

November 2013

Fall Newsletter

Message from the President

For the past two years, as President-Elect, my main duty was to Chair the Conference Planning Committee (CPC). Thanks to the work of the committee, and especially local hosts Elke Reissing and Lisa Dawn Hamilton (and their local teams), the conferences that took place in Ottawa in 2012 and Charlottetown in 2013 were very well attended and ran very smoothly. I was especially pleased with the strength of the oral and poster presentations. I would love to hear from CSRF members about ways to further improve the conference. President-Elect Lori Brotto will now take over and will be chairing the CPC for the conferences that will likely take place in Kingston (2014) and Kelowna (2015).

As I move into the role of President I find myself in an enviable situation. Robin Milhausen, now Past-President, did a stupendous job improving the functioning of CSRF, taking a leadership role in the transition to a new Executive Director, updating the by-laws, setting up a new meeting structure and culture for the Executive Council, modernizing the CSRF accounts and registration system, and creating two formal CSRF Outstanding Contribution awards, among many other things. I have learned a lot from

Robin, and I look forward to working with her over the next two years. She did not leave me with much to do.

Another thing that makes my job easy is that we have



Martin Lalumière, PhD
President, CSRF

saved a little money over the last few years, which means that I get to spend it. Well, perhaps not, but at least we can consider making further improvements to CSRF, ones that might incur some expenses. In particular, I would like us to develop a new website that would incorporate membership renewals and conference registration in a seamless fashion. I would also like to improve the 'swag' of the conference (to use an expression from a CSRF member) without increasing conference fees. I am also interested in developing an even closer association with

SIECCAN and the Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality.

As we work on a vision statement (and associated values) for CSRF, I reflect on my own vision for our organization. I see CSRF as becoming the go-to conference and organization for Canadian researchers, clinicians, and educators interested in human sexuality research. A friendly place where students can present their work, sometimes for the first time, and also get valuable feedback from experienced researchers. A place where students come to meet potential new advisors. A place where researchers come to engage with like-minded colleagues. A place that values inclusiveness and diversity. A place that values scholarship in all its forms, where researchers from the sciences, social sciences, and humanities respectfully question disciplinary assumptions and learn from each other. I want CSRF members to be proud to say that they are part of this organization.

I would like to hear from you. Please email me at anytime at
martin.lalumiere@uottawa.ca

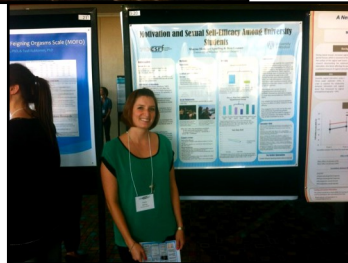
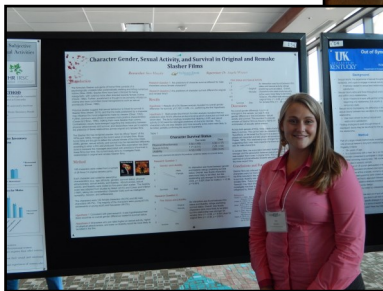
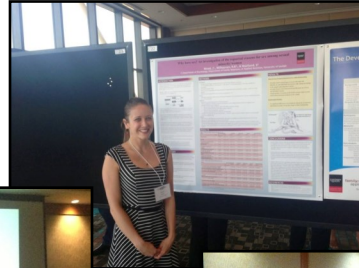
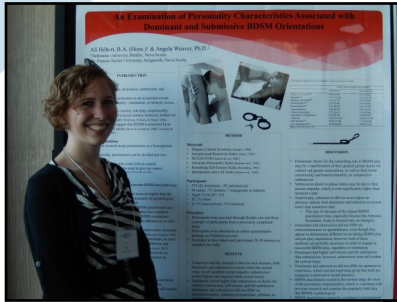
Dr. Martin Lalumière is the President of CSRF and a Professor of Clinical Psychology at the University of Ottawa.

The CSRF Executive

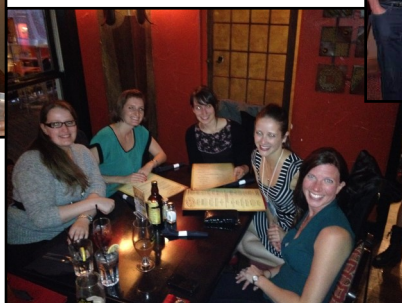
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Inside this issue:

Message from the President	1
The Annual Meeting in Pictures	2
Member Updates	3
Feature: Crowdfunding	4-6
Research Features	7-9
Student Update	10
Where Are They Now?	11
Recent Member Publications	12
Editor's Note	12
Announcements	13-17



