SUPPLEMENT TO

JOURNAL OF

SPORT &

EXERCISE

PSYCHOLOGY

Conference Program and Abstracts

VOLUME 29 / JUNE / 2007

placing greater importance on health ($M = 4.06$, $SD = .40$) than the nonosteoporotic controls ($M = 3.51$, $SD = .58$). These results suggest that body image differences do exist between these two groups, but that they may revolve more around health rather than appearance aspects of body image.

Using a normative personality profile to predict success in the National Hockey League (NHL): A 15-year longitudinal study

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The study of personality as it relates to athletic performance has a long and rich history within the sport sciences. However, much of the previous research has relied on ipsative measures of personality and cross-sectional research designs, thus eliminating the ability to make direct interpersonal comparisons and conduct predictive analyses (Kline, 1993). The purpose of the current investigation was to address these previous limitations by employing a normative measure of personality (SportsProä; Marshall, 1979) and assessing its relationship to athletic performance over a 15-year time period. Potential draft choices of the Quebec Nordiques ($N = 124$) were profiled prior to the 1991-92 entry draft and were followed until the end of the 2005-06 NHL season. Several of the key character traits (e.g., competitiveness, team orientation, self-confidence, analytical disposition) were found to be significant predictors of a player's total NHL goals, $R^2 = .084$; $F(1, 47) = 4.31$, $p < .05$; NHL assists, $R^2 = .087$; $F(1, 47) = 4.67$, $p < .05$; and thus their overall NHL points, $R^2 = .087$; $F(1, 47) = 4.65$, $p < .05$. Moreover, these personality attributes were found to be more predictive of NHL performance than the commonly cited physical factors (e.g., height, weight) that NHL scouts routinely reference. Relationships were also found to exist between certain personality traits and a player's NHL penalty minutes ($r = .22$, $p < .05$) and the number of times that they were traded over this 15-year time period ($r = -.25$, $r < .08$). Overall, normative profiles like the SportsProä (Marshall, 1979) appear to provide information that can significantly aid in predicting future players' potential success. As a result, employing these normative assessments in combination with already established scouting procedures may provide team decision makers with a more holistic assessment of potential draftees and ultimately allow them to make more informed selection decisions.

An examination of the relationship between sport-based perfectionism and competitive trait anxiety among male intercollegiate ice hockey players

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The personality trait of perfectionism has been associated with a wide range of maladaptive and adaptive correlates among competitive athletes (Stoeber & Otto, 2006). Understanding the apparently paradoxical nature of the trait represents one of the most critical research endeavors in perfectionism research (Flett & Hewitt, 2002). The sport domain has been identified as an ideal context in which to examine this issue (Flett & Hewitt, 2005). Therefore, the purpose of this paper was to investigate the maladaptive and adaptive nature of perfectionism within sport contexts through an examination of the relationship between sport-based perfectionism and competitive trait anxiety (CTA) among a sample of Canadian