

University
of Regina



2026 Honours Psychology Poster Symposium

Program Symposium Schedule

Tuesday, April 14th, 2026

Welcome & Land Acknowledgement	9:00 a.m.
Symposium	9:10–11:00 a.m.
<i>* Presenters will be available to discuss their project and answer any questions</i>	
Award Presentation	11:15 a.m.
Student Address	
Department Head Address	
Leonard Schein Award	
Symposium Awards	
Lunch	11:30 a.m.
Poster takedown	12:00–12:30 p.m.

Program Contents

Message from the Department	Page 3
Student Address	Page 5
Project Titles and Abstracts	Page 10
Special Thanks	Page 40

Message from the Department

Dear Honours Graduates,

Pause to take in the ceremony. Like others—graduations, weddings, retirement parties—you could blink and miss it. You could think of them as arbitrary social constructions. Indeed, your molecular underpinnings will remain largely unchanged from yesterday to today.

But pausing to take it in might be more important than you think. Psychology literature suggests that ceremonies are an important part of psychosocial development and help us to feel connected to something meaningful beyond ourselves¹, foster social connection, regulate emotions, and contribute to goal clarity.²

Moreover, cognitive scientists suggest that transitions such as this shape how we remember our lives. We do not experience life as one continuous stream, but as a series of important moments and turning points.³ Pausing to recognize this moment not only helps to consolidate today's achievements but contributes to organizing your life narrative.⁴

Lifespan theorists have suggested that these moments are turning points that give structure to our lives and help to define who we are.⁵ Such transition points are liminal phases—you're on the threshold of identity change, with several future selves beckoning. It is a period of uncertainty, but marking the change helps to give the uncertainty meaning.⁶ You have done more than just “check something off the list” and that deserves celebration, ceremony, and reflection. It's a meaningful step in becoming who you are.

Congratulations on this important milestone!

¹ McDermott et al 2025
² Hobson, et al., 2018
³ Kahneman et al., 1997
⁴ Wilson, 2015
⁵ van Gennep, 1960
⁶ Turner, 1969

Student Address

Hello everyone, and good morning.

We'd like to thank you all for allowing us to speak on behalf of our honours cohort, and for the support you've given us throughout this process. Making it to the end is something to be incredibly proud of, so congratulations to everyone!

As we're nearing the end of this chapter, we wanted to take a moment to go back to where it all began. Not in September, but back in March when we received our honours acceptance emails. Everything felt so exciting and intimidating. We thought we had some idea of what this year would look like but as it turns out, we did not.

This experience was not easy. We faced imposter syndrome, ethics applications, participants not showing up to our studies, uncertainty, stress, and the challenge of balancing so many responsibilities at once. There were moments where things didn't go as planned, and moments where we weren't entirely sure what we were doing.

Although we faced challenges, we also experienced so many moments of growth. We developed our research skills, built connections, learned how to problem-solve, and discovered the courage to ask for help. Maybe most importantly, we learned that research is not always smooth or predictable.

If this year taught us anything at all, it's that support is an incredibly important aspect of this process. We couldn't have made it through this alone. Luckily, we had our supervisors, friends, partners, families, and each other. The support along the way was incredibly helpful.

What stands out the most is not just what we went through, but what it meant. At the beginning of this year a lot of us felt like we were supposed to have everything figured out. We very quickly realized that we didn't.

Some of us had our proposals done in September, while others didn't even have a topic until late-November. Somewhere in between learning SPSS, re-running analyses for the tenth time, and wondering if we were doing anything correctly, we figured it out. That's worth recognizing because this year wasn't about getting everything perfect, it was about learning how to keep going, even when things felt uncertain.

I think it's also important to recognize that we didn't all arrive here the same way. For some of us, this journey continued straight from high school, while for others, it meant stepping away to gain work and life experience and then choosing to come back. It is so inspiring that even after experiencing so many different situations, this path still felt worth pursuing and returning to. Some of us also had to tend to other responsibilities, such as children and work, while completing our research projects. Through all of those different paths, timelines, and pressures, we still showed up. We still made it here. I think that makes this moment even more meaningful.

For some of our classmates, this year came with big transitions like applying to graduate school, professional programs, and trying to figure out what comes next. While some of us are celebrating exciting next steps, others are still waiting, or preparing to try again. Having seen the amount of hard work, dedication, and passion in this room, I want to remind you that that doesn't disappear because of one outcome. You are more capable than you think, even on the days you don't fully believe in yourself.

Although this next chapter might take us in different directions, I have a feeling some of us aren't done crossing paths just yet. Whether we find each other in the same programs, the same

careers, or maybe just the same stages of life, I don't think this is the last time we'll find our way back to each other. That's something I'm really looking forward to.

I want to personally thank some of our classmates. Whether it was Claire explaining p-values and variance while walking back to our cars, Megan and Taran helping with statistics labs, Julia and Kaitlyn helping with poster dimensions - or anyone else who offered support along the way - it truly meant so much!

This year showed me just how much we relied on each other, and I feel incredibly lucky to have been surrounded by such kind, supportive, and intelligent people.

Whether it was support through our 3MT presentations last semester, or sitting through 25 30-minute presentations this term, we were there for each other and that support made a huge difference. Getting up and speaking in front of a room full of people is hard, but doing it surrounded by people who genuinely want to see you succeed makes it a little less scary.

We really showed up for each other this year. It wasn't just about the work, it was about the people.

Anna - thank you for the conversations that started as quick chats after our neuropsychology class and somehow turned into hours-long talks about life. You made those conversations something I looked forward to more than you know, and I'll always be grateful for them.

Taran - my fellow procrastination buddy. Thank you for being someone I could navigate the stress of this year with - posters, assignments, and everything in between. You made me feel a little less alone in the chaos of this year.

And Sage - my walking buddy, my heart-to-heart person, and someone I now feel so lucky to call my best friend. You made even

the hardest parts of this year feel manageable and the best moments even brighter.

You know those types of people who make you feel seen and safe just by being around them?

These were those people for me this year, and I hope you all had those people in your corner too. I will forever be grateful that this honours program brought you all into my life because this year truly would not have been the same without you.

And of course we can't forget the many "productive procrastination" breaks. The gym sessions, the aimless walks around campus, and the "I'll just take a quick brain break..." that somehow lasted a little longer than we had planned. Honestly, those moments probably kept us sane, and maybe that counts as doing psychology right!

