



News, Important Dates & Reminders

Fall Volunteer Luncheon: to be held at the PAM office on December 5, 2025.

Invitations were sent to those who volunteered in 2025. Please check your inbox for the RSVP survey

REMINDER ! 2025 Continuing Education Deadline December 31, 2025

There are approximately three months left in the year to obtain CE hours for the 2025 calendar year

2026 Membership Renewal

Notice emailed to members in early February 2026. Please do not submit renewal payment until then

Telepsychology Services for PAM Members: A Confidential Saskatchewan/Manitoba Partnership

A reminder that confidential telepsychology services are available to PAM members.

Please see this [link](#) to a Memorandum of Understanding that PAM has in place with the College of Psychologists of Saskatchewan so that members of PAM and their families can seek telepsychology services from Psychologists in Saskatchewan registered to practice independently without that psychologist being registered in Manitoba. And, of course, this also works in reverse. If you have any questions about this service, please contact the Registrar.

Reminder that you do not need permission from either regulatory body for the provision of telepsychology services to occur.

Volunteer Appointments

We would like to welcome the following member in their new role with PAM:

- Lois Edmund, Ph.D., C.Psych. Complaint Committee Chair

President's Message

Kirsten Wirth, Ph.D., C.Psych., BCBA-D

Dear Members,

I am shocked to realize that this month marks my 6th month as PAM President! It has been a steep learning curve as I have been navigating the act of attempting to understand the functions of all PAM positions and committees, including my own. I have been meeting with each committee Chair and some committee members to understand their processes, concerns, and financial implications (if any). I have been asking our committees to formulate Terms of Reference, policies, and descriptions of roles and responsibilities.

I have been meeting with, and gathering information from, other regulators to understand efficiencies in how they manage various roles. I have also been reviewing the general structure of the RHPA to understand what changes we must make if we are to come under the act. Dr. Wallbridge and I have also successfully met with government representatives twice since the receipt of our letter to renew efforts to become regulated under the RHPA and regain a place at the table. Meetings are expected to continue, and we have reinstated the PAM Legislative Review Committee.

Council has been working diligently to make decisions around controlling spending in ongoing effort to manage our budget. We are discussing and implementing strategies to set up the organization for future longevity and succession, including larger focus activities such as scheduling a Strategic Planning session, and smaller focus activities such as creating cloud-based folders for sharing all documentation and templates.

I am so thankful for each person who is contributing to our organization. We have so many volunteers giving of their precious time, that we could not work without. Due to our financial constraints, I have spent the majority of review time studying the functions of the Complaints Committee. I would like to thank Dr. Alejandra Ogando for her willingness to take on and learn the position of Complaints Committee Chair over the past two years. It is an important and large role for any regulator, and we are grateful for her time and contributions. Dr. Ogando has stepped down from the Chair position as of this past September, and we are excited to welcome Dr. Lois Edmund who has agreed, once again, to step into this position for a term of at least one year. Dr. Edmund has served on the Complaints Committee for many years, was an Interim Chair previously, is an invaluable member and resource, and we look forward to working together to protect the public and support the profession. I would like to mention that we have many complaints committee members who have been involved for many, many years, and it is a pleasure to see how they value the roles they contribute to and their commitment to each other. Something that has been shared by committee members that I have worked with, is that they appreciate the institutional knowledge, initiative, and resourcefulness of the Assistant to Complaints, Doreen Phimister. Shout out to Doreen for her continued years of support to the Complaints Committee.

I want to shine a spotlight on Hal Wallbridge (Registrar) and Lesley Phimister (Deputy Registrar) and thank them both for their leadership. They fill large roles, participate Ex-Officio on several committees and on Council, and work tirelessly to support the day-to-day operation of PAM. Thank you to Hal and Lesley for the work that you do, and for always saying yes to the work we ask of you.

I know I am not mentioning everyone who contributes by name here, but please know that I am grateful for your support.

We will do our best to keep our members updated as much as possible, but also, I am open to questions and discussions at any time.

Sincerely,

Kirsten Wirth, C.Psych., BCBA-D, President

Dear Members,

This is just a brief update about PAM activities over the past several months.

