ECP ECERP 2018

Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront, Brighton & Hove, UK
July 3-4, 2018

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct
and notify us at ecerp@iafor.org if there is any error.
Please notify us of any corrections by **Wednesday, June 6** 09:00 BST (GMT + 1).

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on **Wednesday, June 20.**

The International Academic Forum

Tuesday, July 3

Plenary Day Outline

*to be finalised

09:15-10:00	Conference Registration & Morning Coffee

10:00-10:10 Opening Announcements
Kiyoshi Mana, Director of Events, IAFOR

10:10-10:20 Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR

10:20-10:30 Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners

10:30-11:30 Keynote Presentation
Surviving High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?
David Putwain, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

11:30-12:30 Keynote Presentation
George D. Chryssides, The University of Birmingham, UK

12:30-12:40 Conference Photograph

12:40-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-15:30 Parallel Session I

15:30-15:45 Coffee Break

15:45-17:15 Parallel Session II

17:30-18:30 Conference Welcome Reception & Conference Poster Session

The International Academic Forum

Wednesday, July 4

Day 2 Outline

*to be finalised

10:00-12:00   Parallel Session I

12:00-13:00   Lunch Break

13:00-14:30   Parallel Session II

14:30-14:45   Coffee Break

14:45-16:15   Parallel Session III

16:15-16:30   Closing Remarks

18:30-21:00   Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)

Tuesday Session I: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Religion
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40665
The Richest, The Whitest, The Buddhists: White Supremacy and Western Buddhism
Christine Murphy, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

Contemporary Buddhism in the US and Europe is often divided into one of two categories: cultural and converted. This paper looks at the growing phenomenon of the socio-economic and political elite co-opting and appropriating Buddhist identities, practices, texts, theologies, and aesthetics into distinctly Western, technologically-focused, interpretations. In particular, the rise of popular marketing tactics, scientifically and psychologically legitimized secular mindfulness trainings and prescriptions, and the increase in prominent, public, Western Buddhist figures. This paper asks the question, are these developments the product of a balanced dialogue between Buddhist and Western culture and identity? Or is this another example of spiritual imperialism, one perpetuated by a racist and sexist ideology of supremacy? It is inevitable that a religion, when brought to a new linguistic, cultural, and historical world, will be altered and adapted to best suit the needs of the followers, but at what point does the change between East and West reflect colonial prejudices rather than organic development? This paper investigates these questions, touching on the colonial and orientalist history of Buddhism in North America and Europe, as well as the contemporary influences of technology, social media, and popular culture.

42256
Surviving Customs of Pilgrimage to Olive Trees in North Africa
Tamaki Kitagawa, University of Tsukuba, Japan

In spite of the recent rise of fundamentalism within Islam, Muslims in North Africa have continued to engage in religious activities involving the veneration of natural objects, usually in connection with the veneration of saints. Traditionally, olive farmers in South Tunisia perform ziyāra, or short local pilgrimage, to old olive trees as well as to saints' graves at different times of a year. There, they observe harvest festivals and rites of passage and make personal petitions. Based on the results of my fieldwork, this study examines the practice in an Amazigh community that could be called Village T, a relatively isolated village in the Demmer mountain chain where ziyāra to olive trees is preserved. As ziyāra to olive trees is described by participants with ambiguous and obscure references to saints, spirits, and ancestors, the object of veneration is an olive-saint complex, revealing that archaic factors from outside Islam influence their belief and practice. This custom is an example of how the veneration of trees, spirits, ancestors, and the earth mother have survived within monotheism as saint veneration. Pilgrimage to olive-saint complexes is an agricultural ritual in which the experience of the tree's presence awakens a sense of cosmogony and of healing and renewal in troubled times. The veneration of olive-saint complexes represents an experience of the world's renewal through contact with the sacred through the peculiar symbolism of old olive trees.

