other 25% giving psychodynamic as their primary theoretical orientation. About 25% of US respondents indicated participation in postdoctoral respecialization. Among US respondents, 1850 reported their current major area of practice as clinical, and 402 reported their current major area of practice as counseling. Qualitative aspects of changes in the delivery of psychological services will be emphasized.

360.2
The Canadian perspective: Profiles of practice of clinical and counseling psychologists
Breault L.
Council of Provincial Association of Psychologists, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
The results of the Practice Analysis reveal similarities and some differences between licensed Canadian psychologists and their US counterparts. Canadian respondents were equally likely to have received a master’s degree or doctoral degree as their highest degree in psychology. After cognitive/behavioral or behavioral, equal numbers 18% of Canadian psychologists surveyed described their primary theoretical orientation as psychodynamic and existential/humanistic. Respondents included 309 Canadian psychologists who identified their current major area of practice as clinical and 63 who identified their current area of practice as counseling. Survey results will emphasize qualitative aspects of the Canadian practice of psychology.

360.3
Profiles of practice of school psychologists in Canada and the US
De Mers S.T.
Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards, Montgomery, Alabama, USA
This presentation will investigate the implications of the Practice Analysis results for school psychology in the US and Canada. Because school psychologists practice in settings and with populations that differ from those of other applied psychologists, the results will be reviewed with respect to similarities and differences between school psychology and counseling and clinical psychology. Data indicate a drift among licensed school psychologists in the US from their training in school psychology to other areas of practice, while the reverse is true in Canada. These and other results related to school psychology practice will be discussed.

360.4
Practice analysis of licensed psychologists in Canada and the United States: A process approach
Gorman G.
Association of State & Provincial Psychology Boards, Montgomery, Alabama, USA
This presentation will describe the ASPPB’s study of the practice of licensed psychologists in Canada and the United States and the study’s relationship to the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP). A large-scale quantitative and qualitative survey was disseminated to 7500 licensed psychologists in the US and Canada. Responses were analyzed to identify roles and responsibilities and the required knowledge. This presentation will discuss how survey results will be used to update specifications for the EPPP and provide a perspective on the contemporary role of psychologists.

361 SOA
G. Rizzolatti
Spatial attention: Mechanisms and theories
Rizzolatti G.
University of Parma, Italy
Attention is often conceived as a supramodal mechanism subserved by neural circuits separated from those involved in data processing. This supramodal mechanism is seen as either unitary or formed by two or more independent circuits. The notion of an attentional system anatomically separated from those devoted to sensorimotor integration will be challenged. It will be proposed instead that spatial attention results from an activation of the same “pragmatic” circuits that program oculomotion and other motor activities. Spatial attention differs from movement execution in the degree of activation of those circuits that mediate movement execution rather than in the activation of separate systems.

362 SYM
Bringing psychological science to the attention of government as a source of solutions to national problems
Convener: M. D. Hakel
362.1
Solution of national problems: The case of occupational stress
de Wolff C. J.
Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Governments approach problems in a very different way than do psychologists. Finding solutions is a political process, not a scientific one. Governments have to find support. Much bargaining must be done. Problem definitions might be one sided, and a proper analysis of the problem may not be made. Parties often sell solutions. Psychologists know much that is useful for developing government programs. There are many ways to present relevant information. Psychology as a profession should adopt more systematic methods to do so. Occupational stress will serve as a case study of a national problem in The Netherlands.

362.2
Gaining psychologists' assent for a national research agenda
Hakel M. D.
Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA
The Human Capital Initiative is a multi-faceted initiative to bring psychological science to the attention of US government officials as a source of solutions to the nation’s problems in productivity, education, health, substance abuse, violence, and aging. There are about 100 societies of research-oriented psychologists in the US, and this presentation will describe the process of building collaboration among them that resulted in publication of the Human Capital Initiative and subsequent specific research initiatives. Problems in maintaining collaboration among basic and applied researchers and gaining governmental support will be discussed.

362.3
Behavioral science and US research policy
Kraut A. G.
American Psychological Society, Washington DC, USA
One of the ongoing struggles for research psychologists in the United States is convincing Congress and the Federal research agencies that psychological research is critical to the nation’s well-being. This presentation will describe the mechanisms that the American Psychological Society uses in successfully promoting psychological science as a US research priority. Among examples will be a chronology of how the behavioral science research agenda broadly known as the Human Capital Initiative became a funded project at the National Science Foundation, the United States’ premier basic research funding agency.

362.4
Subjective economy as a psychological device for governments
Spaltro E.
Università degli Studi di Bologna, Italy
Since 1980, an interdisciplinary science we can call “well-being psychology” has emerged. It is a psychology and economics based on affluence, subjectivity, pluralism, optimism, and community, as opposed to earlier approaches which were based on scarcity and poverty, objectivity, pessimism, authority, and isolation. The base of the present economy is that objectivity is the subjectivity of whoever has the power to impose his/her subjectivity as the real objectivity. The future subjective economy will be based on many subjectivities negotiating together to build a new subjectivity. Evidence and results will be presented regarding plans and designs for public functions and organizations.