After much of the work related to two recent hearings has been completed, our legal costs appear to have stabilized. These cases are not yet fully resolved, but we have a better understanding of anticipated legal costs over the next several months. It will be necessary to continue to address the decrease in the size of the reserve fund over the next few years, but we appear to be on the rebuilding side of the problem. We will be able to provide more detailed information about this early next year as we approach the annual renewal period. Related to our financial health, membership continues to steadily grow, not only from within the province but from a greater number of international applicants as well, who are seeking to move to Canada. The number of members registering to provide remote services into Manitoba from other Canadian jurisdictions is also a growth area.

Members will be interested to note that we have been contacted by the Government of Manitoba to continue discussions about a new registration act. This is at a very early stage, and it is not yet possible to provide any specific information about where this will go (we have only had one meeting, with another scheduled). We need to develop a better understanding of the priorities of the current government and how these priorities align with the work already done on draft legislation. Early signs are that the current government is especially concerned about access to registration and the ability for the province to attract psychology providers from other jurisdictions and countries. So that members are aware, any proposed legislation related to psychology registration that is drafted goes through a public review process before the act is formally considered by the Legislature, so PAM will inform members when this stage has been reached so that they can provide input. At least the dialogue has started again.

With the recent progress to resolve some of the bigger cases that the Complaints Committee has dealt with, a couple of members of the committee have taken the opportunity to step away from their volunteer roles after providing this important service to the profession for several years. This means that we will be looking for a couple of new members for the Complaints Committee. If you like the idea of working with interesting and important professional issues that simultaneously gives you CE credits, please contact me so that I can pass your name on to the Chair of Complaints. Turnover tends to be low on this committee, so if this is an area of interest, now is an opportune time to become involved.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to those members who have agreed to serve as candidate supervisors, most especially those candidates trained outside of North America. These international candidates are usually starting from scratch in terms of local contacts, so when they receive a welcoming and supportive response from a member when they are seeking a candidacy supervisor, that has a huge effect on their wellbeing. The most thankful and appreciative emails that I receive as the Registrar come from international candidates for registration, who arrive here with so much hope but also great uncertainty about their futures. To feel accepted and welcomed in a new jurisdiction by the profession they were trained in is immensely reassuring to them. Members in private practice have been particularly helpful in providing this support and in ensuring that these future colleagues have the opportunity for a career in the practice of psychology in Canada.

Volunteer Spotlight

Alan Slusky, Ph.D., C.Psych.
Member, PAM Council

Tell us about yourself?

I am a son, husband, and father of 3 wonderful adult children. I have also been a registered psychologist in Manitoba since September 1994. I received my graduate training at the University of Manitoba in its clinical psychology training program and then completed a health and neuropsychology internship at the Health Sciences Center. Following that I completed a one-year post-doctoral fellowship in neuropsychology. Over the course of the past 30+ years as a psychologist, I have worked in a variety of settings (geriatric, adolescent, correctional, and academic), while always also carrying out a part-time clinical and neuropsychology private practice. In 2001 however I moved into full-time private practice and now work 3 days a week in that practice.

What inspired you to start volunteering with PAM?

Over the course of my career, I have been very fortunate to have been mentored by a number of outstanding psychologists, many of whom have a history of volunteering with PAM. It seemed a natural thing then for me to also become involved in advancing the field through that volunteering. As well, growing up in a family of lawyers instilled in me a strong sense of justice, one of the many pillars of our efforts to protect the public we serve. As the regulation of psychology is primarily concerned with public protection (through enforcement of appropriate training experiences, standards of practice, and adherence to ethical practices), volunteering with a regulator was an excellent opportunity for me to contribute to these efforts.

What type of volunteer services have you provided to PAM?

Since 1997 I have been fortunate to serve PAM in a variety of roles. Between 1997 and 2005 I served as a member and then chair of the PAM Registration and Membership committee, which also provided me with an opportunity to serve on PAM Council (1998-2008). In 2005 I became President of PAM and continued in that role until 2008, when I became PAM Registrar. I served as Registrar of the association until 2020, when I stepped away, before re-joining council this past April.

