les 14 à 24 ans : Résultats préliminaires

Emilie Belley-Ranger (1)*, Hélène Carbonneau (2), François Trudeau (3)

(1) Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Département de Psychologie, (2) Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Études en loisir, culture et tourisme, (3) Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Sciences de l'activité physique

Contexte: La pratique sportive bien qu'elle comporte de nombreux bienfaits tant pour la santé physique que pour la santé mentale peut mener à des blessures sportives. Parmi les facteurs de risque des blessures sportives, on retrouve la prise de risque récréative et sportive. Il apparaît également que les adolescents (12-17 ans) et les jeunes adultes (18-24 ans) se blessent davantage que les enfants, les adultes et les aînés. Plusieurs outils de mesure de la recherche de sensations de la prise de risque sont mesurés et validés. Bien que ces échelles de mesure permettent une meilleure compréhension de la recherche de sensations affectant la prise de risque, elles peinent à mesurer les

éléments liés à la prise de risque reliée à une variété de disciplines sportives. L'absence d'un outil de mesure totalement adapté à la pratique sportive a guidé la présente recherche. **Objectifs:** Cette étude vise le développement et la validation des qualités psychométriques d'un outil de mesure sur la prise de risque récréative et sportive chez les 14 à 24 ans. **Méthodologie:** Une méthodologie mixte a été retenue et regroupe 4 collectes de données : enquête Delphi, groupes de discussion, prétest et validation transculturelle. **Résultats:** Les résultats préliminaires (n=200) donnent un aperçu de la validité (contenu, apparente, construit) et de la fidélité (temporelle, consistance interne) de l'outil de mesure. La collecte de données est à poursuivre afin d'en valider la structure factorielle. **Conclusion:** L'outil de mesure issu de cette étude permettra de mieux comprendre les facteurs déterminants individuels de la prise de risque permettant le développement de stratégies de prévention personnalisée. Une telle approche est vue comme plus propice à permettre une meilleure prévention notamment en fonction de l'âge et ainsi réduire les risques associés à la prise de risque.

The impact of attention on creative performance: An EEG exploration

*Naba Ahsan**, *Kathleen Van Benthem*, *Kasia Muldner*

Carleton University, Cognitive Sciences

Background: Creative processes in the brain are essential to human cognition, and yet relatively little is known about the cognitive and neural mechanisms influencing this construct. **Objective:** Creativity has been linked to focused and defocused types of attention; however, research has often neglected to distinguish between distinct forms of creative thinking, namely divergent and convergent thinking, and to associate each with the form of attention that best promotes it. **Methods:** The present study uses EEG methodology to index attention, and will correlate performance on divergent and convergent creative thinking tasks, as well as on a non-creative task, with either focused or defocused attention. Attention is indexed by the P50 EEG/ERP component. The P50 reflects very early sensory gating which is indicative of the individual's ability to attend to salient stimuli and ignore repetitive or trivial information, thus preventing information overload in the brain. Although a standard component to measure attentional style, the P50 has only been employed in this manner in one creativity study (Zabelina et al., 2015), which the present study replicates and also expands upon by incorporating two novel components: 1) a non-creative task and 2) a convergent thinking task. **Results:** Preliminary results have shown performance differences on control and creativity tasks, and a correlational analysis is expected to highlight differences on the various task performances associated with attentional style. Updated results will be presented. **Conclusions:** While previous non-neurological studies have shown that attention influences creativity, using ERP methodology provides the benefit of time-sensitive temporal mapping and the ability to link cognitive mechanisms to neural components. This research aims to further our understanding of early sensory gating in creativity measures, which can provide the first step for laying the groundwork for future interventions that may foster certain kinds of attention to promote creative thinking.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS | PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES

Theme: Social and organizational psychology | **Thème :** Psychologie sociale et organisationnelle

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 **Jeudi le 19 mai 2016**
Time: 1:15 – 2:15 **Heure : 13h 15 à 14h 15**
Room: FSS 4007 **Salle : FSS 4007**