Beyond the friendships we built here, we also had many other people supporting us. Thank you to the people who helped us behind the scenes - our families, partners and friends. Thank you for listening to us talk about our research over and over again and for pretending to understand what we were saying. Thank you for supporting us in all the ways that made this year possible. Even the small things meant more than we probably said.

While that support meant so much, we were also incredibly fortunate to have guidance from our supervisors. We want to take a moment to thank you. Your guidance, patience, and support shaped this entire experience. Not only did you teach us how to do research, but you helped us become more confident in ourselves along the way. While today is a celebration of our work, it's also a reflection of the time, care, and mentorship our supervisors have invested in us. The work you see today is not just ours; it's the result of guidance, support, and countless conversations behind the scenes. To our supervisors, we wouldn't be here without you.

We would like to thank Dr. Natasha Gallant for her guidance in our honours seminar last semester. Thank you for answering our many questions, supporting us through the graduate application process, and fostering such a strong sense of community within our cohort. We wish you all the best in the rest of your pregnancy and on your maternity leave.

We would like to thank Dr. Sarah Sangster for her support as our undergraduate coordinator, and for advising Marah and I on our speech, and Dr. Gordon Asmundson, as head of the department, for his leadership and support of the honours program.

And I would also like to personally thank Dr. Richard MacLennan for everything he did for me. Even through random RDC closures, network errors, and sending vetting requests back and forth, you helped me through every step of the way and ensured we got everything done on time. Your support, guidance, belief, and knowledge allowed me to excel and thrive in our research.

Additionally, we would all like to thank you for teaching us statistics last term, as it gave us the foundation we needed to complete our honours theses analyses.

I would like to give a very special thank you to my supervisor, Dr. Tamara Williamson. Thank you for your guidance, your mentorship, your patience, and for always creating a space where I felt supported, even in moments when I didn't feel fully confident in myself. From learning how to navigate SPSS and make sense of linear mixed models, to your kindness and understanding during more personally challenging moments this year, your support has meant more to me than I can fully put into words. I feel incredibly grateful that this honours year gave me the opportunity to work with you.

As this day, and this chapter, comes to a close, I want to invite you all to pause for just a moment and think about people who were part of this experience with you; who saw the uncertainty, the

growth, and everything in between. This “we did it feeling” is something we’ve been working toward since September, so take it all in.

If we think back to where this all began back in March, we were both excited and intimidated. The truth is, what comes next might feel the exact same way, but now we know something we didn’t know then: we are capable of figuring things out, we can navigate uncertainty, and we are far more prepared than we think.

As you move into your next chapter, we encourage you to lean into that excitement, even when life feels a little intimidating. If this year has shown us anything, it’s that we will figure it out. Be proud of how far you’ve come, and trust that you will figure out what comes next.

Congratulations and best of luck on your next chapter!

Sincerely,

Natalia and Marah

Project Titles and Abstracts

Time Perception and Mental Time Travel in the Preclinical Stages of Dementia: A Feasibility Pilot Study

Kaniz Fatima Anees

Supervisors: Dr. Natasha Gallant, Natasha Taylor MSc

Cognitive changes observed in dementia, including distortions in Time Perception (TP), the ability to judge time, and Mental Time Travel (MTT), the ability to recall past events and imagine future scenarios, may emerge years before a clinical diagnosis of dementia. Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD) represent pre-clinical stages of dementia. Although evidence suggests that TP and MTT deficits may occur during these pre-clinical stages, few studies have examined these abilities in older adults with MCI or SCD. Existing research is limited by small samples and tasks that may be difficult for cognitively impaired individuals. This study examined the feasibility and acceptability of TP and MTT tasks and determined differences in task performance across the pre-clinical stages of dementia. Participants (N = 14) were adults aged 55 or more who were cognitively healthy (n = 6) or exhibited signs of MCI (n = 4) or SCD (n = 4). Absolute error scores and coefficients of variation were calculated for time estimates, and average detail scores were calculated for autobiographical events. A Kruskal–Wallis test revealed that SCD participants produced fewer internal details for past MTT compared to healthy controls, suggesting impaired episodic recall. This finding should be interpreted cautiously due to study limitations. All other group comparisons were non-significant. Acceptability ratings were positive across tasks. However, recruitment challenges and participants' difficulty following autobiographical interview instructions highlight the need for methodological improvements and use of larger samples in future research.

Does Internalized Weight Bias Moderate Changes in Body Image 12 months After Bariatric Surgery?

Marah Ball

Supervisor: Dr. Tamara Williamson

Body image dissatisfaction (BID) is highly prevalent among individuals seeking bariatric surgery (~80%), yet approximately 1-in-5 patients show little postoperative improvement. Internalized weight bias (IWB) – the internalization of negative weight-based stereotypes – has been linked to greater BID and psychological distress and may help explain variability in postoperative BID outcomes. This longitudinal cohort study examined whether preoperative IWB predicts and moderates changes in BID from pre-surgery to 12 months post-surgery. Participants (N = 152; 82% women; mean age = 47 ± 11 years) were recruited from a publicly funded bariatric surgery clinic in Canada. BID was assessed using the Body Shape Questionnaire, and IWB was measured using the Modified Weight Bias Internalization Scale. Linear mixed-effects models with a random intercept were used to examine changes in BID over time, with IWB as a moderator and percent total weight loss (%TWL) included as a covariate. BID improved significantly from pre-surgery to 12 months post-surgery ($\beta = -21.63$, $p = .031$). Higher baseline IWB was associated with greater BID across both timepoints ($\beta = 0.82$, $p < .001$). %TWL was not associated with changes in BID. A significant Time \times IWB interaction ($p < .001$) indicated that changes in BID from baseline to 12-months differed as a function of baseline IWB. Although BID improved overall, individuals with higher IWB remained more dissatisfied 12-months post-surgery. These findings suggest that IWB plays a meaningful role in shaping body image outcomes following bariatric surgery and may represent an important target for screening and intervention.