41211
"Belief in God" Does Not Cause Evil: A Response to Richard Dawkins
Daniel Dei, Valley View University, Ghana
Agana-Nsiire Agana, Valley View University, Ghana

Dawkins' The God Delusion renews an old debate concerning the existence or nonexistence of God at the instance of moral and physical/natural evil in society. He repudiates all theistic claims on grounds that 'belief in God' is the sole cause of evil in the society. He installs atheism in place of theism, claiming the former is a better alternative. By means of an ethical inquiry, this article responds to Dawkins' claim that 'belief in God' is the cause of evil. The article probes the relationship between religion and reality, 'belief in God' and the problem of evil, and the relevance of atheism in present-day society. The article reveals that evil is caused neither by theism nor atheism. Rather, it resides in the corrupt human nature that occurred shortly after the creation of humanity. Thus the article concludes that evil is caused and maintained by humanity's inordinate desire for self-preservation at any cost.

Tuesday Session I: 14:30-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Psychology and Education
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42287
The Impact of Colour Response Cards on Teacher and Pupil Behaviour in a Saudi Primary School
Sharifah Alghamdi, University of Reading, UK

Teaching strategies need to be effective, but should also be easy to implement, cost-effective, engaging, and adaptable to a range of content (Narayan et al., 1990). Some ensure more active and frequent student responses, such as the use of response cards. The learning benefits of systematically implemented, active response techniques have often been claimed, but published research on the effectiveness of response cards is limited (Horn, 2010). This study therefore makes an original contribution, especially in the context of Saudi girls' schools. A sample of 80 Saudi pupils, aged 6-7 years and attending Year One of a girls' primary school in Jeddah was randomly selected using a stratified sampling technique and allocated to two intervention and two control groups. A second sample of four teachers was then non-randomly selected using a purposive sampling technique. The impact of colour response cards on academic engagement and disruptive behaviour was subsequently explored in observed experimental activities, with additional feedback from the pupils. Data were also gathered from the teachers regarding the effect of response cards on their decision-making. Mixed quantitative and qualitative methods were therefore deployed pre- and post-observation to answer the research questions: observation, a questionnaire survey, and semi-structured interviews.

42045
Psychology Career Development Enhancement: A Case Study of the Fourth-Year Thai Undergraduate Class
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the work field of Psychology remaining at its budding stage within Thailand, psychology undergraduates--- while increasing in number--- reportedly experience difficulties identifying their future psychological works. The course 'Career in Psychology' hence was offered, to assist students to explore their psychology career options. With the increased enrollment and course limited time resource, a classroom action research was conducted to compare the benefits of the five learning components in the course. Participants were thirty-two fourth-year public-university undergraduates. The majority of them (94%) were in an undergraduate international program in psychology with the remaining being foreign exchange students. The students responded to self-report measures where they indicated how much they perceived the benefits and relevance of the course five learning components (i.e., Self-evaluation, Interviews of Psychology Professionals, Career Site Visit, Career Counseling, and Integrative Analysis of Career Exploration) and relevant open-ended questions. One-way Analyses of Variance (One-way ANOVAs) were conducted for data analysis, with post-hoc comparisons. Findings suggested that the students perceived relatively high benefits and high relevance of the five learning components. Indeed, they did not perceive them as significantly different in terms of their benefits. Still, in terms of their relevance, they found Career Counseling significantly more relevant to their career exploration than Career Site Visit. Findings were discussed in terms of implications for future class time and resource management. Generalizability of the findings to other psychology career development program within the contexts in which psychology was yet to be well-established was also discussed.

Tuesday Session II: 15:45-17:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Religion
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41283
Peace Education Through Textbooks: Schools Need Brave Teachers
Ashar Johnson Khokhar, University of Management and Technology, Pakistan