The Annual Meeting in Pictures: Charlottetown, PEI October 3-5, 2013



Member Updates

- **Lori Brotto** and colleagues were recently awarded two new grants:
 - Innovations in gynaecologic specialties: Translating science into improved health for Canadian women.
Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Dissemination Grant \$24,988 (2013-2014)
PI: Lori Brotto
 Co-Is: Allaire, C., Cundiff, G., Geoffrion, R., Lazare, D., Money, D., Smith, K., Wilkie, D., Williams, C., Yong, P.
 Certain topics in women's health continue to carry stigma such that women are less likely to speak to their health care providers or support figures about what they are experiencing. These may include difficulties with sexuality, pelvic/genital pain, incontinence, HPV and related concerns, and pelvic floor dysfunctions. In this project we will be carrying out a series of public fora in which issues of relevance in women's health are discussed in an interactive format with the public, and myths are dispelled. The public series will be videotaped and then widely disseminated. Social media will be interwoven throughout the project both as a means to raise the profile about these issues as well as to disseminate the findings from the discussions.
 - Exporting an effective and feasible multidisciplinary vulvodynia program to the community.
Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Dissemination Grant \$24,305 (2013-2014)
PI: Lori Brotto
 Co-Is: Klein, C., Sadownik, L.
 Over the past 5 years we have developed and tested an effective hospital-based multidisciplinary program for women diagnosed with Provoked Vestibulodynia. Given the popularity of this program and the need to equip community doctors with the training to provide this type of treatment, this grant seeks to develop a series of training modules that will then be used to train community gynecologists. Effectiveness and uptake of the training will be evaluated using Kirkpatrick's Four Levels of Evaluation model.
- At the Annual meeting of the International Academy of Sex Research (IASR) in Chicago, CSRF member, **J. Paul Fedoroff, M.D.** was elected President Elect of the IASR. He will become President at the 40th Annual meeting of the IASR in Croatia in June and will deliver his presidential address in Toronto in 2015. For more information about the IASR visit: <http://www.iasr.org/CMS/>.
- News from the **Human Sexuality Research Laboratory at UofO**:
 - **Heather Armstrong** has submitted her PhD thesis and is currently completing a postdoctoral fellowship at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.
 - **Angela Priede** has joined us to complete her PhD in Clinical Psychology focusing on aging and sexuality.
- The Canadian Journal of Behavioural Sciences has published a special issue on Canadian Sex Research edited by CSRF members **E. Reissing** and **C. Pukall**. Numerous CSRF members have contributed to the special issue (Vol. 45).
- **Amy Muise** has recently been awarded the Banting Postdoctoral Fellowship and was featured in an article on the University of Toronto Mississauga's website: <http://www.utm.utoronto.ca/research-profile-research-news-general/love-s-labour-s-won>





Could Crowdfunding Be the Answer To All Your Funding Sorrows?

Dr. Karen L. Blair, University of Utah

www.drkarenblair.com

Depending on exactly what type of sex research you do, it is possible that you have experienced challenges in obtaining sufficient funding for your projects (or even ethics approval for that matter). Despite the fact that we see significant merit in our topics of research, sometimes others view our topics as too superfluous, voyeuristic or even 'pop-sciencey' to warrant funding. This may be particularly challenging for students seeking to conduct research projects in the area of sexuality when they already face limited sources of actual research funding.

Enter the Bake Sale of the 21st Century! Instead of selling cookies and brownies to sugar-hungry students wandering through the Student Union Building, the latest form of fundraising has been termed crowd-funding – officially defined as the “practice of funding a project or venture by raising many small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the Internet.” A wide range of people with equally diverse fundraising goals has used Crowdfunding successfully. Thousands and even millions of dollars have been contributed by massive numbers of people to fund projects such as [providing business suits to Occupy Wall Street protestors](#) or attempting to [launch a TARDIS into orbit](#) to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Dr. Who. One on-going crowdfunding project, which has drawn some controversy, but may be of interest to sex researchers, is the campaign launched by a group of young women who have designed what they call [AR Wear, or Anti-Rape Wear](#) – a ‘fashion line’ of undergarments, workout pants and travelling shorts designed to impede would-be sexual assailants – but that is a topic for an entirely separate article.



But can crowdfunding be successfully harnessed to support academic research? Even though the public often finds our research quite interesting, is it as interesting as launching a TARDIS into outer space? If you support a musician's crowdfunding campaign, the end result might be a new album from your favourite artist. If you support the invention of a cool new

gadget to track your smart phone, the end result may be never again searching for your phone. But what is the end result of funding a research study? Research takes a long time. Years can pass between when a study begins and when the results get published. Even when (and sometimes if) they do get published, the result is an academic journal article that is usually only accessible to other researchers. Ultimately this means that all researchers can offer their potential crowdfunders is the experience of watching a study progress from start to finish and the knowledge that they have contributed to the advancement of research in an area that they potentially find interesting. Even if the sex researchers are the “cool kids” of academia, are we really ‘cool enough’ to convince hundreds or potentially thousands of people to chip in \$5.00 each to support our research simply for the sake of supporting our research?

Apparently we are! In fact, researchers from a wide range of fields, even the less sexier ones, have been successfully raising funds for research through a website called Microryza. The concept of Microryza.com is simple. Describe your research, create a budget, post it online, and then watch as the money begins to flow through cyberspace right into your shiny new research fund. The reality of the process is somewhat different. For the past three months [I've been using the Microryza website to raise funds for one of my post-doctoral studies at the University of Utah](#). I'll be examining the psychophysiology of prejudice in the context of negative responses to same-sex public displays of affection. My goal was to raise 50% of the total cost of the study, so as to be able to get the study up and running as soon as possible. As of a few days ago, I reached that goal and [now have just a few days left to raise additional funds to cover the remaining 50% of the study's costs](#). But was it worth it?

While it seems simple enough to get a project up and running on Microryza, the actual process of crowdfunding is extremely time consuming and somewhat socially draining. At this point, I'm nearly certain that a large number of the donors donated not because they were particularly interested in my research topic, but because they were interested in not having to hear me talk about the campaign any longer! The people at Microryza are themselves scientists, and as such they've taken an analytical approach to their work. They've determined that, on average, a campaign will receive \$1.00 of funding for every page view it receives, and that for every 100 viewers, one person will make a contribution. This means that in order to raise \$10k, you need to attract at least 10k unique viewers to your site. That's no small feat, and it requires a daily effort of sharing your campaign through social media, contacting members of the 'old fashioned' media, and even randomly commenting on online articles that are relevant to your research (believe it or not, this method actually works quite well).