A qualitative investigation of stewardship among public service executives

Leah Simpkins* & Louise Lemyre

University of Ottawa, School of Psychology

Background: Organizational research acknowledges that senior managers can play an important role in the communication and reinforcement of values and behaviour in the workplace. Stewardship, understood as taking care of entrusted resources, is considered a core value and foundation of public service work and a key leadership competency among senior public servants. While research on leadership is well established, there is a paucity of research in the area of stewardship and what it means for senior managers and their work environment. **Objectives:** This study aims to better understand stewardship in the public service work environment. The central research questions are: 1) what is stewardship in the public service and what does it mean to senior executives? 2) What are the barriers and facilitators of stewardship in the public service work environment? **Methods:** Fifteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with executives of various ranks and departments within the Canadian public service. Participants were recruited via a national survey on Work and Health conducted in partnership with the Association of Professional Executives of the Public Service of Canada (APEX). **Results:** A conceptual understanding of stewardship emerged based on four themes: 1) service over self-interest, 2) sustainability of the public service, 3) management of employees and 4) management of resources. Executive's accounts reflected that the majority of barriers occurred at the organizational level, including the focus on output [over well-being], rigidity of public service processes, avoidance of risk and lack of resources. Accounts also revealed that facilitators occurred at both the individual and organizational level, centering on open communication, transparency and the development of social networks. **Conclusion:** Research and practical implications for organizations are discussed such as management training and organizational design that may help to increase awareness and foster facilitators of stewardship in the work environment.

Face perception in schizophrenia: A specific deficit

Ahmed M. Megreya

Qatar University, Department of Psychological Sciences

Background: Patients with schizophrenia have a large-scaled and severe cognitive impairment. **Objective:** This study examines for the first time the differential deficit in matching upright faces as compared with two psychometrically-matched control tasks: matching inverted faces and matching none-face objects. It is widely held that upright faces are processed using unique neurocognitive mechanisms, while inverted faces and

none-face objects are processed similarly to each other. **Methods:** Two well-matched samples of schizophrenics (n = 40) and controls (n = 40) were presented with those three matching tasks, in which no memory loads were involved. **Results:** Using appropriate statistical tests, schizophrenics were significantly impaired in all tasks indicating a generalized cognitive deficit. More importantly, the deficit in matching upright faces was significantly stronger in magnitude (15.6%) than the deficits in matching inverted faces (10.1%) and non-face objects (10.2%), with fairly large effect sizes (.45 and .40; respectively). In addition, schizophrenics showed significantly weaker face inversion effects, indicating a configural processing dysfunction. **Conclusion:** Therefore, these results provide compelling evidence for a face-specific deficit in schizophrenia that may be associated with, but separable from, a generalized cognitive impairment. This specific deficit may be located in the early stages of face perception and could be a responsible factor for the schizophrenics' impairments in social cognition.

The effect of victim post-transgression responses on narcissists' motivation to apologize or aggress

Ariel Shoikhetbrod* & C. Ward Struthers

York University, Department of Psychology

Background: In the process of forming and maintaining interpersonal relationships, individuals often hurt those with whom they are trying to bond. Following such offences, some transgressors accept responsibility for their actions and apologize in order to repair their relationships, whereas others diminish their responsibility and act aggressively to self-protect. The aim of this research was to investigate how narcissistic personality traits in transgressors predict apology or aggression when victims respond with either forgiveness or revenge following a transgression. **Objective:** This study applied a dyadic interpersonal framework to the apology process. In particular, this study investigated the effect of victim post-transgression responses (PTRs)—whether a victim expresses forgiveness or revenge—on narcissistic transgressors' motivation to apologize or act aggressively. It was hypothesized that an expression of revenge as opposed to forgiveness by victims would lead to lower apology and greater aggression among narcissistic transgressors. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was adopted for this study. A personality questionnaire was completed by participants prior to a lab transgression. Transgressors were then randomly assigned to one of the two victim PTRs: revenge or forgiveness. Finally, participants completed self-report measures of apology and behavioural measures of aggression. **Results:** As expected, the relation between trait narcissism, apology and aggression was moderated by victim PTRs. The results showed no significant relation between narcissism and apology or aggression when the victim forgave transgressors. However, when the victim was vengeful, there was a significant negative relation between narcissism and apology and a positive relation between narcissism and aggression. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrated how and when narcissistic traits are likely to predict apologies and aggression following a transgression.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS | PRÉSENTATIONS ORALES