Additionally, my volunteering with PAM provided me with an opportunity to begin working with psychology regulators across Canada. In that capacity I was honoured to serve as Recording Secretary (and one of four officers) of ACPRO (Association of Canadian Psychology Regulatory Organizations) between 2007 and 2014. Volunteering with ACPRO and PAM also provided me with an opportunity to work with American regulators, and it was in that capacity that I was elected to the ASPPB Board of Directors in 2017, serving as ASPPB President in 2022-2023. It was largely as a result of accruing these many and varied volunteer experiences, both in Canada and internationally, that I decided to rejoin Council in 2015, to provide whatever additional perspective I can to the organization's work.

How has volunteering with PAM been rewarding for you?

All of my volunteer efforts have been tremendously rewarding on both professional and personal levels. Work with PAM has offered an opportunity to have a real time impact on psychology regulation in Manitoba. As well, it has provided me with opportunities to form personal and professional relationships with so many good people, who share my belief in the importance of this work. This too was one of the major reasons I decided to reconnect with PAM.

Thank you to our volunteers!

Our volunteers are essential, without their time, expertise and energy PAM could not fulfill its obligation as a self-regulated health profession, mandated to protect the public.

Thank you for your ongoing contributions



Between Trust and Duty:

Navigating the CFS Act as a Psychologist

**Michael Hogan, Psychological Associate (Independent Practice)
PAM Complaints Committee Member**

Psychologists in Manitoba walk a careful line between fostering trust with clients and fulfilling their legal and ethical obligations to protect vulnerable children. Nowhere is this balance more critical than in navigating *The Child and Family Services Act* (CFS Act), which outlines the duty to report concerns about a child's safety or well-being. For practitioners, this responsibility can present complex challenges—particularly when the need to maintain therapeutic rapport comes into tension with the obligation to disclose sensitive information. This article explores key provisions of the CFS Act relevant to psychologists, with a focus on the mandatory reporting duty, protections for professionals, and the importance of understanding the Act's guiding principles when working with children and families, especially within Indigenous communities.

Above all, psychologists working in Manitoba must be aware of our legal responsibilities under *The Child and Family Services Act*, particularly regarding the protection and well-being of children. One of the most critical provisions is the mandatory duty to report any suspected case where a child may be in need of protection. This includes situations involving abuse, neglect, exposure to domestic violence, or failure to receive essential medical or psychological care. If a psychologist has reasonable grounds to believe a child is at risk, we are legally obligated to report this information immediately to a child and family services agency. This duty to report overrides professional confidentiality, including any privileged information acquired during the course of therapeutic work, with the sole exception of solicitor-client privilege.

Importantly, psychologists who make a report in good faith are granted legal protection under the Act and cannot be held liable in civil, criminal, or professional proceedings. This provision is designed to encourage prompt reporting without fear of professional repercussions. The Act also outlines the best interests of the child as the guiding principle in all decisions, emphasizing factors such as the child's safety, emotional and physical well-being, continuity of care, and cultural identity. This is particularly significant when working with Indigenous children, as the Act recognizes the importance of preserving their cultural heritage and community connections.

In addition to our reporting responsibilities, psychologists may also be involved in providing assessments, therapeutic support, or expert testimony as part of child welfare proceedings. Understanding the legal context and the roles professionals play in child protection can help psychologists respond effectively and ethically when working with vulnerable children and families. Being familiar with *The Child and Family Services Act* ensures that psychologists uphold both our ethical duties and legal obligations in safeguarding children's well-being.

In summary, psychologists in Manitoba must navigate the complex intersection of therapeutic confidentiality and legal duty when working with children and families under *The Child and Family Services Act* (CFS Act). This legislation requires psychologists to report any suspected abuse, neglect, or risk of harm to a child, even if the information was obtained during confidential sessions. The duty to report is immediate and mandatory, superseding professional confidentiality. The Act provides legal protection for psychologists who report in good faith and emphasizes the best interests of the child—particularly in supporting the cultural identity and community ties of Indigenous children. By understanding our obligations under the CFS Act, psychologists can ethically and effectively support child safety while maintaining our professional responsibilities. The following section outlines common questions professionals have regarding this Act.