Crowdfunding, Continued

Dr. Karen L. Blair, University of Utah
www.drkarenblair.com

Unlike a research grant that you typically pour blood, sweat and tears into just in time to hit the send button 15 minutes before the deadline and then sit back and forget about it for the next six months while you wait to hear whether your hopes and dreams will be realized or crushed, a crowdfunding campaign is more like a newborn baby that requires your attention night and day for the duration. The plus side is that the maximum duration of a campaign on Microryza is 90 days.



I've created a pros and cons list about the major benefits and drawbacks of crowdfunding, as I see them, but perhaps the biggest unresolved issue at the moment is peer review. At present, so long as Microryza can verify your identity and credentials, your study can be posted to their site. This leaves open the possibility of very bad science being funded by a public that may not be equipped to determine the good from the bad from the potentially dangerous. What if someone plays on people's emotions and proposes a study that will find a "cure" for some kind of cancer, but really the design of the study offers no hope of finding such a cure? At present, I suppose a certain element of "buyer beware" is involved in the crowd funding of science research, such that there are no systems of accountability to ensure that researchers are proposing valid research or that they will follow through with what they propose. To address this issue, Microryza is currently working on implementing a peer review process, whereby other members of the site will review submitted projects before they are allowed to proceed to the fundraising stage.



In my opinion, once peer review is added to the process, crowdfunding for science could become an excellent opportunity for researchers and the public alike. A great number of research proposals that get rejected do not get rejected because they were awful pieces of hopeless research, but rather simply because the money ran out. One year your score of 4.2 might get you the multi-million dollar grant and the next year your score of 4.8 might get you a rejection letter. If sites like Microryza put all prospective studies through a peer review process and only allow those deemed viable to proceed, they might be able to remove the element of "the money running out" and give each successfully peer reviewed study a chance to raise funds.



For more on Karen's research project
visit www.wecanholdhands.com

Crowdfunding, Continued

Dr. Karen L. Blair, University of Utah
www.drkarenblair.com

Conclusion: Should you stop applying for grants from the Government and other research institutes? No, of course not. Will crowdfunding become the leading source of scientific research funding? Not likely. Is it worth a shot? I think so. As scientists we are creative and curious creatures. Our entire careers (and usually even our lives) are structured around developing novel ideas, being creative and finding unique solutions to a variety of problems. Yet for all the creativity that we put into our research, we sometimes come up short when it comes to ‘looking outside the box’ in other

aspects of our careers. Why do we only apply to specific places for funding? Because that’s what we’ve always done, that’s what everyone does, that’s what will look good on our CVs? That doesn’t sound very creative or innovative. Breathe new life into your research lab, step out onto a limb, challenge the system and crowdfund your next study! Okay ... maybe it is not quite as revolutionary as that sentence made it seem, but if it means the difference between getting to run that study you’ve had on the back burner for a few semesters and never getting to, what do you have to



Karen Blair (PhD Queen's) is a CIHR post-doctoral fellow at the University of Utah studying same-sex sexuality, relationships and the physiology of prejudice. Her most recent endeavours have involved experimenting with crowdfunding for academic research. You can learn more about Karen and her work on her website: www.drkarenblair.com.

Pros	Cons
You'll know if you get the money (grant) or not in as little as 30 days and at most, in 90 days.	Most successful campaigns are for goals less than \$10k
The funds are donated to your university as a 'gift' and not subject to overhead costs (you get the full amount).	Not likely to be successful on a continuing basis – so probably not a great strategy for long term funding.
Your work may gain the attention of the press (this may also be a con?)	Risk of developing carpal tunnel syndrome from obsessively clicking the refresh button to see if a new donation has been made.
Increased social connections through new supporters of your research.	At present, there is no established method of peer review, calling into question the quality and validity of research being funded.
Great for students who have fewer options for applying for funding.	You might lose a few Facebook friends who get tired of hearing your pleas.
Experience in explaining and 'selling' your research to a broader audience (again, great for students).	If you don't reach your goal, you get nothing.
Opportunities to improve your research design through the process of answering questions from potential donors.	The process consumes between 30 minutes and 3 hours of your day, each and every day.
Opportunity to engage the public with scientific research and generate interest in science.	
Potential for funding studies that do not typically appeal to the standard granting agencies or for projects in areas that are systematically under-funded.	
Great resource for "top-up" funds for a previously funded study that needs just a bit more funding.	
Fewer calories consumed per \$1.00/donated in comparison to the average bake sale.	

Student Research Feature:

Samantha Dawson, Queen's University, CSRF Student Award Winner, Oral Presentation
Gender-Specificity of Solitary and Dyadic Sexual Desire among Androphilic and Gynephilic Women and Men

Our research focuses on understanding the relationship between sexual arousal and sexual desire, more specifically, the conditions under which sexual arousal and sexual desire may be present or absent. There is a growing body of research showing marked gender differences in the specific stimulus features that elicit genital and subjective sexual arousal. For example, men tend to exhibit gender-specific patterns of sexual arousal, such that they respond much more to stimuli depicting preferred sexual targets than to non-preferred sexual targets. Women, particularly androphilic women, show a somewhat perplexing pattern of sexual arousal, whereby they respond similarly to stimuli depicting preferred and nonpreferred sexual targets. We were interested in evaluating if similar patterns would emerge for women's and men's responsive sexual desire.