Theme: Cultural and cross-cultural psychology | **Thème :** Psychologie culturelle et interculturelle

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 **Jeudi le 19 mai 2016**
Time: 2:15 – 3:15 **Heure : 14h 15 à 15h 15**
Room: FSS 4007 **Salle : FSS 4007**

Doctor-patient communication: A qualitative exploration of patients' experiences of communication

Rh a Rocque* & Yvan Leanza

Universit  Laval, Psychology

Background: Communication difficulties between patients and physicians are well documented, as well as the negative consequences they engender. Yet, these difficulties remain problematic in medical encounters and this issue is particularly relevant with ethnic minorities. In order to ameliorate care, one must explore and better understand patients' experiences. **Objectives:** The aims of this study are to explore patients' experiences of communicating with physicians in Quebec City, and to explore potential cultural nuances in these experiences. **Methods:** A qualitative comparative design was used. Individual narrative interviews were conducted with 59 participants belonging to three different cultural groups: French-speaking Quebecers, French-speaking migrants, and English-speaking migrants. Inductive thematic analyses were conducted on the interview data. **Results:** Participants recounted both positive and negative experiences of communication, as well as consequences ensuing from these experiences. Participants appreciated competent and empathic physicians who respected patients' expertise. Such experiences led to a positive therapeutic relationship and to patients feeling reassured and motivated to adhere to treatment. Conversely, participants disliked inhumane and expeditious physicians who were not receptive to patients' worries. Consequently, patients reported consulting again for the same health problem, never picking up their prescription and feeling mistrust towards physicians. Cultural nuances emerged in ethnic minority patients' experiences. These include, among others, experiences of discrimination, difficulty expressing oneself about health in a second language, and more difficulty linked to broaching sensitive topics. **Conclusion:** To our knowledge, this is the first qualitative comparative study that gives voice to patients belonging to different cultural groups concerning their experiences of communication with physicians. This research thus allowed for a qualitative comparison between nationals and ethnic minorities and successfully identified particularities relating to the host countries' context and/or to cultural differences. Findings provide valuable insight which needs to be considered in the development of interventions aimed at ameliorating communication in healthcare.

Role of sibling configuration in risk-taking amongst adults: A cross-cultural perspective

Ayesha Iffat (1)*, Roshni Sondhi (2), Aakriti Tripathi (1)

(1) Independent, (2) Fortis Healthcare, Department of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences, India

Background: The roles of structure and dynamics within a family on the development of an individual's personality has been clearly indicated by an extant body of research. With an increasing prevalence of risk-taking across cultures over the past decade, this paper is based on the premise that the configuration of sibling system within the family is likely to influence an individual's risk-taking within a cultural context. **Objectives:** The first objective of this paper is to explore the relationship between the sibling configuration system and risk-taking as a personality trait of an individual adult within the family. The second objective is to study the role of cultural differences in this relationship across Canada, India, and the United States. **Methods:** Risk-taking as a personality trait in 150 adults of the age group 25 to 40 years is measured quantitatively using the DSM-5 Personality Inventory, and the role of sibling configuration is compared between adults who are single offspring, with same sex sibling(s), with opposite sex sibling(s), and with siblings of both sexes. The role of cultural differences across the sample in Canada, India and the United States is examined qualitatively based on a thematic analysis. **Results:** The findings of the paper discuss the validity of the hypothesized relationship between these sibling configurations on the risk-taking personality trait of an individual within the family. Further, the role of various cultural variables across the sample is highlighted. **Conclusion:** The results demonstrate the significant role played by the family structure and dynamics on the personality of individuals within the family. Further, the findings have potential implications towards future research on parenting and sibling configuration as predictors of risk-taking in individuals attaining adulthood.