Peace education is considered an elusive idea. The concept of peace from 'absence of war' to a 'culture of peace' has evolved and emerged especially in the late 20th and the early 21st century. The ideological representation of different groups, social, ethnic and religious is embedded in ideological and psychological representations of space 'allowed' to the groups. The 'allowed' space reflects the social and political power structure of a society. This research analysed the language textbooks (English, Urdu and Sindhi) taught to primary school students. This project was completed in two phases. Text analysis was the first phase and for this Textual Analysis technique was used to analyse the content of the textbooks. The second phase involved a focused group discussion on how teachers could improve textbook in their classrooms to make students aware of 'other religious' communities and their lived experiences. The analysis found very few references to religious minorities, their religious practices and festivals in the textbooks. The majority of the teachers struggled to edit and modify texts while a minority of teachers who could improve texts, refuse to teach the modified texts in their classrooms, fearing backlash from religious groups being the strongest reason. This research suggests the revision of the textbooks with more space given to religious minorities as this is the only possible means available to students to become aware of all living in Pakistan and teachers to inform students about the contribution of religious minorities in the creation and development of Pakistan.

42245
Analysis of the Salvation of 'Manon Lescaut' in Operas, With a Focus on Jules Massenet's Two Works
Mariko Kasahara, The University of Tokyo, Japan

This paper discusses and proves that French composer Jules Massenet (1842–1912) used his creative inputs and additions to create a new type of Manon who could be deemed sympathetic and worthy of salvation. This treatment of the issue sets his work apart from other Manon operas that tended to depict Manon as 'femme fatale'. In the late 19th century, opera's 'femme fatales' tended to be frivolous and impious women. However, Massenet's 'femme fatale', Manon, is also paradoxically described as a pious girl. In his opera, she yearns for her salvation and accepts her death calmly. In contrast, the heroine's lover, Des Grieux, who sincerely yearns for God but is pitifully seduced in the original work, is described as a weak man who sticks to a 'secular' love. Moreover, this work, unlike the original work, mocks Catholic power. Through these contrasting descriptions, Massenet, who composed the opera's music and was involved in creating much of its text by providing ideas and creative inputs to its two librettists, expresses Manon's outstanding pious attitude. He particularly used 'leitmotifs' and her confession scene's text to represent her faith and death as her 'salvation'. This presentation analyses the structures of the death scenes in these operas and Massenet's work by focusing on their use of music as well as Manon's last confession. Finally, the significance of Massenet's descriptions of Manon is explored against the background of France's third republic era and its tendency towards secularism.

41532
Eclectic Cosmologies and Star Trek: Multi-Media Events in Japanese New Religious Movements
Ella Tennant, Keele University, UK

The use of media and the staging of spectacular events have been a popular means for leaders of new religious movements in Japan to not only attract new members but also to retain those already ˜committed' within a tight and firm plausibility structure. In the case of Kofuku no Kagaku, a Japanese new religion which rose to prominence in the 1990's, such events, while providing entertainment to huge audiences in massive venues, served the purpose of perpetuating the personality cult of the leader and the group's eclectic cosmology and vision of the future. This paper will explore Kofuku no Kagaku's borrowed vision - from prehistorical cataclysm, the 'fleet' of humans brought to Earth from Pegasus, 'Powertrons' as proof of divinity to the leader's apparent ability to know everything that happens in the world and to foresee what will happen in the future. The invented cosmology, mythology and the borrowing from popular Sci-fi TV shows such as Star Trek and V: The Original Miniseries by this religious organisation will be presented in the context of a historical ethnography of multi-media events held in the Tokyo Dome and other major venues. The paper will also explore from an interdisciplinary perspective how, through wide scale mass communication, costume, drama, special effects, music and publications, the group manufactured religion merged with showbiz and emotion and succeeded in creating the 'spiritual charisma' of the leader.

Tuesday Session II: 15:45-17:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Psychology and Education
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41307
Exploring Factors Contribute to Emotional Eating of Adolescent Saudi Students and Design a Relevant Online Healthy Eating Awareness Programme that Addresses Teenage Needs
Maali Aloudah, University of Reading, UK