Sexual desire –the motivation to pursue sexual activity with oneself or another person– is another aspect of sexuality that typically shows a reliable gender difference. Studies of trait sexual desire consistently find that men report experiencing significantly greater and more frequent sexual desire than do women. Recently, a model of sexual arousal and desire has been proposed situating desire as responsive to sexual cues. This model, coined the *Incentive Motivation Model* suggests that sexual desire emerges

from (rather than creates) sexual arousal, and is thus responsive rather than spontaneous. In light of the research showing gender differences in specificity of genital arousal, we were left wondering whether feelings of sexual desire would be elicited by only preferred sexual targets, reflecting ostensibly stronger incentive motivation, or whether sexual desire –if emerging from sexual arousal– would mimic those patterns observed for genital arousal. We were also interested in whether we would observe a gender difference in responsive sexual desire as has been observed for trait sexual desire.

Androphilic and gynephilic women and men participated in a sexual psychophysiology study (see Chivers, Seto, & Blanchard, 2007). Participants viewed sexual films that varied the sex of the actors (female/male) and intensity of sexual activities depicted (nudity, masturbation, intercourse). Before and after each film, participants reported their desire for sex with a partner (*dyadic desire*) and desire to masturbate (*solitary desire*). We derived a measure of responsive desire by taking the difference score between pre- and post-stimulus desire assessments.

We found that men and gynephilic women exhibited gender-specific patterns of dyadic and solitary sexual desire, that is, greater desire in response to stimuli depicting their preferred sexual

target. Despite the prediction that preferred sexual targets would be associated with stronger incentive value, androphilic women reported little to no differentiation between preferred and nonpreferred sexual targets for both types of sexual desire, mirroring the patterns observed for genital arousal. Sexual desire was, however, sensitive to stimulus activity, such that all groups reported significantly greater sexual desire as the intensity of the activities depicted increased from nude exercise to masturbation to coupled sex. Interestingly, we did not observe a gender difference in the magnitude of responsive dyadic or solitary sexual desire to preferred sexual targets. This finding runs counter to the large body of research suggesting that men experience greater sexual desire than do women.

These findings extend previous work on gender differences in specificity of sexual arousal, demonstrating that androphilic women's pattern of gender-nonspecific sexual arousal also leads to gender-nonspecific responsive sexual desire. These results are consistent with the incentive motivation model supposition that sexual desire emerges from, or is at least related to, sexual arousal. The lack of gender difference in responsive sexual desire is compelling, and suggests that the timing of the assessment of sexual desire may have important implications for whether or not gender differences or

similarities are observed.

For my dissertation research, I plan to continue exploring the relationship between sexual arousal and sexual desire in women with and without sexual difficulties, with a specific focus on understanding the attentional mechanisms involved in these responses.

“Androphilic women reported little to no differentiation between preferred and nonpreferred sexual targets for both types of sexual desire, mirroring the patterns observed for genital arousal.”



*Samantha Dawson
 PhD Student
 Queen's University*

Student Research Feature:

Ashley Thompson

CSRF Student Award Winner, Oral Presentation

My project *“Three’s company: Predicting young adults’ interest in mixed-gender threesomes,”* presented at this year’s annual meeting, was a side project inspired by many conversations with friends about group sex and threesomes. While group sex is often discussed by university students, fairly little is known about young people’s experiences with and interest in group sex. Consequently, I developed a study to address this dearth of research.

As a starting point, I examined young adults’ experiences with and interest in mixed-gender threesomes (MGTs). In particular, the goals of the study were to (1) assess self-reported experience with and interest in MGTs, (2) examine the influence of contextual features on interest in MGT, and (3) identify the variables related to interest in MGTs (gender, sexual experience, attitudes toward unconventional sexual behaviour, sexual boredom, and attitudes toward sexual minorities).

Out of a total of 274 undergraduate participants (72 men, 202 women), only 12% indicated experience with MGTs, with more men (24%) reporting experience than women (8%). Interestingly, men and women did not differ in their self-reported experience with MGTs involving two men, but they did differ in their experience with MGTs involving two women.

Despite the relatively low number of young people indicating experience with MGTs, more than half (64%) of participants were interested in engaging in an MGT, although the average level of interest was quite low ($M = 2.4$, $SD = 1.5$, Range: 1-7). Men were more likely to report interest, and to report a greater level of interest, as compared to women, especially with regard to MGTs involving two women rather than two men. Moreover, participants’ level of interest varied based on several contextual features. In particular, MGTs involving a romantic partner were rated as more desirable than those in which the participant would be included as a third person. Further, MGTs involving a friend were more desirable than those involving a casual acquaintance or a stranger.

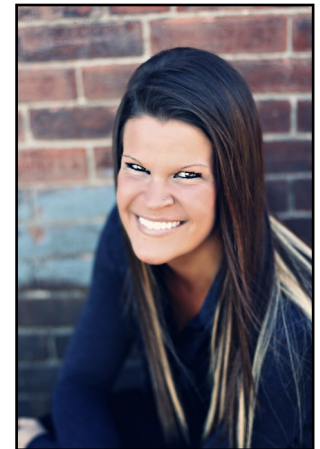
Finally, a regression analysis indicated that greater interest in MGTs was associated with more MGT experience, more permissive attitudes toward unconventional sex, and lower levels of sexual boredom. Surprisingly, attitudes toward sexual minorities did not aid in the prediction of interest in MGTs.

In sum, these data illustrate that moderately-low interest in MGTs, but not experience, appears to be widespread among young adults. This suggests that young people, especially those with more permissive sexual

attitudes, do not consider MGTs to be an unconventional and/or stigmatized sexual behaviour. As level of interest tended to be low, this may explain why so few people actually reported experiencing an MGT. Moreover, interest in MGTs appears to be influenced by contextual features (i.e., presence of romantic partner and relationship with third person).

Because this was one of the first studies to assess experience with and interest in MGTs, more research is required. I have just completed data collection for a study investigating young adults’ attitudes toward MGTs. In particular, this study examines variables (i.e., type of MGT and gender of initiator) that influence young people’s judgments of those who initiate MGTs. In the future, I also plan to employ the Implicit Association Test to examine young adults’ implicit attitudes toward MGTs.