Opting Out, Standing Out: Perceptions of Childfree Women in North America

Emili Banovic

Supervisor: Dr. Sarah Sangster

As birth rates decline across North America, a growing number of adults are intentionally choosing to remain childfree; however, perceptions of childfree individuals remain poorly understood despite their implications for stigma, discrimination, and social evaluations. The present study applied the Stereotype Content Model (SCM) to examine how parental status, occupational characteristics, and communal generativity shape evaluations of childfree women. In a $4 \times 2 \times 2$ between-subjects factorial vignette experiment, a large sample of North American adults ($N = 415$) evaluated female targets on warmth, competence, emotional responses, moral outrage, and behavioural intentions, including social acceptance, helping, and hiring-related outcomes. Results revealed a consistent asymmetry between warmth and competence; childfree women were perceived as less warm than mothers, particularly in the absence of nurturing occupational cues, while competence ratings remained uniformly high across conditions. Contrary to expectations, engagement in communal generativity (e.g., volunteering) did not enhance warmth perceptions. Moral outrage was uniformly low, indicating that childfree status is not widely viewed as a moral violation. However, reduced warmth perceptions translated into meaningful behavioural consequences, with childfree women receiving lower social acceptance. These findings demonstrate that bias toward childfree women persists not through overt negativity, but through subtle, systematic differences in evaluation. As norms surrounding parenthood continue to shift, the results highlight how contemporary stereotypes operate through nuanced perceptions of warmth and social value, shaping how women are judged and treated in everyday contexts.

Keywords: childfree women, parental status, stereotype content model, warmth and competence, behavioural evaluations.

The forest, the trees, and the... Whale?

Mojahed Basabrain

Supervisor: Dr. Chris Oriet

The gist of a scene is computed separately from the objects in it, but it is unclear whether scenes and objects are processed simultaneously or sequentially. Previous studies suggest our ability to categorize a scene as natural vs. artificial is impaired when an incongruent object is present in the scene, suggesting the object's category is retrieved prior to or in parallel with scene classification. However, it is unknown whether the object is processed to the level of identification because the congruency of the pairing was confounded with its plausibility. To address this, we manipulated both the congruency and plausibility of scene-object pairings. Subjects either classified scenes or objects (task type). For congruent pairings, accuracy did not differ with plausibility or task type. However, for incongruent pairings, implausible objects improved object classification but worsened scene classification. These findings indicate that objects are processed to the level of identification irrespective of task type, suggesting that the visual system extracts high-level information from scene-object pairings. This interpretation supports the simultaneous processing account, and suggests that conflicting findings may be due to the confounding of plausibility and congruency, and the inverse effects of implausibility on scene and object recognition.

Predicting NeuroTracker® Performance Through the Attention Style Questionnaire

Abigail Derow

Supervisor: Dr. Kim Dorsch

Everyday, individuals are required to focus on tasks and select what information in the task is most relevant at the time, this is known as selective attention. Selective attention becomes increasingly difficult as information simultaneously comes from the external environment and internal environment. Deciding what information is most relevant is driven by either a top-down process or bottom-up process. Both processes exist within four dimensions, i.e., each process has an external and internal orientation; and most individuals will have a more prominent dimension, known as their attention style. An individual's attention style can be measured by using the Attention Style Questionnaire (ASQ). Attention styles can be indicative of whether an individual becomes easily distracted, more bottom-up focused, and whether they are more distracted by internal or external stimuli. Thus, this experimental study will compare an individual's attention style with their performance on the NeuroTracker® task, a three-dimensional multiple object tracking, in two different environments (distracting and non-distracting one). It is expected that those who are more affected by external stimuli will have discrepancies between environments, whereas those who are not affected by external stimuli should have similar scores between both. This study will be the one of first to use the ASQ experimentally and aims to discover whether a participant's ASQ score will reliably predict their performance on tasks.

Care Needs of Saskatchewan Long-Term Care Residents with Serious Mental Illness Abstract

Yosr Eisa

Supervisors: Dr. Natasha Gallant, Kelsey Haczkevicz, MSc

The Canadian population is currently rapidly aging, with this there is a rising demand for long-term care (LTC). Serious mental illnesses (SMI), defined as mental, behavioral, or emotional disorders which result in serious functional impairment and substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities, are highly prevalent in such settings. Residents living with SMI often have distinct and complex care needs, and therefore, it is imperative to ensure the care they are receiving supports their overall well-being. However, a notable gap exists in the literature, as no known studies have examined the experiences of the residents qualitatively. The current study addresses this gap through analyzing semi-structured interviews with residents of LTC homes in Saskatchewan who are living with SMI, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder. Interviews explored residents' emotional, mental, and physical care needs in efforts to gain insight into how this population perceives their current state of care, what practices are in place that are beneficial, and any deficiencies in care. Inductive qualitative data analysis resulted in four themes being identified: 1) staff relationships being an integral aspect of resident care; 2) variability in mental and physical care quality; 3) safe but restricted environments; and 4) interpersonal fit within the care environment. This study demonstrated that LTC residents with SMI experience both positive and negative aspects of care, and the findings may serve as a starting point to guide how LTC can be improved for residents with mental illness.

Examining Online Mental Health Supports for Parents of Children with Congenital Heart Disease

Taran Garchinski

Dr. Kristi Wright

Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the most common birth defect in Canada affecting 1 in every 80-100 children (Canadian Congenital Heart Alliance, n.d.). Research has demonstrated that anxiety, depression, and hopelessness is common in parents of children with CHD, however there are limited mental health supports for these parents. With Internet use among Canadians rising to a rate of 95% (Statistics Canada, 2023), parents are increasingly searching the Internet for health-related information (Pehora et al., 2015). The current study investigated the quality of online mental health information for parents/guardians of children with CHD. Forty-two CHD parent/guardians support-themed websites were coded using standardized criteria. Websites were evaluated for accountability, presentation, alignment with evidence-based practice, readability, and recommendations to seek professional support. Results indicated that overall, the quality of information included in the reviewed websites was poor. Information included did not align well with evidence-based practices, demonstrated poor readability, and approximately 64% of websites included advertisements. Furthermore, none of the websites analysed mentioned approved (i.e., Health Canada) medications for anxiety and depression, less than half mentioned any type of therapy, and less than half recommended follow-up with a health care provider. Improvements in quantity and quality of evidence-based online mental health resources are required for parents of children with CHD.