Emotional eating is consuming food which commonly has a large content of energy in response to feelings rather than hunger such as depression, anxiety, sadness, anger, loneliness, fear, and happiness. This eating behaviour can affect health in a negative way and lead to gaining weight. Though the feelings of shame and guilt which go after an event or a case of emotional eating usually lead the individual feeling to be worse instead of better. Emotional eating makes people find it difficult to adapt and regulate their eating behaviour with their emotions. In Saudi Arabia, there is a big concern about mental health problems between adolescents. Yet, emotional eating disorders have not been addressed among this aimed group in a satisfactory or significant way. It is significant to understand why adolescents try to cope with their emotions by using eating. Adolescents' experiences and perceptions can provide an obvious clue around the link between eating attitudes and emotions which will, in turn, help to detect efficient ways to promote awareness and suggest solutions. Objective: The aim of this study is to examine and diagnose understand (comprehend / know) factors that lead to emotional eating of adolescent students (aged 12 to 15 years) in Saudi Arabia and design a relevant online healthy programme which addresses adolescent needs. Procedure: This study is based on a mixed method approach. 300 students were participated to answer a questionnaire, they were chosen from 10 intermediate schools (ages 12-15) (5 girls' schools and 5 boys' schools) in different district in Riyadh city in Saudi Arabia. Fifteen female students (who show higher inclination to emotional eating) were engaged in 1:1 interviews. Primary results: 64% of students had inclination towards emotional eating in several stages. There was a positive correlation between emotional eating and age progressing. The factor which promotes emotional eating mostly was feelings, parents and peers came next and subsequently social media. The results showed that participants eating food: 85% for the feeling of comfort, 82% is because of sadness or anxiety, 57% was regarding to happiness, 39% of them was eating to feel safe. Participants preferred mostly using social media platforms for searching information and fun. They preferred mostly YouTube, SnapChat and Instagram. These preferences varied regarding to the group age. Participants preferred programmes that include challenges and entertainment, and which enable them communicate with others.

41411
A Model for the Facilitation of Re-Authoring of Life Stories in Adolescent Boys Experiencing Proactive Aggression by Educational Psychologists in Secondary Schools
Sarina de Jager, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
CPH Myburgh, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Marie Poggenpoel, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Pro-active aggression is a dangerous form of aggression that has long been present and unrecognized in the South African context. This subtype of aggression is instrumental and premeditated in nature. The adolescent boy experiencing this type of aggression is characterised by his ability to manipulate and control the individuals around him in order to gain social position, power and material goods. Objectives of the study were to explore and describe adolescent boys' experience of aggression in a secondary school and to develop a psycho educational model that will serve as framework of reference for educational psychologists

to facilitate the mental health of adolescent boys dealing with pro-active aggression. In-depth phenomenological interviews were conducted with 10 adolescent boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years and who adhered to the criteria of experiencing pro-active aggression. (Ethical clearance nr: 2014-048). The results show that the adolescent boy experiencing pro-active aggression is primarily motivated by a deep fear of vulnerability. This fear drives him to gain what he perceives as control of his surroundings by controlling how people perceive him. The research resulted in the development of a psycho-educational model for educational psychologists in the secondary school context to equip them in facilitating the re-authoring of the life story of the adolescent boy experiencing pro-active aggression.

42038
The Predictive Power of Personality and Parenting Style for Life Satisfaction in Chinese Adolescents
Qiuzhi Xie, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

Although student life satisfaction is always emphasized, the predictors of life satisfaction among adolescents are not fully explored. The present research investigates the predictive power of personality and parenting style for life satisfaction in Chinese secondary school students. A validated indigenous personality inventory was particularly used to assess personality traits of Chinese students. The Parental Authority Questionnaire and The Satisfaction with Life Scale were respectively used to test parenting style and life satisfaction. The results demonstrate the inter-relationship among personality, parental style, and life satisfaction. Approximately 31% variance in global life satisfaction could be accounted for by personality (emotional stability, dependability, and indigenous interpersonal relatedness) and parenting style (authoritative and permissive styles). In addition, different domains of life satisfaction were associated with personality and parenting style to various extents. Cross-cultural significance and practical implications are discussed.