I would like to thank my collaborator Sandra Byers and our two honours students, Jessica Hersey and David Howland, for helping me carry out this research. In addition, I would like to thank my supervisor Lucia O’Sullivan for her support and flexibility, without her I would not have had the confidence to initiate this supplemental research program.



Ashley Thompson
PhD Student
University of New Brunswick

“This suggests that young people, especially those with more permissive sexual attitudes, do not consider MGTs to be an unconventional and/or stigmatized sexual behaviour.”

Student Research Feature:

Shayna Sparling, University of Windsor
CSRF Student Award Winner, Poster Presentation

Through my MA research, I found that sexual arousal appeared to cause male and female participants to behave more impulsively and to report stronger intentions to engage in risky sexual behaviour (e.g., unprotected sex with a casual or new partner). My more recent focus has been on attempting to understand some of the mechanisms that may underlie this potentially dangerous shift in behaviour.

Two potential mechanisms influencing protective sexual health behaviour could be self-efficacy and motivational state. Social cognitive theory (Bandura, 1986, 1997) proposes that self-efficacy, the personal belief in one's ability to perform an action, can affect the outcome/performance of health behaviour, such as condom use. Reversal Theory posits that individuals experience fluid motivational states, which can affect risk-taking intentions (Apter, 2013).

Of particular interest in Reversal Theory is the paratelic motivational state. An individual experiencing this state is typically less concerned with the outcome or long-term consequences of his/her behaviour (e.g., an unwanted pregnancy or an STI/HIV infection), and instead focuses on the in-the-moment experience of pleasure and/or intimacy (Gerkovich, 2001). If sexual arousal shifts motivation from a goal oriented (telic) state into an immediate gratification focussed (paratelic)

state, this could help explain how sexual arousal can have such a strong impact on safer sex behavioural intentions and corresponding behaviour.

Thus, the aim of my study was to investigate the potential relationship between sexual arousal, self-efficacy, and motivational state among male and female university students. I hypothesized that participants experiencing elevated sexual arousal levels would maintain stable self-efficacy, but that their motivational state would shift toward the pleasure oriented paratelic state.

Participants (95 women, 40 men) completed an online pre-test which contained items from the Sexual Self-Efficacy Scale (Rosenthal, Moore, & Flynn, 1991), a general self-efficacy scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995), and the Telic/Paratelic State Inventory – Modified (T/PSI-M), intermixed with distracter items. No less than twenty-four hours later, participants came to the lab and used a computer to view five randomly ordered video clips (sexually explicit or neutral), intermixed with five sets of randomly ordered questionnaire items, including items from the same scales presented in the pre-test (but with the wordings slightly altered).

I found that sexually aroused participants did not experience a change in self-

efficacy from pre- to post-test, but their motivational state did shift to become more paratelic (enjoyment oriented rather than goal oriented). Similarly, sexually aroused participants were also more paratelic than the control group. It is notable that sexual arousal appeared to have no effect on either measure of self-efficacy. This suggests that it may not be the case that individuals experiencing greater sexual arousal feel less able to engage in safer-sex practices, but simply that they may be less motivated to do so.

For my future research projects, I hope to continue to explore potential cognitive/emotional mechanisms that may be affected by sexual arousal. My goal is to create a better understanding of the factors that may influence people's decisions to use or not use condoms, especially in challenging situations, such as while intoxicated or while highly sexually aroused.



*Shayna Sparling
 PhD Student
 University of Windsor*

"It may not be the case that individuals experiencing greater sexual arousal feel less able to engage in safer-sex practices, but simply that they may be less motivated to do so."

Student Update

Update from the annual meeting

This year's meeting in Charlottetown, PEI was a huge success with approximately 100 attendees! The plenaries given by Dr. Cindy Meston as well as Drs. Jacqueline Gahagan and Mary Bryson were very well received. They were definitely a significant contribution to the success of the meeting! Approximately two-dozen students made it out to the student dinner at a local brewery. The dinner was a great time for students to talk to each other about their research and make new connections. This year students also got the chance to take an afternoon bus trip to explore wonderful Prince Edward Island.

Special congratulations to our two presentation winners:

Samantha Dawson - Queens University

Gender Specificity of Solitary and Dyadic Sexual Desire Among Opposite- and Same-Gender Attracted Women and Men

Ashley Thompson - University of New Brunswick

Three's Company: Predicting Young Adult's Interest in Mixed-Gender Threesomes

As well as our poster winner:

Shayna Sparling - University of Windsor

Motivation and Sexual Self-Efficacy Among University Students

Farewell to Nathan Lachowsky

Sadly, Nathan's time serving the Executive Council has concluded. His contributions to the Canadian Sex Research Forum and his commitment to students are to be admired. Nathan has been an active and contributing member of the Executive Council these last two years. Of particular note is his leadership on the major update and revisions to the organizational bylaws last year and the implementation of online systems for abstract submission, membership application, and conference registration this year. Nathan continues to be a part of several advisory boards/projects related to the field of sexology while at the same time completing his PhD in epidemiology at the University of Guelph. Although his time as a CSRF Executive Council member is over, we hold no doubt that his contributions to the organization and its students will continue in upcoming years. Best of luck finishing up your PhD Nathan!

Introduction to Ray McKie

Raymond McKie was elected as the new Junior Student Representative at this year's student meeting. Ray completed his undergraduate degree from the University of Guelph under the supervision of Dr. Robin Milhausen and is currently in his first year of his MSc at Trent University under the supervision of Dr. Terry Humphreys. Ray has been actively involved within the field of sexology since 2008. His research thus far has looked at the positive and negative aspects of technology use among gay men. Ray's more recent research is looking at sexual consent and boundary setting in both convicted sexual offender and gay male samples.