Children’s Understanding of Memory Confidence

Amber Gette

Supervisor: Dr. Kaila Bruer, Dr. Joanna Pozullo, Shaelyn Carr, MSc

Children are frequently called to provide eyewitness testimony (Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health & Pantell, 2017), and legal decision-makers often rely on children’s reported memory confidence when evaluating their reliability (Fawcett & Winstanley, 2018). Despite this reliance, relatively little is known about how children understand and communicate that confidence. Although adults’ confidence can sometimes predict accuracy (Wixted et al., 2015), children tend to demonstrate overconfidence (Keast et al., 2007), raising questions about whether they fully understand what it means to be “confident” or “sure.” The present study examined how children conceptualize memory confidence and how they prefer to report it. One hundred children aged 6–11 ($M_{age} = 8.61$; 42% female, 58% male) were interviewed using open-ended and forced-choice questions to examine their understanding of memory confidence and sureness, the language they use to express certainty, and their preferred reporting method (numeric, pictorial, or analogy-based). Results revealed clear developmental differences in children’s understanding of certainty, with older children (ages 9-11) more often providing definitions that directly connected memory confidence to accuracy than younger children (ages 6-8). Children generally conceptualized confidence and sureness similarly, although subtle distinctions emerged. Age differences also appeared in reporting preferences, with older children preferring numeric confidence scales, while younger children more often selected visual formats. Overall, these results suggest that children’s understanding of memory confidence becomes more refined with age and that certainty terms have overlapping but distinct meanings during development.

The Racers Are Not All Right: Habitual Driving Side associated with Collision Bias in Formula 1 Drivers

Thomas David Hartnell

Supervisor: Dr. Laurie Sykes Tottenham

Pseudoneglect is the tendency for neurologically healthy people to allocate more visuospatial attention to the left visual field, neglecting the right. This has been linked to a persistent rightward collision bias during walking, driving, and other tasks, wherein people are more likely to collide on their right-side due to this unequal distribution of attention. However, some research has found evidence that there may be factors which can influence pseudoneglect and, by extension, alter collision bias. One of these factors is habitual driving side, with there being evidence for left-side drivers having a less pronounced rightward collision bias when walking compared to their right-side driving peers. As the association between habitual driving side and lateralized driving collisions has not yet been examined, the present study used Formula 1 racers as its population. Using samples matched on reading direction, sex, handedness, birth year, and other matched factor from right- and left-driving countries, it was found that habitual driving side is associated with collision bias. Formula 1 drivers from left- and right-side driving populations demonstrated significantly different collision biases, with right-side drivers demonstrating a statistically significant rightward collision bias, whereas the left-side drivers did not demonstrate a bias. These findings indicate that hemispheric lateralization is not solely responsible for collision bias, environmental factors like habitual driving side also play an important role.

Reading Direction Associated With Crash-Side Bias in Formula 1 Drivers

Zaid Ismail

Supervisor: Dr. Laurie Sykes Tottenham

Pseudoneglect, a leftward attentional bias attributed to right-hemispheric dominance of visuospatial attention, is linked to rightward collision biases in walking and wheelchair driving tasks. However, research has not examined whether the direction of native-language reading contributes to collision bias in driving. This study investigated whether reading direction is a factor in collision-side bias among Formula 1 drivers. Using 1970-2025 data, we analyzed the crashes of 30 drivers, matched on birth year, years when raced, age, handedness, sex and habitual driving side, belonging to left-to-right (LTR; $n=15$) and right-to-left (RTL; $n=15$) native reading groups. We recorded the side of all at-fault collisions in each F1 driver's career that met the inclusion criteria and computed a laterality index (Right-Left crashes / Right+Left crashes) for each driver. Hypothesis one predicted a rightward collision bias in the overall sample, consistent with pseudoneglect; however, results showed neither group exhibited a significant rightward bias ($p > 0.05$). Hypothesis two predicted LTR readers would exhibit a significantly stronger rightward bias than RTL readers. A paired t -test showed the matched RTL and LTR groups had significantly different collision biases ($p < 0.05$), as expected; notably, the RTL group demonstrated a significant leftward bias ($p = 0.002$), whereas the LTR group had no bias. These findings suggest that native reading direction plays a role in collision bias. These results also contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of habitual scanning in visuospatial attention, offering practical applications for driver training and road safety standards.

Exploring Women's Perceptions of the Madonna-Whore Complex and Associated Experiences of Cognitive Dissonance

Emma Kasprick

Supervisor: Dr. Donald Sharpe

The Madonna-Whore Complex (MWC) describes the dichotomization of women and their sexuality in rigid extremes—pure, virtuous Madonna or promiscuous, immoral Whore. In this dichotomy, qualities of nurturance and sensuality cannot coexist. Drawing on findings that conceptualize MWC as a patriarchal social ideology, the present study explored how women perceive and experience this ideology. One-hundred and sixty-seven undergraduate women completed an online survey that began by assessing both personal and perceived societal endorsement of MWC. Participants were then randomly assigned to one of three scenarios. Madonna and Whore scenarios set the stage for cognitive dissonance, while a Control scenario was designed to elicit a neutral reaction. Cognitive dissonance based on a given scenario was measured using a negative affect scale, while strategies to reduce discomfort were assessed via Likert-scale items. Greater perceived societal endorsement predicted higher negative affect in the Madonna and Whore scenarios. Higher negative affect predicted greater use of dissonance-reduction strategies. Perceived societal endorsement was a stronger predictor of negative affect after the Madonna scenario than the Whore scenario, suggesting that being perceived as conforming to an imposed, idealized role may elicit greater psychological discomfort than violating such expectations. Additionally, in the Madonna scenario, stronger personal endorsement of MWC was associated with lower negative affect, whereas in the Whore scenario stronger personal endorsement was associated with higher negative affect, indicating that alignment between beliefs and perceived role may reduce cognitive dissonance while misalignment between beliefs and perceived role may heighten cognitive dissonance.

How Group Participation Influences Social Identity in Canadians: Exploring Sense of Belonging and the Mediating Role of Trust

Amelia Kreis

Supervisor: Dr. Richard MacLennan

By analyzing the *Survey Series on People and their Communities* survey conducted by Statistics Canada, this study investigates the relationship between group participation and social identity in Canadians, with a specific focus on sense of belonging. A quantitative approach is used to analyze the provided data by examining participant engagement in varying groups, including those that are formal, informal, in-person and online. These groups include athletic and non-athletic roles in sports, religious groups, cultural organizations, professional organizations, political groups and online gaming communities. Participant engagement in groups is analyzed in comparison with participant-reported sense of belonging. To understand this relationship further, trust is investigated as a mediating variable and is evaluated using a mediated regression analysis. Results are expected to be representative of the Canadian population, allowing for analysis of the relationship between group participation and sense of belonging at a national level.