Case Study: Navigating Mandatory Reporting in the Context of Professional Mistrust

Background:

Dr. K is a registered psychologist working in a private clinic setting. She has a longstanding involvement with a young child, John (age 8), for emotional regulation and trauma-related concerns. Over time, John discloses troubling behaviors involving an older sibling, suggestive of possible sexual boundary violations. These disclosures are ambiguous and difficult to interpret but raise concern for possible sibling sexual abuse.

Contextual Factors:

Dr. K is aware that the family is already involved with a Child and Family Services (CFS) agency. However, she has a strained professional history with the assigned CFS worker, including past disagreements about case management. Dr. K has concerns about the worker's ability to respond with sensitivity and professionalism, based on previous interactions.

Actions Taken:

Dr. K consults with several trusted colleagues, none of whom recommend immediate reporting based on the available information. Instead, she shares the concerns with the child's father (a senior high school vice principal) and grandmother (an elementary school principal). Both family members respond immediately by removing the child from the home and placing John with his grandparents, pending further support.

Dr. K's plan is to continue providing therapy while monitoring the situation and supporting the family through community-based responses.

Outcome:

The supervisor of the original CFS worker becomes aware of the situation through informal channels. The agency takes emergency action to apprehend John and place him in foster care. Dr. K is accused of failing to report suspected sexual abuse and is the subject of a professional complaint.

Though the complaint is ultimately closed without disciplinary action, the experience leads Dr. K to withdraw from working with children, feeling unsupported and exposed by the system.

Discussion Points:

1. **Did Dr. K fulfill her legal obligation under Section 18(1) of the Child and Family Services Act of Manitoba?**
 - Consider the meaning of "reasonably to believe" and what constitutes new or escalating protection concerns.
 - Did consulting with colleagues or informing responsible family members satisfy the statutory requirement to report directly to a CFS agency?
2. **What are the ethical implications of involving family members instead of immediately reporting to CFS?**
 - Balance between trauma-informed care and legal compliance.
 - Trust in families vs. trust in the system.
3. **How should professionals navigate mandatory reporting when there is a lack of trust in CFS personnel?**
 - Role of documentation, supervisor consultation, and legal support.
 - Strategies for advocating for better interagency collaboration.
4. **What could have been done differently to fulfill legal obligations while preserving the therapeutic alliance and avoiding harm?**
5. **What systems-level issues are at play in this case (e.g., distrust of protective services, lack of professional recourse, overreach in foster care decisions)?**

There are several key elements to consider when evaluating the psychologist's actions and the outcome through the lens of **The Child and Family Services Act (CFS Act) of Manitoba**. While it's evident that the psychologist acted with care and professional consultation, certain legal requirements under the Act create strict obligations that may have conflicted with the psychologist's approach at the time.

1. Mandatory Reporting Obligation

Under **Section 18(1)** of the CFS Act:

“Where a person has information that leads the person reasonably to believe that a child is or might be in need of protection, the person shall forthwith report the information to an agency or to a parent or guardian of the child.”

- This provision places **an individual, not a system**, under a legal duty to **report directly to CFS**, regardless of any past professional tensions or concurrent involvement.
- It also **overrides professional discretion**—consulting with other psychologists, while prudent from a clinical standpoint, does not remove the legal obligation to report.

Even if the child was already known to CFS, **the psychologist was still required to make a direct report** if the psychologist had new or escalating concerns.

2. Concerns Involving Abuse or Sexual Abuse

If the concern involved **sibling incest**—which would fall under **sexual abuse**—the threshold for reporting is lower, and the system treats this very seriously. The **mere possibility** of sexual abuse mandates a report to CFS, not just to family members.

Even though the psychologist reported the behaviours to the child’s father and grandmother (both school administrators), and they took immediate protective action, **this does not fulfill the legal requirement** to report to a child and family services agency.

3. Good Faith Protection

Section 18.5 of the Act provides **legal protection** for individuals who report in good faith:

“No action lies against a person for reporting information pursuant to this section unless the reporting is done maliciously or without reasonable grounds.”

This is crucial. Even if the psychologist had concerns about how a particular CFS worker might handle the case, the law protects the psychologist from liability if they report **in good faith**. It does not protect them if they fail to report because of a lack of trust in a specific worker.