Morag Yule
PhD Candidate
Senior Student Representative



Raymond McKie
PhD Candidate
Junior Student Representative



Where Are They Now? An Interview with Natalie Rosen, PhD CSRF Student Award Alumnus 2007

The CSRF Student Award is first mentioned in the Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality in 1997. According to archived documents reviewed by full member Michael Barrett, the award origins can be traced back to the 1996 meeting in Montreal when a group of full members including Sandra Byers, Ed Herold, Ann Barrett, Michael Barrett, and Gisele Bourgeois-Law produced the first rough outline of an award description. This first award was for research proposals not limited to thesis research. As our organization has grown, CSRF presentation formats have changed and the style and number of awards has also been adjusted. Between one and four students have been awarded this distinction in any given year since its inception. The 2011/2012 CSRF Student Reps initiated the "Where are they now?" series to explore how CSRF has contributed to the careers and professional



Natalie Rosen, PhD
CSRF Student Award

Natalie Rosen, interviewed by Morag Yule

Presentation Title: "Informing women about HPV testing to prevent cervical cancer: The impact of matching information to women's intolerance of uncertainty."

Current Position/Location: Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University Halifax, NS.

Morag - What degree were you working towards, and who was your research supervisor when you were awarded the student award?

Natalie - I was working toward my PhD in Clinical Psychology at McGill University, under the supervision of Dr. Bärbel Knäuper.

M - What lead you to study sexuality in grad school?

N - I took Human Sexuality as an undergrad. I always thought sexuality had a huge impact on every aspect of one's life - interpersonal relationships, personal psychological well-being, sense of self, etc. It appealed to me to be involved in an area with such wide reaching implications in a person's life.

M - In what ways is sexuality involved in what you do now?

N - I am interested in how interpersonal factors (i.e., relationship processes) affect the relational, sexual and psychological health of women experiencing genito-pelvic pain and their partners. All of my research questions include examining sexual well-being (sexual satisfaction, sexual function, sexual distress, and more). For example, along with CSRF-ers Amy Muise and Emily Impett and Sophie Bergeron, I am currently starting a project to examine how the goals, or reasons, for having sex affect women's pain and the psychosexual adjustment of couples where the woman has provoked vestibulodynia.

Also have taught two sexuality courses in the past several years (one undergrad, one graduate level). I frequently give guest lectures on sexual health or on genito-pelvic pain in particular in other classes/other universities as well as at the hospital (e.g., Rounds in Obstetrics & Gynaecology).

M - How did participating in CSRF influence you or your career?

N - CSRF allowed me to meet other students with similar interests and provided a non-threatening environment to network with professors and potential future colleagues. Actually, I gave my first oral presentation at CSRF! My involvement with CSRF has also led to several recent collaborations with fellow members, including Sandi Byers, Lucia O'Sullivan, Amy Muise, Emily Impett, Irv Binik and others! It's such a welcoming and warm environment of like-minded people ... CSRF feels like my sex research "home"

M - Do you have any memories of CSRF as a student that stand out? Or that you would like to share?

N - I always liked going to the student dinners. Also, as a student, giving oral presentations at CSRF really improved my confidence and oral communication skills.

M - Are you still a CSRF member? Why or why not?

N - Yes of course! I've already mentioned some of the amazing opportunities to connect and initiate collaboration with colleagues that keep me coming back! Also now that I am a professor, it is a great chance to meet potential grad students in person.

Recent Member Publications

- Muise, A., Impett, E. A., & Desmarais, S. (2013). Getting it on vs. getting it over with: Approach-avoidance sexual motivation, desire and satisfaction in intimate bonds. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 39, 1320 - 1332.
- Armstrong, H.L. & Reissing, E.D. (in press). Attitudes toward casual sex, dating, and committed relationships with bisexual, opposite-sex partners. *Journal of Bisexuality*, 14.
- Armstrong, H.L. & Reissing, E.D. (2013). Women who have sex with women: A comprehensive review of the literature and conceptual model of sexual function. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 28, 364-399. doi: 10.1080/14681994.2013.807912
- Reissing, E.D., & Pukall, C.F. (2013). Sexuality research in Canada: Diversity in action. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Sciences*, 45, 175-176.
- Cherner, R.A. & Reissing, E.D. (2013). A comparative study of sexual function, behavior, and cognitions of women with lifelong vaginismus. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. DOI: 10.1007/s10508-013-0111-3
- Reissing, E.D., Armstrong, H.L., & Allen C. (2013). Pelvic floor physical therapy for women with lifelong vaginismus: A retrospective chart review and interview study. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 39, 306-320. DOI: 10.1080/0092623X.2012.697535
- Cherner, R.A. & Reissing, E.D. (2013). A psychophysiological investigation of sexual response in women with lifelong vaginismus. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 10, 1291-1303. DOI: 10.1111/jsm.12102
- Dawson, S. J., Lalumière, M. L., Allen, S. W., Vasey, P. L., & Suschinsky, K. D. (2013). Can habituation of sexual responses be elicited in men and women when attention is maintained? *Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science*, 45, 274-285.
- Huberman, J. S., Suschinsky, K. D., Lalumière, M. L., & Chivers, M. L. (2013). Relationship between impression management and three measures of women's self-reported sexual arousal. *Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science*, 45, 259-273.
- Krupp, D. B., Sewall, L. A., Lalumière, M. L., Sheriff, C., & Harris, G. T. (2013). Psychopathy, adaptation, and disorder. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4, Article 139.