Tuesday Poster Session: 17:00-18:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41115
The Relationship of Self-Efficacy to Catastrophizing and Depressive Symptoms in Community-Dwelling Older Adults with Chronic Pain: A Moderated Mediation Model
Sheung-Tak Cheng, The Education University of Hong Kong & University of East Anglia, Hong Kong

Self-efficacy has been consistently found to be a protective factor against psychological distress and disorders in the literature. However, little research is done on the moderating effect of self-efficacy on depressive symptoms in the context of chronic pain. This study aimed to examine if pain self-efficacy attenuated the direct relationship between pain intensity and depressive symptoms, as well as their indirect relationship through reducing the extent of catastrophizing when feeling pain (moderated mediation). 664 community-dwelling Chinese older adults aged 60-95 years who reported chronic pain for at least three months were recruited from social centers. They completed a battery of questionnaires on chronic pain, pain self-efficacy, catastrophizing, and depressive symptoms in individual face-to-face interviews. Controlling for age, gender, education, self-rated health, number of chronic diseases, pain disability, and pain self-efficacy, pain catastrophizing was found to partially mediate the connection between pain intensity and depressive symptoms. Furthermore, the relationship between pain intensity and depressive symptoms was moderated by pain self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was also found to moderate the relationship between pain intensity and catastrophizing and the moderated mediation effect was confirmed using bootstrap analysis. The results suggested that pain intensity's direct effect on depressive symptoms and its indirect effect on depressive symptoms via catastrophizing both disappeared when self-efficacy was high. Our findings suggest that pain self-efficacy is a significant protective factor that contributes to psychological resilience in chronic pain patients by attenuating the relationship of pain intensity to both catastrophizing and depressive symptoms.

42368
Depressive Disorder and Dissociation in University Students: A Subsample From the SOWISE
Mohammed Alsubaie, Durham University, UK & King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia
Helen Stain, Leeds Trinity University, UK
Lisa Webster, Leeds Trinity University, UK

Background: Although considerable evidence in the literature suggests that dissociative disorder among adults is linked to adverse experiences (including childhood adversity, current adversity), and depressive disorder, this evidence comes mostly from clinical and general populations. Therefore, examining the relationship between dissociative disorder, current adversity, depressive disorder, and academic performance among university students is essential to bridge this knowledge gap, and to inform future intervention programmes for the wellbeing of university students. Method: A sample of a UK University students (aged 18 and older) participated in an online survey (SOWISE) including Childhood adversity(Childhood Experience of Care and Abuse Questionnaire (CECA.Q), current adversity(List of Threatening Experiences Questionnaire (LTE-Q), academic performance (Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (ASES), and depressive symptoms (Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9)). Upon completion of this stage, the sample selection criteria was applied to recruit a sub-sample based on reported depressive symptoms (scored 10 and over on the PHQ9) and a history of childhood adversity(at least one type reported). Participants who met the selection criteria were then invited to complete the measurement of dissociative disorder (Dissociative Experiences Scale-II), and depressive disorder (the Structured Clinical Interview (SCID-5-RV). Socio-demographic variables covered age, gender, and year of study. Results: This study was made of a sub-sample of 50 university students (9 males and 41 females) with a mean age of 20.96 years. Using the Structured Clinical Interview (SCID-5-RV) criteria and the Dissociative Experiences Scale-II cut-off

score of 30, the prevalence of depressive disorder was 38%, and the dissociative disorder was 22%. There was a significant positive relationship between dissociative disorder and depressive disorder, and current adversity as well. Also, there was a significant negative relationship between dissociative disorder and academic performance. Conclusion: The results of this study increased our understanding of the significant influence of dissociative disorder in students. Universities must implement intervention programmes to reduce the burden of depressive and dissociative disorders.