Body shape perceptions of Black and Caucasian children and mothers living in Ottawa
Ashley Gunter (1)*, Rosanne Blanchet (1), Jeffrey Jutai (1), Dia Sanou (1), Malek Batal (2), Isabelle Giroux(3)

(1) University of Ottawa, Interdisciplinary School of Health Sciences, (2) University of Montreal, Faculty of Medicine, (3) School of Nutrition Sciences

Background: Body shape misperception occurs when a discrepancy exists between perceived body shape and weight status. Previous studies revealed both parents and children misperceive the child's body shape at a high rate with a tendency toward underestimation. Contradictory findings have been reported regarding the impact of ethnicity on rates of misperception. **Objectives:** 1) To determine the perceptions of mothers and children of the child's body shape among Blacks and Caucasians, and 2) to compare perceived body shapes to children's measured weight status. **Methods:** A survey was completed with 246 Black or Caucasian mothers of children aged 6-12 years old living in Ottawa. Body shape perception was assessed with a sex-specific figure rating scale with 8 silhouettes which were collapsed into 3 groups (underweight, normal weight, and overweight/obese) for analyses. Anthropometric data for the children were collected by direct measurements. Cross-tabulations and logistic regressions were conducted in SPSS 23.0. **Results:** Preliminary results revealed that 49.5% of Black and 27.8% of Caucasian mothers misperceived their child's body shape. Among children, 57.8% of Blacks and 16.7% of Caucasians had an inaccurate perception of themselves. Children with a higher BMI z-score had an increased likelihood of body shape misperception ($p < 0.001$). Ethnicity significantly predicted the likelihood of children

misperceiving their body shape; with Black children being more likely to misperceive their body shape ($p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** Among our sample, there was a high rate of misperception of children's body shape, especially among the overweight and obese children and their mothers. Factors which contribute to body shape misperception need to be better identified given that body shape perception has been found to influence health-related behaviours.

DEBATE | DÉBAT

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 Jeudi le 19 mai 2016
Time: 3:30 – 4:30 Heure : 15h 30 à 16h 30
Room: FSS 4007 Salle : FSS 4007

Topic: *Challenges of Jury Selection in the Canadian Context*
Sujet : *Les défis de la sélection des jurés dans le contexte canadien*



Dr. Evelyn Maeder, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Director of the Institute of Criminology
and Criminal Justice, Carleton University

Dre Evelyn Maeder, Ph.D.
Professeure adjointe
Directrice de l'Institut de criminologie et
de justice pénale, Université Carleton



Mr. Solomon Friedman
Criminal Defence Lawyer
Edelson Clifford D'Angelo Friedman LLP

Me Solomon Friedman
Avocat de la défense en droit criminel
Edelson Clifford D'Angelo Friedman LLP

About Dr. Maeder | À propos de Dre Maeder

Dr. Maeder is the director of the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Carleton University and is also cross-appointed in the Department of Psychology. Dr. Maeder's research interests focus on the influence of psychology on the law and legal decision-making, particularly with respect to juries and public policy. Her current

research projects include studying the effects of extralegal information (such as defendant race, victim attractiveness and defendant gang affiliation) on juror decision-making, legal decision-making in Not Criminally Responsible by Reason of Mental Disorder trials, and the effects of race salience in the criminal courtroom. Ψ