Editor's Note



Heather Armstrong
CDC Foundation
Postdoctoral Fellow

As always, thank you to everyone who sent in contributions to this issue of the newsletter. It's great to see how varied and vibrant sex research is in Canada.

This issue is full of features highlighting just some of the fantastic research taking place in Canada right now. If you would like to see your own lab featured in an upcoming issue, let me know! Your colleagues want to know what you're up to!

On that note, announcements for the next issue are accepted year round so feel free to send me updates anytime at armstrong.heather@gmail.com.

Wishing everyone a very happy and fulfilling holiday season.

Cheers,
Heather

Upcoming Conferences

Mark Your Calendars!

- November 14-17, 2013: SSSS Annual Meeting, San Diego, California
- February 20-23, 2014: ISSWSH Annual Meeting, San Diego, California
- April 3-5, 2014: SSTAR Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- June 4-8, 2014: AASECT Annual Conference, Monterey, California
- June 19-20, 2014: Guelph Annual Sexuality Conference, Guelph, Ontario
- June 25-28, 2014: IASR Annual Meeting, Dubrovnik, Croatia
- October 23-25, 2014: CSRF Annual Meeting, Kingston, Ontario

New Sexuality Preconference!

On behalf of the 2014 Sexuality Preconference Planning Committee: Lisa Diamond, Karen Blair, Janna Dickenson, Susan Bonner, Amy Muise, and Justin Lehmiller:

We are pleased to announce the first ever SPSP Sexuality Preconference, to be held Thursday, February 13, 2014. We have an exciting line-up of speakers, including:

Jose Bauermeister (University of Michigan)
 Terri Conley (University of Michigan)
 Lisa Diamond (University of Utah)
 Marti Haselton (University of California, Los Angeles)
 Sari van Anders (University of Michigan)



CSRF in the News!

In case you missed it, here's the link to CBC's coverage of this year's annual meeting in PEI. Coverage starts at 21:25.

Well done!

<http://www.cbc.ca/player/News/Canada/PEI/ID/2410466100/>

Call for Papers LGBTQ HEALTH & RELATIONSHIPS CONFERENCE AT SEA

www.LGBTQresearch.com

We invite you to submit an abstract to present your research / work at the LGBTQ Health & Relationships Conference at Sea on board the February Olivia Travel Caribbean Equality & Leadership Summit Cruise. (Olivia Travel is the premiere travel company for queer women. The conference takes place as part of one of their trips and requires being booked as a guest on the trip). Remaining space on the trip for guests who have not yet booked is very limited. Special guests include: Dr. Maya Angelo, Eddie Windsor, Col. Grethe Cammermeyer, Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Kate Kendell, Meredith Baxter, Elizabeth Birch, Kris Perry, Sandy Stier, Vickie Shaw, Suzanne Westenhoeffer, Antigone Rising and The Indigo Girls.

We are aiming for presentations that provide knowledge translation in a manner that is accessible to individuals from various fields as well as lay persons. For example, if your work considers barriers to accessing healthcare, consider framing your presentation in a way that would be useful for those attempting to seek healthcare or for those seeking to improve access to healthcare through their own work/practice. **Deadline for submissions is December 20, 2013.**

This is an interdisciplinary conference, and as such we invite presentations from all backgrounds. We have a particular interest in displaying work related to LGBTQ health, relationships and sexuality. Possible topics include, but are by no means limited to:

Same-Sex Relationships
Lesbian and Queer Women's Health Care Concerns / Risks
Sexual Health, Functioning & Satisfaction
LGBTQ Health & Aging / LGBTQ Retirement
Access to Health Care
The Affordable Care Act
Sexual & Gender Identity Over the Lifespan
Same-Sex Marriage
Legal Issues Relevant to LGBTQ Health, Relationships & Sexuality
Same-Sex Parenting /Grand Parenting / Conception & Reproduction



PRESENTATION TYPES

Cabin Door Poster Presentation

Much like a regular academic poster presentation, this category will involve creating a 2' x 3' or 4' poster to hang on your stateroom door. Content should be made presented in a manner that is accessible to the average individual. You may also wish to provide handouts or pamphlets that people can take with them.

10-15 Minute Oral Presentation

Similar to a poster presentation, only presented orally. If selected for an oral presentation, you may still hang a poster version on your stateroom door to increase the number of people who benefit from learning about your work. Oral presentations will be grouped together by topic and presented in 1-hour segments. You'll have 10-15 minutes to speak and 5 minutes for questions.

1 Hour Oral Presentation / Lecture / Workshop

These are particularly relevant for anyone interested in providing a workshop that can contribute CME credits. You will have the entire one-hour time slot to present your research or workshop. Please include with your abstract the relevant learning objectives that your talk / workshop seeks to achieve.

Dinner / Lunchtime Hosted Roundtable Discussion

Please submit an abstract detailing the topic of conversation for your proposed roundtable discussion. Discussions will take place during meal times in the main dining room and will be limited to a maximum of 12 people, including the host. After submissions have been made, topics will be posted and conference attendees (and other Ladies of Olivia) can sign up for the lunches/dinners they wish to attend. Please include in your abstract your relevant expertise for leading the discussion and some potential discussion questions that you will use to guide the conversation. Please also indicate the number of people in your presenting group (maximum 3 people).



New Faculty Positions at the University of Ottawa

Four Full-Time Faculty Position (at all ranks)

The Faculty of Social Sciences comprises nine departments, schools and institutes, which offer undergraduate, Master's and doctoral programs in both English and French. With its nearly 10,000 students, 260 full-time professors, and wide array of programs and research centres, the Faculty of Social Sciences plays a key role at the heart of the University of Ottawa. Its graduate students are supervised by excellent researchers and undertake cutting-edge research in the Faculty's Master's and Ph.D. programs.