Alcohol Use Among Public Safety Personnel Enrolled in Internet-delivered Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

Dannielle Lapierre

Supervisors: Dr. Heather Hadjistavropoulos and Dr. Jill Price

Public safety personnel (PSP) experience elevated rates of mental health symptoms and alcohol misuse, yet the role of alcohol use in digital mental health treatment remains unclear. This study examined whether alcohol misuse was associated with mental health severity and treatment engagement, satisfaction, and outcomes among Canadian PSP enrolled in therapist-guided internet-delivered cognitive behavioural therapy (ICBT; N = 910). Approximately 31% of participants met criteria for alcohol misuse, which was associated with greater pre-treatment symptom severity, including depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress. Alcohol misuse was not associated with treatment engagement but was linked to less depressive and posttraumatic stress symptom improvements, and slightly lower treatment satisfaction. These findings suggest that alcohol misuse does not interfere with participation in ICBT but may be associated with reduced benefit and perceived value, potentially reflecting greater underlying distress and challenges in sustaining behavioural change rather than differences in engagement.

Posttraumatic Growth and Mental Health Among Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cadets

Katelynn A. F. MacRae

Supervisors: R. Nicholas Carleton and Juliana M. B. Khoury

Acknowledgments: Taylor A. Teckchandani, and Gregory P. Krätzig

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) are frequently exposed to potentially psychologically traumatic events (PPTE); consequently, RCMP have a higher prevalence of posttraumatic stress injuries (PTSI) compared to the general public (i.e., ~64.7% vs. ~18%). RCMP cadets entering the Cadet Training Program (CTP) also report greater lifetime PPTE exposures than the general public, but a lower prevalence of PTSIs (i.e., ~10%). Posttraumatic growth (PTG) describes psychological changes that may follow a PPTE and may subsequently support mental health. The current study was designed to provide the first assessments of associations between PTG and PTSD symptoms (i.e., alcohol use disorder [AUD], generalized anxiety disorder [GAD], major depressive disorder [MDD], panic disorder [PD], posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD], social anxiety disorder [SAD]), as well as PTG differences by gender, among cadets with and without prior public safety personnel (PSP) or military experience. RCMP cadets ($n=627$; 26% women) with at least one lifetime PPTE self-reported PTG and PTSD symptoms using an online survey through the RCMP Longitudinal PTSD Study. Linear and logistic regression models assessed PTG and PTSD symptoms and screens, controlling for sociodemographic factors. Contrasting expectations, greater PTG was statistically significantly associated with increased AUD, GAD, MDD, and PTSD symptoms, and with higher odds of screening positive for GAD and MDD. No statistically significant differences in PTG were identified between men and women, nor among cadets with and without prior PSP or military experience. Results indicate PTG should not be assumed to reflect psychological wellness among RCMP cadets. Future research appears well-warranted.

Addiction and Mental Health in the LGBT+ Community:

How Multiple Risk Factors Interact

Julia Milo

Supervisor: Dr. Richard MacLennan

LGBT+ people have a unique relationship to addiction as a result of distinct stressors affecting the community and other cultural effects, often presenting as a greater rate of substance use disorder. They are also more at risk for negative mental health outcomes like depression and anxiety, which are also risk factors for addiction. This study outlines how the types of substances used and the degree of abuse differ in queer vs. cis/het people. It also looks at the effect multiple coexisting risk factors have on substance use. This was done by analyzing Statistics Canada's Mental Health and Access to Care Survey (2022), which is generally representative of the Canadian population. 2x2 t-tests and linear regression analysis were done to compare groups on types and degrees of substance use. Multiple and mediated regression analysis were performed to observe how mental health disorders affect substance use differently in the LGBT+ community. We found LGBT+ people to have higher dependence and abuse rates for alcohol, cannabis and other drugs than the general population, except for non-cannabis drug dependence. The higher prevalence of drug dependence than drug abuse points towards its role as a coping mechanism. Queer people also showed less frequent alcohol consumption, suggesting increased binge drinking behaviour. Depression and general anxiety disorder both partially mediated alcohol, cannabis and drug dependence in queer people, showing that minority stress and cultural effects/coping behaviour both affect substance use. This research was done to provide information about current problems in the LGBT+ community of Canada and inform future research.

Later Not Never: Attitudes Towards Delayed Childbearing

Claire Naylor

Supervisor: Dr. Sarah Sangster

Delayed childbearing is increasingly prevalent in North America as the average age of parenthood commencement continues to rise. Individuals are voluntarily choosing to have biological children at a later age than they did decades ago. Although delayed childbearing is more common today, the present study hypothesized that older first-time parents might face stigma and prejudice due to factors such as their age, gender, or family structure. Existing research on this topic has sought to provide possible explanations for a person's decision to delay childbearing, but little is known about how others view and form judgements about older first-time parents, as well as the choice to delay. The present study analyzed the public's attitudes towards delayed childbearing through an online questionnaire vignette experiment, which obtained an adequately representative sample of Canadian and American respondents ($N = 435$). Participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette, which provided a hypothetical but realistic family planning situation. They were then asked to answer a series of questions about their opinion of the target in their assigned vignette. The study's results were understood through the theoretical framework of the Stereotype Content Model in conjunction with the manipulated independent variables of age, gender and family structure. Key findings indicated that male parents were viewed more negatively than female parents and that single parents were evaluated as positively as parents in a validating relationship, suggesting that ideals related to the nuclear family are changing.