Dre Maeder est directrice de l'Institut de criminologie et de justice pénale de l'Université Carleton et est également affectée au département de psychologie. Dre Maeder s'intéresse à l'influence de la psychologie sur le droit et la prise de décision juridique, notamment en ce qui concerne les jurés et les politiques publiques. Ses projets de recherche actuels comprennent l'étude des effets de l'information extra-légale (comme la race du défendeur, la beauté de la victime et l'appartenance du défendeur à un gang) sur la prise de décision des jurés, la prise de décision juridique dans les procès impliquant la non-responsabilité criminelle pour cause de troubles mentaux, ainsi que les effets de la saillance perceptuelle de la race dans les procès criminels. Ψ

About Mr. Friedman | À propos de Me. Friedman

Mr. Friedman is a criminal defence lawyer. At law school, Solomon was the regular recipients of various prizes, including the highest grade in the Advanced Criminal Procedure course, the Law Society of Upper Canada Award for Outstanding Achievement in Legal Studies, the Osgoode Society Prize for Canadian Legal History, and the Law Foundation of Ontario Award for academic excellence. Mr. Friedman uses his experience, together with his talent for effective oral and written advocacy, to create persuasive and innovative legal arguments, both at trial and on appeal. He writes on topics related to criminal law and his opinions often appear in the newspaper, television and radio, such as the *National Post*, the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Ottawa Citizen*. Ψ

Me Friedman est un avocat de la défense en droit criminel. À l'école de droit, Solomon fut le récipiendaire de divers prix, dont la plus haute note dans le cours de procédure criminelle avancée, le prix de réalisation exceptionnelle en études juridiques de la Société de droit du Haut-Canada, le prix de la Société Osgoode pour l'histoire légale canadienne et le prix de la Fondation juridique de l'Ontario pour l'excellence académique. Me Friedman utilise son expérience ainsi que ses talents d'orateur et de rédaction pour plaider efficacement et créer des arguments juridiques convaincants et innovateurs, autant lors de procès qu'en appel. Il écrit sur des sujets liés au droit pénal et ses textes apparaissent souvent dans les médias, comme dans le *National Post*, la *Gazette de Montréal* et le *Ottawa Citizen*. Ψ

WINE & CHEESE AWARDS CEREMONY | VINS ET FROMAGES ET CÉRÉMONIE DE REMISE DES PRIX

Thursday, May 19th, 2016 Jeudi le 19 mai 2016

Time: 4:30 Heure : 16h 30

Room: FSS 4007 Salle : FSS 4007

To celebrate the end of the conference, attendees are invited to participate in a Wine & Cheese closing ceremony! Prizes for the best poster and best presentation will be

awarded, as well as our social media giveaway. 📌

Pour célébrer la fin de la conférence, les participant-es sont invité-es à participer à une cérémonie de clôture vins et fromages! Les prix pour la meilleure affiche et la meilleure présentation orale individuelle seront attribués et nous remettrons notre prix des médias sociaux. 📌

CAMPUS MAP | CARTE DU CAMPUS

Campus principal Main Campus



uOttawa



The ICP 2016 Organizing Committee would like to thank the following organizations for their support.

Le comité organisateur de la CIP 2016 tient à remercier les organisations suivantes pour leur soutien.



uOttawa

The Murray Brown Fund | Le Fonds Murray Brown

Graduate Association of Students in Psychology | Association des étudiants diplômés en psychologie

School of Psychology | École de psychologie

FSS (graduate & undergraduate steams) | FSS (premier cycle & cycles supérieurs)

Graduate Student Association des étudiants diplômés

Liaison office | Bureau de liaison

Canadian Union of Public Employees, Section 2626 | Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique, section 2626

Centre for Research on Educational and Community Services | Centre de recherche sur les services éducatifs et communautaires

Institute of Mental Health Research | Institut de recherche en santé mentale

Vivianna Day Spa

Elevate Yoga

Canadian Psychological Association | Société canadienne de psychologie

Loblaws

Metro

Starbucks

David's Tea

Kids & Company

Website | Site web: icp-cip.com

 /InterdisciplinaryConferenceInPsychology

 @ICP_CIP #icp2016 #cip2016