The School of Psychology at the University of Ottawa is accepting applications for four (4) tenure-track position in the following areas of specialization:

- Child or Adolescent Clinical Psychology
- Adult Clinical Psychology
- Developmental Psychology

DUTIES

- Conducting research and publishing activities
- Teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels
- Supervising Master's and Ph.D. candidates
- Participating in the University's academic and administrative activities
- Other activities as specified in the collective agreement

QUALIFICATIONS

- Hold a Ph.D. in Psychology;
- Demonstrate excellence in teaching and research;
- Possess a strong publication and research track record
- For clinical professor's position, must be registered or eligible for registration with the College of Psychologists of Ontario

BILINGUALISM

The University of Ottawa is a bilingual institution, and all professors in the Faculty of Social Sciences must be actively bilingual to gain tenure. The successful candidate will be required to teach in both English and French from their second year in the department. The University of Ottawa offers second-language training to staff members and their spouses.

HIRING CONDITIONS AND SALARY

These are set by the current collective agreement. Tenure-track positions are subject to budgetary approval.

STARTING DATE

July 1st, 2014

Interested candidates should forward, by December 10th, 2013, their résumé, a letter describing their teaching and research experience, an example of their current research, an indication of their French and English language abilities, a copy of their main publications and teaching evaluations, and ask three referees to send confidential letters of recommendation. Electronic applications are strongly encouraged.

All submissions are to be sent directly to:

Pierre Gosselin
Director, School of Psychology
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa
136 Jean Jacques Lussier, Vanier Building, room 3002
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5

Fax: [\(613\) 562-5147](tel:6135625147)
Email: psychair@uottawa.ca

Consideration of applications will continue until the position is filled.

The University of Ottawa is an equal opportunity employer. We strongly encourage applications from women, Aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities. According to government policy, all qualified candidates are invited to apply; however, preference will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

The University of Ottawa is proud of its 160-year tradition of bilingualism. Through its Official Languages and Bilingualism Institute, the University provides training to staff members and to their spouses in their second official language. At the time of tenure, professors are expected to have the ability to function in a bilingual setting.



PRESS RELEASE

The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality now available from the University of Toronto Press

North York, May 27, 2013: The University of Toronto Press is pleased to announce the addition of *The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality* (CJHS) to the UTP publishing program, joining a group of distinguished learned journals.

Published since 1992, CJHS is the scholarly, peer reviewed journal of the Sex Information and Education Council of Canada (SIECCAN). The journal publishes articles from a variety of disciplines related to the study of human sexuality. The journal prioritizes the publication of scholarship addressing the sexuality and sexual and reproductive health of Canadians. CJHS publishes quantitative and qualitative research reports, brief reports, literature reviews, theoretical essays, scholarly commentaries, historical essays, book/media reviews, and letters to the editor. Publishing three issues a year beginning in Fall 2013, CJHS will be available through the University of Toronto Press both in print and online to individuals and institutions. *The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality* is available for sale at www.utojournals.com/cjhs

Founded in 1901, University of Toronto Press (UTP) is Canada's leading scholarly publisher and one of the largest university presses in North America. UTP publishes approximately 200 new books and 30 journals annually in a wide range of disciplines. A leader in its field, University of Toronto Press Journals Division publishes a wide selection of scholarly journals and magazines in both print and online formats and is dedicated to innovation in publishing and the sustainability of scholarly journals. The Journals team works hand-in-hand with editors and associations to assist publications in achieving their goals in the most efficient and cost effective manner – resulting in major strides forward in areas such as online peer review systems and online advance publishing. www.uptjournals.com

The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality is delighted to join forces with UTP. Together we look forward to seeing the journal grow and move forward as the only peer reviewed publication that focuses on publishing Canadian research on sexuality and sexual health.

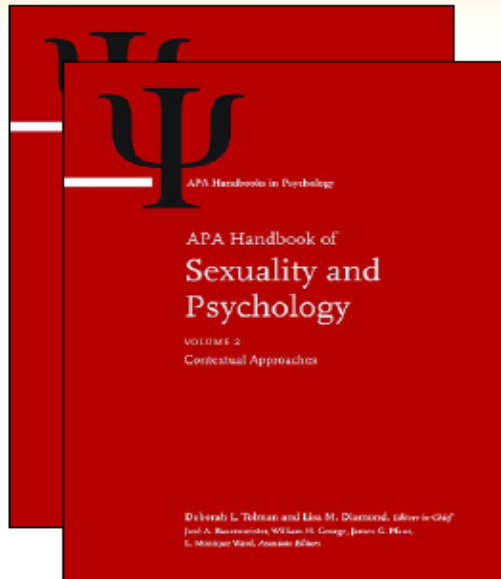
-CJHS Editors

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New Book Announcement Featuring Many CSRF Contributors!

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Available October 2013

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Editors-in-Chief Deborah L. Tolman, EdD and Lisa M. Diamond, PhD

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ABOUT THE EDITORS

Deborah L. Tolman, EdD, is Professor of Social Welfare and Psychology at The Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College and The Graduate Center of The City University of New York, where she trains doctoral students studying women's lives and sexuality-related topics. Dr. Tolman is a developmental psychologist whose research has focused on adolescent sexuality, gender development, gender equity and research methods.

Lisa M. Diamond, PhD, is Professor of Psychology and Gender Studies at the University of Utah. Her research focuses on close relationships and sexuality over the lifespan, with a particular emphasis on their biobehavioral underpinnings and health implications.

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