4. The Psychologist’s Intention and Family Response

The psychologist’s decision to involve responsible family members (both educators) who removed the child from the home demonstrates care and a desire for a **less disruptive, more supportive intervention**. That speaks to the psychologist’s ethical grounding—but again, under the CFS Act, this is **not a substitute for direct reporting**.

5. Retrospective and Ethical Tensions

The psychologist was in an impossible situation: trying to protect a child while not trusting the very agency mandated to respond. That is a real and valid dilemma, and unfortunately, the legislation offers **no allowance** for such professional or systemic concerns. It’s a **binary obligation**—you either report or you do not.

In Summary:

From a legal standpoint, the psychologist **did not meet the mandatory reporting requirements** under the CFS Act, even though the psychologist’s actions were informed, consultative, and family-centered. The law does not allow for deferring to family members or relying on pre-existing agency involvement when new or significant protection concerns arise.

Moving Forward:

To navigate such a situation today, consider:

- **Always filing a direct report** to CFS when new protection concerns arise, regardless of agency history.
- **Documenting** all consultations and actions taken.
- **Requesting supervisor involvement** early if there are concerns about a specific worker.
- **Seeking legal advice or support** from your professional association to protect yourself while ensuring compliance.

Sources of Information:

[*The Child and Family Services Act*](#)

[*Reporting of Child Protection and Child Abuse: Handbook and Protocols for Manitoba Service Providers*](#)

Appendix A

Common Questions about the CFS Act

When a Psychologist Suspects Abuse or Harm – What Should Be Reported?

Under Section 18 of the CFS Act, if a psychologist has reasonable grounds to suspect that a child (under 18 years) is or might be in need of protection, we are legally required to report it. This includes:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse or exploitation
- Neglect (failure to provide basic needs such as food, shelter, supervision, or medical care)
- Emotional abuse
- Exposure to domestic violence
- Abandonment or lack of supervision
- Any situation where a child's physical or emotional safety is compromised

It's important to note that this is not limited to certainty—suspicion or concern is enough. You do not need proof.

How and to Whom Should the Report Be Made?

The report must be made **directly, immediately, and personally** to a **Child and Family** Services agency or to CFS After Hours (Emergency) services. You must:

- Call the local child and family services agency, or
- Contact Child and Family Services (CFS) After Hours at 1-866-345-9241 if the concern arises outside regular hours.

Do not delay by waiting to gather more information, consult colleagues, or notify others. The law is clear that the report must be made without delay.

What Do I Do If a Child Discloses?

- Listen. Do not fill in words for the child.
- If the child is having a difficult time talking-do not help the child with words that you think the child is going to say.
- Allow the child to tell you what happened in their own words.
- Tell the child that you are glad they told you.
- Tell the child "It was not your fault."
- Reassure the child they are not in trouble.
- If the child asks you not to tell anyone, remind the child that it is your job to help keep them safe and you will do whatever you may need to do to keep them safe.
- Don't be overly critical of the offender. Children are protective of people they care about, even if they are being abused.
- Don't express panic or shock.
- Use the child's vocabulary to the child and when reporting.
- Be aware of your own feelings about abuse so hopefully you will not project these onto the child.
- Do not ask probing questions.
- Remember you must report suspected abuse.

Should Psychologists Consult with Another Psychologist or Supervisor First?

While it can be helpful to discuss concerns with a supervisor or colleague, the CFS Act states that you cannot delegate your duty to report. Even if you consult, you are still personally responsible for making the report. It is fine to consult for clarity or emotional support, but do not wait or depend on someone else to make the report for you.

When in doubt of a situation, what should a psychologist do?

When in doubt, a psychologist should err on the side of caution and make a report.

Under *The Child and Family Services Act* in Manitoba, the threshold for reporting is “reasonable grounds to suspect”—not certainty, not proof, and not a diagnosis. If you’re unsure, that *is* often the signal that a report should be made.

Here’s what a psychologist should do when in doubt:

1. Trust Your Professional Judgment

If something feels concerning or doesn’t sit right—whether it’s a disclosure, behavior, or family dynamic—you likely have reasonable grounds to suspect. The law was designed to support early intervention, not to wait for confirmation of abuse or neglect.