Examining Differences in Perceptual-Cognition Between Gamers and Non-Gamers

Tucker Neuberger

Supervisor: Dr. Kim Dorsch

Background: Perceptual-cognitive expertise is our ability to process environmental information and integrate it with our existing knowledge, to help us make quick and accurate decisions. Past studies have found that people who play video games tend to display higher levels of perceptual-cognitive abilities when compared to non-gamers. However, despite the large variety of video game genres, findings from past studies have largely focused on the action genre. Purpose: Therefore, the objective of the present study is to compare perceptual-cognitive abilities of three variations of gamers (action gamers, non-action gamers, and non-gamers). Method: A total of $N = 159$ participants will be recruited through the University of Regina Psychology Participant Pool. Upon arrival at the university participants will complete a demographics and gaming habits questionnaire via Qualtrics. Following the survey, participants will partake in the Neurotracker® activity to assess their perceptual-cognitive skills. Results: Coupling a One-way ANOVA with a Tukey post-hoc test it is anticipated that action gamers will exhibit the highest level of perceptual-cognitive abilities when compared to non-action gamers and non-gamers. Also, results are expected to indicate that non-action gamers display higher levels of perceptual-cognitive abilities when compared to non-gamers. Potential Implications: Dividing gamers into three categories allows for the evaluation of different gaming habits across multiple levels. This provides a clearer understanding of how much gaming groups differ when it comes to their perceptual-cognitive performance.

Cues Children Use to Detect Everyday Lie-Telling

Johanna Nikkel

Supervisors: Dr. Sarah Zanette, Dr. Sarah Sangster, Steffi Oberthier, MSc

Lying is an important behavioural pattern that has been researched extensively. Past studies have explored when and how lying develops in children, and whether adults can reliably determine when children are lying. However, lie-detection research has primarily been conducted within adult participants, which does not provide information about how individuals develop the ability to detect lying, or whether techniques differ with age. To address this gap, the current study explored the techniques children reported using in everyday life to determine when they believe they have been lied to. Child participants ($n = 373$, aged 6-11, 46% female, 54% male) were asked to recall a time they were lied to and explain how they knew they were lied to. It was found that children reported using six cue types: behavioural inconsistencies, content cues, outside confirmation, nonverbal cues and verbal cues. Children most often reported behavioural inconsistencies (48%), content cues (26%), and outside confirmation (11%). Gender was shown to be a significant predictor for the use of verbal and content cues. Girls were 2.8 times more likely than boys to respond with verbal cues ($p = .018$). Boys were 1.7 times more likely than girls to respond with content cues ($p = .025$). Age was not predictive of cue type. These results provide insight into how lie detection develops, how the techniques children use are influenced by gender, and how they differ from adult lie detection.

Trait Emotional Intelligence and Visual Attention Biases in Laterally Posed Emotional Faces

Jessalyn Paradowski

Supervisor: Dr. Austen Smith

Asymmetries in emotion processing such as the left-posing bias and visual field biases have been looked at in great detail. However, little research has explored how trait emotional intelligence relates to patterns in visual attention and judgements of emotional expressivity of laterally posed faces using eye-tracking methods. This study examined these associations in 42 participants who first completed a trait emotional intelligence questionnaire, followed by a forced-choice task in which pairs of faces were presented for 1000 ms each and participants selected the more emotionally expressive face. Eye-tracking was used to measure fixation patterns. Fixation data and choice behaviours were analyzed using paired-sample t-tests and repeated-measures ANOVA. Regression analyses were used to analyze whether trait emotional intelligence predicts fixation and forced-choice patterns. Across all participants, a significant right-side bias in choice behaviours was found ($p = .013$). A significant interaction between pose and stimulus gender was observed in choice selection ($p = .014$), indicating pose effects differed by stimulus gender. Further, there was significantly greater fixation duration on right-posed males ($p = .003$), with no significant pose differences for female stimuli ($p = .728$). No significant relationship between trait emotional intelligence and emotion bias was observed ($p = .951$) These results highlight differences in lateralized emotion processing of male and female stimuli, suggesting that stimulus gender plays a role in choice behaviour and visual attention in the perception of laterally posed emotional faces.

Using Adverse Childhood Experiences to Predict Mental Health & Substance Abuse in Adulthood

Natalia Pitei

Supervisor: Dr. Richard MacLennan

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), including harsh parenting, are strongly connected to drug and alcohol use among adults. These negative experiences damage youths' mental health and can also affect their physical health. ACEs have been linked to suicidal ideation, chronic migranes, illness, and substance use, among other issues. Previous literature suggests a strong relationship between these experiences and substance use, but less is known about the strength of this relationship in the general Canadian population. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the relationship of ACEs and mental health issues among the general Canadian population using large-scale population based data. A secondary analysis of data collected from the 2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) was used to examine this relationship. Analyses included descriptive and inferential statistics and our results are able to be projected to just over 30 million Canadians. It was found that there is a moderate relationship between ACE's, mental health and substance use. Most notably, harsh parenting and physical abuse demonstrate the strongest relationship with suicidal thoughts and negative self-rated mental health, while lower associations were found for substance use coping, mood disorders, and anxiety, although still significant. This is consistent with previous literature. This study will help to inform future research and demonstrate the prevalence rates of ACEs, substance use, and mental health issues within the Canadian population.

Do Expectations and Credibility Shape Alcohol Outcomes in Internet-Delivered-Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (ICBT)?

Megan Poole

Supervisor: Dr. Heather Hadjistavropoulos

Alcohol misuse poses a significant public health concern, yet less than 15% of people who misuse alcohol seek any form of treatment. The lack of treatment seeking is largely due to the structural and individual barriers commonly found in traditional alcohol interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Barriers including cost, time, privacy, distance, stigma, and low expectations of improvement. Internet-Delivered Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (ICBT) offers a flexible, highly accessible, and digital alternative to care. Unfortunately, little is known about how expectations and perceptions of treatment credibility shape alcohol outcomes in ICBT. Therefore, this mixed-method study examined these factors within the Alcohol Change Course Enhanced (ACCE), an 8-week, evidenced-based ICBT intervention aimed at reducing alcohol consumption levels. Linear mixed-effects models were conducted to capture pre-, mid-, and post-treatment changes of 81 participants in relation to credibility, expectancy, and alcohol consumption levels. Spearman rank-order correlations examined whether relationships exist between demographic variables, baseline levels, questionnaire scores, and alcohol outcomes. Qualitative responses from 10 structured interviews were analyzed to identify themes and patterns relating to factors that influence credibility and expectancy in ICBT for alcohol misuse. We anticipated that higher scores of credibility and expectancy will increase the likelihood of successful treatment outcomes (e.g., reduction in heavy drinking days, engagement, and lesson completion). Findings from this study may provide clinicians with valuable patient-oriented insight that can enhance future ICBT interventions for alcohol misuse.