2. Consult—but Don’t Delay

It’s appropriate to consult briefly with a trusted colleague or supervisor to help clarify your thinking, especially if the situation is ambiguous. However:

- Do not delay reporting because of consultation.
- You must still report—even if a colleague agrees or disagrees.
- Document the consultation and your decision process but make the report right away if doubt remains.

3. Call a Child and Family Services Agency for Guidance

If you’re unsure whether a situation meets the threshold for reporting, you can call a local CFS agency anonymously and describe the situation without identifying the child (at first) to get guidance. They will let you know whether a formal report should be made. However, if it *might* be a protection concern, they will likely advise that a report is warranted.

4. Remember Your Legal Duty

Your role is not to investigate or confirm abuse. That’s the responsibility of Child and Family Services. Your duty is to report any reasonable suspicion—you are legally protected when you report in good faith, even if the concern is not substantiated.

Bottom Line for Psychologists:

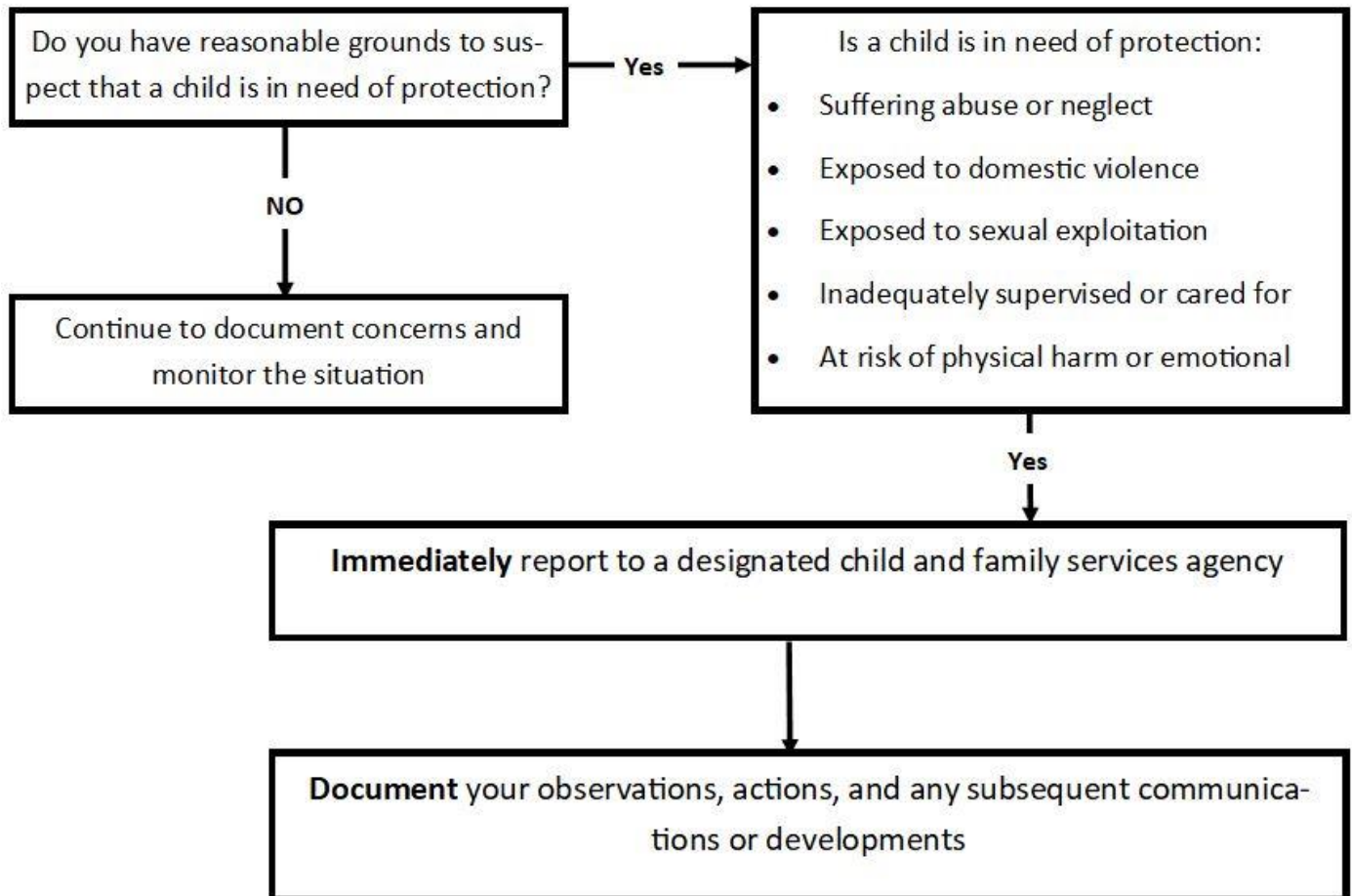
When in doubt—report.