Casual Attributions, Political Ideology, and Socially Stigmatizing Attitudes Toward Individuals Living with Mental Illness

Brooklyn Schultz

Supervisors: Dr. Donald Sharpe, Raelynne Minel

Socially stigmatizing attitudes are a prominent issue faced by individuals living with mental illness which can affect their lives in profound ways. Socially stigmatizing attitudes affect individuals living with mental illness, and those attitudes can lead to isolation, self-stigmatizing attitudes, reduced help-seeking behaviours, or suicidal ideation. Our understanding of the factors that contribute to socially stigmatizing attitudes toward individuals living with mental illness is limited and there is conflicting evidence regarding the role of differing causal explanations for mental illness and political ideology. The present study addressed this research gap by exploring the relationships between explanations (i.e., biological and psychosocial) for mental illness, causal attributions for the behaviour of individuals living with mental illness, and values-based stigmatizing attitudes while considering the political ideology of participants. In an online study, participants ($N = 120$) were randomly assigned to receive a vignette describing an individual living with depression along with either a biological or psychosocial causal explanation. Participants were then asked to provide explanations for the behaviours of that individual and explanations for the behaviours of the participants best friend to explore to what they attribute the behaviour of individuals with mental illness compared to individuals without mental illness followed by a measure of values-based stigmatizing attitudes. The type of causal explanation provided did not affect socially stigmatizing attitudes, but the behaviour of the individual described in the vignette was explained as being more stable when a biological explanation was provided. Center-right political ideology was associated with greater socially stigmatizing attitudes.

Shielding the Self: How Self-Compassion Protects Against Self-Criticism

Anna Slobodzian

Supervisor: Dr. Donald Sharpe

Self-critical rumination is triggered by shame, sustains physiological stress responses, increases following failure, and produces shame and stress. Self-compassion reduces self-critical rumination, thereby ameliorating feelings of shame and stress. However, to date no researchers have investigated whether inducing self-compassion prior to failure reduces self-critical rumination, shame and stress. To assess the protective aspect of self-compassion, 141 psychology students were recruited from the University of Regina Psychology Department Participant Pool and randomly assigned to one of three writing task conditions: (1) induced self-compassion, (2) induced self-critical rumination, or (3) control. Participants were asked to complete an impossible task, then the Self-Critical Rumination Scale (SCRS), the State Self-Compassion Scale – Long Form (SSCS-L), the Experiential Stress Scale (ESS), the Depressive Experiences Questionnaire: Self-Criticism (DEQ-SC), and the Short Stress State Questionnaire (SSSQ). It was hypothesized that those participants receiving self-compassion inductions would have lower levels of self-critical rumination, shame and stress, and that those participants receiving the self-critical rumination induction would have higher levels of these outcomes. The single session writing task did not influence participants' shame and stress, but manipulation checks confirmed that self-compassionate writing did alter internal self-analysis states. After completing the self-compassionate writing task, participants experienced increased feelings of self-kindness and decreased feelings of self-criticism. A possible reason for this discrepancy between the measurable outcomes and the manipulation check may lie in the single administration and short duration of the writing task. Differences between participants were found for gender, mental health diagnoses, and self-reported distress.

Anchored Temporal Questions in Child Forensic Contexts: Frequency, Forms, and Effects on Children's Responses

Elijah Stubel

Supervisor: Dr. Kaila Bruer

Children's testimony is often a key piece of information in cases involving child sexual abuse (CSA). However, children are often asked leading questions that may compromise accuracy. Anchored Temporal Questions are a type of leading question, and they involve a temporal location with a specific anchor (e.g. "How long ago did the event happen, ten months or more") where "how long" represents a temporal location, and "ten months" represents an anchor. This study was one of the first to examine these types of questions in the courtroom. This research study analyzed 96 transcripts from Canadian cases of CSA, to answer research questions about how often ATQs are asked, which type of lawyer asks them more (Defence or Prosecutor), if different types of ATQs exist, and if they're asked more to older or younger children. This study found that ATQs are typically asked in a "yes or no" questioning style and are asked more often by defence lawyers. This study further found that older children received more ATQs than younger children, as well as that older children responded more consistently to ATQs than younger children. Findings from this study may inform future evidence-based interview practices by lawyers, which may have implications for improving the accuracy and fairness of child testimony in CSA court cases.

Acceptability of a Daily Symptom Report Among Individuals with Severe Premenstrual Symptoms

Aamina Tauqueer

Supervisor: Dr. Jennifer Gordon

Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) is a severe, cyclical mental health condition characterized by the emergence of emotional, cognitive, and physical symptoms during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and the subsiding of the symptoms following the onset of menses. This study employed a prospective longitudinal design to examine daily symptom patterns across two menstrual cycles using daily surveys and Ora rings to generate symptom reports. Participants ($N = 57$) aged 18 to 45 years who reported severe premenstrual symptoms and regular menstrual cycles were enrolled. Participants completed daily symptom ratings using the Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) and continuously wore an Ora ring to capture physiological data across two menstrual cycles. Following data collection, participants received individualized Daily Symptom Pattern Summary Reports that visualized symptom fluctuations across both cycles and were asked for their impressions of the reports. Findings indicate that participants generally found the reports validating and useful for increasing insight and awareness of cyclical symptom patterns, as well as helpful in clearing confusion about fluctuating hormonal patterns. Participants who met PMDD diagnostic criteria reported greater perceived usefulness and engaged more extensively with the reports compared to those who did not meet criteria. Overall, findings suggest that being shown clear evidence of cyclical symptom patterns may be validating and help reduce past confusion, potentially decreasing self-blame and increasing confidence in interpreting symptoms. The Daily Symptom Pattern Summary Report may also serve a practical role in empowering individuals to seek clinical support and facilitating eventual diagnosis.

New Fathers' Propensity to Find Social Support on Social Media

Camden Wade

Supervisor: Dr. Lynn Loutzenhiser

Becoming a parent is an enormous transition in the life of anyone who chooses to do so. It is fraught with a host of challenges that can perpetuate mental health issues which, if left unchecked, may become harmful to the child. New mothers' support needs have been thoroughly analyzed in the literature, but the same cannot be said for new fathers. With the post-Covid explosion of interest in social media, many new types of support are available for a lot of people, and these supports have been shown to be as beneficial as in-person supports. This study aimed to identify whether social media use can be adequate to meet the specific support needs of a new father, in order to gain access to those benefits. An online survey was employed to measure significant other support, perspectives on formal help-seeking, patterns of social media use, social networking sites used, and social support received in online spaces. Relationships were analyzed to identify predictors of support needs being met for new fathers on social media. This research will allow formal support services to gain insight into how to meet the support needs of a new father, in order to better appeal to them as a demographic.