It is better to make a report that turns out to be unnecessary than to fail to report a child in danger.

Summary for Psychologists:

- **Report suspected abuse or risk of harm immediately.**
- **Call your local CFS agency or After-Hours line.**
- **You are legally required to report directly—even if you consult someone else.**
- **Don’t investigate—CFS will determine risk and protective factors.**

Appendix B Duty to Report The Child and Family Services Act



We want to hear from you!

Do you have ideas for future topics or wish to contribute an article?
Please contact us at office@cpmb.ca

Please note that submissions are subject to approval.

Information for Candidates

SUPERVISION REMINDERS

- Supervision doesn't cease when required hours are met!
- Candidates are under supervision until they have successfully passed the oral examination even if their required supervision hours are complete.

Appraisal Forms and Record of Hours Forms:

Candidates must submit the fillable **Supervisor Appraisal Forms** every six months during their candidacy.

The **Record of Hours** forms are to be utilized and kept track as hours accrue but the forms are only to be submitted with the oral exam application. This prevents duplicates from being submitted and makes the process of tallying hours by the Registration & Membership Committee more efficient.

Asynchronous Supervision

Up to 25% of individual supervision can also be asynchronous, which is defined as the time a supervisor spends making detailed comments about the supervisee's work, which is then provided to the supervisee for their later review. The most common way for this to occur is from detailed feedback on an assessment report. It is up to the supervisee to obtain from their supervisor the amount of time they spent on asynchronous supervision. Note that this can only be counted when the supervisor provides detailed feedback that the supervisee subsequently spends time reviewing.

Group Supervision Hours

Up to 25% of supervision can be obtained in group supervision. When the supervisee's own cases are being discussed with the supervising psychologist, then that time can be counted as individual supervision (full credit). When the supervisee is observing the supervision of someone else's work in group supervision, then this is considered to be group supervision and is counted at ½ credit of individual supervision

Doctoral Candidates

Supervision by a Registered Supervisor for a period equivalent to two years (one year of full-time experience normally involves a minimum of 1500 hours of acceptable professional activity), with documentation of 100 hours of direct supervision each year (total 200 hours of direct supervision). One year of supervision must be post-doctoral (following completion of the doctoral degree) and the other could be from a pre-doctoral internship. Note: educational activities or staff meetings not directly related to client care (e.g., do not result in information being added to a health record) may not be counted as supervision.

Master's Level Candidates

This period of supervised practice is 4 years post graduate degree, or a total of 400 hours of individual supervision, following the same criteria as above.

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Information for Candidates

EXAMS

#1 Jurisprudence Examination

- The Jurisprudence Examination is an open-book online exam that candidates are required to pass in order to obtain a certificate of registration authorizing autonomous practice.
- It is a 50-item multiple choice examination that focuses on legislation, standards and code of ethics, applicable to the practice of psychology in Manitoba.
- Candidates are encouraged to sit the exam earlier in their candidacy to familiarize themselves with relevant policies and standards.
- For more information on the exam and links to relevant legislation click [here](#)

#2 Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP)

Passing of the EPPP is required to obtain a certificate of registration authorizing autonomous practice in Manitoba.

- The EPPP assesses foundational knowledge related to the practice of psychology.
- The pass score is 500
- For more information, please review the [EPPP Handbook](#).

Exam Registration

Registering for the Jurisprudence and EPPP Exams:

Please contact office@cpmb.ca to register. A link to [online payment](#) is available on the website.

#3 Oral Examination

The Oral Examination is the last step in becoming registered to practice autonomously.