The Advocacy Experience of Parents Caring for Children with Congenital Heart Disease

Sage Wosminity

Supervisor: Dr. Kristi Wright

Congenital heart disease (CHD) is one of the most commonly diagnosed birth defects. In Canada 1 in every 80-100 children is born with CHD, this accounts for around 1% of all births. CHD is characterized by abnormalities in the heart structures that begin during embryonic development and are present at birth. Parents of children who suffer from a chronic illness (such as CHD) often face higher levels of stress, depression, and anxiety than the general population. Parents of children with CHD often find themselves thrust into the role of advocate as well, an experience that can be emotional, stressful and burdensome. There is a limited body of research exploring parental advocacy, in particular with respect to the experience of advocating for a child with CHD. The purpose of this study is to provide insight into the unique experience of parental advocacy for children with CHD. A qualitative research design was utilized. Participants ($N = 18$) were parents (mean age = 40.4, $SD = 4.5$) of children (mean age = 9.74, $SD = 1.29$) with CHD recruited through online support groups and community-based resources. Parents responded to a series of open-ended questions inquiring about their experiences advocating for their child's health or healthcare specifically. A thematic analysis was used to analyze the participant responses and 5 major themes emerged: (1) advocacy experiences, (2) collaboration, (3) care coordination, (4) supportive communities, (5) educational Advocacy. Insights from this study can inform future programming and highlight areas for improvement within medical and community settings.

Home vs. Centre-based Cardiac Rehabilitation on Program Completion and Long-Term Cardiorespiratory Outcomes

Tahir Zaman

Supervisor: Dr. Tamara Williamson

Cardiovascular diseases are the second leading cause of death in Canada, taking the lives of over 75,000 Canadians in 2023. The development of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) programs has been essential in mitigating these health impacts. Home-based CR (HBCR) are as effective as traditional centre-based CR programs (CBCR) in reducing mortality, cardiovascular events, and cardiac risk factors up to 1-year post-intervention. However, long-term (≥ 2 years) comparisons between CR program formats remain limited, and prior studies often combine heterogeneous cardiac conditions, which may confound results. Few studies have also examined patient factors that may predict whether a patient will achieve better outcomes by attending an HBCR or a CBCR program. This retrospective, longitudinal study will investigate the records of patients with acute coronary syndrome who participated in an HBCR or CBCR program at the TotalCardiology CR clinic in Calgary, Alberta, between 2006 and 2020 ($n \sim 11,000$). Primary outcomes include program completion rates and changes in cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) from post-intervention through two-year follow-up. As an exploratory aim, we will also use a novel machine learning approach to identify predictors of improvement in CRF in an HBCR vs. a CBCR program. Preliminary findings indicate significant differences in patient completion rates between the two programs, with HBCR programs having higher rates. These findings will inform personalized approaches to cardiac rehabilitation, supporting sustained improvements in fitness and long-term cardiovascular health while addressing persistent barriers to program access.

Behind the Whistle: Exploring the Challenges Faced by Female Hockey Officials

Jenna Zurburg

Supervisor: Dr. Kim Dorsch

Sporting organizations are facing alarming rates of attrition among sports officials. Although some research has been conducted regarding these concerns, it has primarily been conducted outside of Canada, with little consideration given to female sport officials. Despite females being shown to experience higher levels of mental health issues pertaining to athletics, they are still underrepresented in sport psychology literature. This hermeneutic phenomenological qualitative study aimed to address the literary gap by interviewing four female hockey officials in Canada, specifically addressing factors such as coping mechanisms, mental health, and organizational concerns. By gaining insight into their lived experiences, this study found critical information regarding *Systemic Gender Inequalities, Authority Undermining and Abuse, Developmental Barriers, and Mental Health Impact* pertaining to the everyday challenges female officials face. This study is the first of its kind to focus on the direct impact that the normalization of abuse and systemic disregard for female hockey officials has on their mental health. The findings emphasize the gaps in training and communal support, particularly the preparation of officials to manage real-world conflict and abuse. These results underscore the need for cultural and structural changes within hockey organizations to promote equality, improve training, and to better support the well-being and development of female officials. It also contributes foundational insight into an underserved population and calls for broader inclusion of female officials in sport psychology research.

Stress, sleep, and Premenstrual Symptoms: What predicts severity?

Loujane Zwai

Supervisors: Dr. Jennifer Gordon

Premenstrual mood disorders (PMD) are reproductive conditions that significantly reduce quality of life, affecting relationships, identity, and daily functioning. Though PMD is caused by increased affective sensitivity to ovarian hormone fluctuation, some research suggests that recent exposure to life stress may also exacerbate symptoms. The role of poor sleep, known to be associated with psychosocial stress, in mediating this effect is unknown. This study aims to confirm the effect of recent exposure to stressful life events (SLE) on PMD severity and to explore the role that sleep disturbances may play in mediating this relationship. Eighteen individuals with a suspected PMD provided one to three menstrual cycles of daily PMD symptom ratings while wearing a smart ring tracking various sleep parameters. Multi-level modelling, Generalized Additive Mixed Model (GAMM), and linear regression were used to examine relationships between PMD symptom severity, recent stress, and sleep parameters. Mediation models tested whether poor sleep, estimated using a latent factor, explained the relationship between stress exposure and PMD symptom severity. A greater number of recent SLE significantly predicted higher peri-menstrual DRSP scores ($p=.025$) and greater cyclicity amplitude of DRSP scores ($p = .021$). SLEs significantly moderated the cyclicity of menstrual symptoms ($p = 0.023$), but this was not observed for sleep outcomes (all $p > .05$). Baseline PSQI and sleep latent factor did not mediate the effects of SLE on either peri-menstrual DRSP nor DRSP cyclicity, as the confidence intervals included zero. We confirm that recent stress worsens PMD symptoms, and this relationship does not appear to be mediated by sleep.

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The Undergraduate and Honours Committee

All of the parents, partners, children, friends, research participants, and supporters of our wonderful Honours students—without you, this celebration wouldn't be possible!