To sit this examination, candidates must have fulfilled all candidacy requirements. In addition, candidate supervisors must indicate readiness for autonomous practice in all rating categories on the final work appraisal.

Exam Format: Exams are held over Zoom conference.

Exam Information: [click here](#)

Application & Scheduling

The Oral Examination Application Form is available on the website along with payment information. Oral exam applications are reviewed in January, April and October and exams are held from October to June annually. We attempt to schedule exams as quickly as possible, however, scheduling is based on the availability of three psychologist examiners and the applicant.

- January Exam Deadline: Exam will be scheduled from January to March
- April Exam Deadline: Exam will be scheduled from April to June
- October Exam Deadline: Exam will be scheduled October to December
- Exams are not held in July, August or September

Application for Oral Examination & Transcript Requirements

Candidates must arrange for Ph.D., transcripts to be sent to PAM before their oral exam application is reviewed. The transcript must not say that the Ph.D. is being "Sought" as is often the case with transcripts submitted with candidate applications. PAM is now registered with [Aurora](#) at the University of Manitoba. Exam applications that are incomplete are not reviewed until all documents have been submitted.

Member Resources & General Reminders

Changes to Member Contact Information and Status:

PAM uses e-mail to communicate important information to members. Members are reminded that they must keep their college contact email address up to date and ensure that the college is included in the list of safe senders. Protocols are often updated, and this can result in college emails being directed away from your inbox. Please forward office@cpmb.ca to your IT department to ensure it is included on the safe sender list. The College does not mail notices.

PAM requires that all members will report to the Association, within 30 days:

1. Any change in name;
2. Any change in home address, telephone number, or e-mail address;
3. Any change to place(s) of employment including the business address, telephone number, or e-mail address for each place of employment.

Please log in to the RIMS portal to update your profile information. If your e-mail address has changed, log in with your old e-mail to access your account and update your information or contact the PAM office for assistance.

Name

The name you are using in practice needs to be the same as your name on the register.

If you have legally changed your name for any reason, you must update this information with the Association. You can email a copy of the legal document that shows your name change to office@cpmb.ca

Registration Status-Inactive

Members are reminded that they must notify PAM before they retire, resign, move out of province or switch to non-practicing or return to active practice status.

PAM now has a [fillable form](#) for members who are switching to inactive status or retiring/resigning, and it must be submitted to the office in advance of status changes.

Practice Resources:

[Health Equity and Cultural Humility Learning Module](#)

[PAM Policies, Advisories and Guidelines](#)

Recherche de participant·e·s!

On connecte pour briser l'isolement chez les aîné·e·s

Étude au Manitoba : recrutement en cours – début de l'automne 2025

Si vous avez:

- 55 ans ou plus
- ou
- vous travaillez avec des aîné·e·s
- et
- vous parlez couramment le français

On veut entendre votre avis !

Vos commentaires nous aideront à rendre les outils clairs, inclusifs et adaptés à la réalité de la francophonie manitobaine.



Voici trois façons de participer :

Choisissez le format qui vous convient le mieux !

1. Sondage par téléphone, par Zoom
...ou en personne !

(environ 35 ~ 45 m)

2. Groupe de discussion

(90 m, en personne ou en ligne)

3. Sondage en ligne (anonyme) (20 ~ 30 m)

Scannez le code QR ou suivez le lien ci-dessous !

Intéressé·e par l'une de ces options ?
Écrivez ou appelez- nous pour participer !

Pourquoi participer ?

Pour contribuer à des outils concrets qui soutiennent les aîné·e·s francophones face à l'isolement social.

Targeting Isolation Manitoba est un projet communautaire de l'Université de Brandon visant à réduire l'isolement social chez les aîné·e·s.

Accédez
au sondage ici!



Lien de sondage:

<https://is.gd/BUsondage2025>

Des questions ? Contactez-Nous !

Chercheuse principale :
Dr. Nancy Newall

🌐 : www.targetingisolation.com

✉ : targetingisolation@brandonu.ca

☎ : (204) 571 - 8507

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TARGETING
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The Psychological Association of Manitoba (PAM) was established in 1966 to regulate the practice of psychology in Manitoba. PAM is one of 22 regulated health professions in Manitoba.



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