41367
Empirical Attitudes on Posthumous Reproduction

Ariel Henig, Center for Bioethics, Harvard Medical School, USA

Posthumous reproduction is the usage of the gametes of an individual to create offspring following their death. The ethical evaluation of this procedure centers on the need to respect the wishes of the deceased, and evaluate whether or not they would have â€˜consented' to the procedure. Empirical data describing public opinion about posthumous reproduction can be useful in enacting the most ethically appropriate regulatory policies. Given that attempts to characterize the perspective of the population on posthumous reproduction have thus far been narrow in scope, this review aims to summarize current studies examining empirical attitudes towards posthumous reproduction. Systematic literature review was conducted by identifying studies addressing empirical attitudes towards posthumous reproduction from PubMed. A total of seven studies encompassing 8,425 participants from three different countries (Japan, Israel, and the United States) fulfilled the criteria and were included in the analysis. In six of the available studies, a majority of participants demonstrated a favorable attitude towards posthumous reproduction, whereas in the seventh study, approximately half of the participants demonstrated a favorable attitude. Although this study provides insight into attitudes regarding posthumous reproduction of certain populations, it suggests that further investigation is needed.

41818
Influence of Familiarity and Social Sensitivity on Performance in a Consensus Game
Naohiro Obata, Hokusei Gakuen University, Japan

In this study, we focused on familiarity and social sensitivity of group member, and we investigated how they affected performance a consensus game. A consensus game is one of communication game. Its purpose is to solve some problems by group discussion. In this experiment, we used the consensus game called 'If you have distress in the desert?' Its task is to list 12 items in order of importance for survival. 186 students participated in this experiment. They were divided into groups of 4-6 people. They were told to list the items alone. After that, they were told to list them by discussion in the group. Then, they took reading the mind in the eyes test (RMET) to measure their social sensitivity. Finally, they were asked to answer their familiarity. Effect of familiarity (High, Middle, and Low) and social sensitivity (High, Low) were analyzed using ANOVA. In the analysis of group's score, group of high social sensitivity were higher than another group. Then, in the analysis of the difference between personal and group score, group of high social sensitivity were higher than another group, especially in the group of high familiarity. These results indicated that social sensitivity improve their group decision making. Especially they had a close relationship, the result have a pronounced tendency to improve. Therefore, it is important for group decision making or problem solving to enhance our social sensitivity and to create an environment that can freely express our opinions one another.

41051
Coping and Survival Strategies Implemented by Women Who Faced Partner Rapes

Loredana Roinich, University of Mons, Belgium
Marielle Bruyninckx, University of Mons, Belgium

This communication summarizes the results of a qualitative research conducted among five young women (25 year-old in average), former victims of partner rapes, who separated from their spouse since a few years. Five tools were used in order to answer our research questions: an anamnestic questionnaire, a semi-structured interview, the Body-Image Questionnaire (Bruchon-Schweitzer, 1987), the Multidimensional Inventory of Sexuality (Snell, Fisher & Walters, 1993) and the Questionnaire on Negative Thoughts and Concerns during Sexual Relationships (Beck, 1988). Our results show that, when they have to face sexual assaults from a violent spouse, the victims use various verbal and /or physical tactics to resist their abuser. However, the more important the author's determination is, the less effective the victims' strategies of resistance are. Sometimes, the women have no choice but to suffer these abusive and non-consensual relations which coerce them into setting mental process in order to stand this dehumanizing act. Partner rapes generate significant trauma, especially in the field of sexuality. Most of our subjects react with more or less intense sexual inhibition. Others engage in sexual practices that provoke emotional anesthesia (sadomasochism, multiple sexual relations, etc.) in order to maintain an active sex life. After the separation, the victims prefer to implement strategies of disengagement (minimization, denial, ...) allowing them to avoid the resurgence of painful effects related to the past abuses. However, the use of such defense mechanisms obstructs the access to mental care and therefore to the elements of a potentially life-saving resilience.

41257
"Did He Ask You About Your Family?": Effects of Age and Trauma-Related Psychopathology

Antonia Cartwright, University of California, Davis, USA
Jessica Appell, University of California, Davis, USA
Deborah Goldfarb, University of California, Davis, USA
Mitchell Eisen, California State, Los Angeles, USA
Jianjian Qin, California State, Sacramento, USA
Gail Goodman, University of California, Davis, USA

After experiencing a traumatic event, children are often asked about disclosure conversations. Such questioning may reflect concerns about interviewer influence, which could affect children's later memory accuracy. Children's ability to accurately remember and resist false suggestions may be compounded by trauma-related psychopathology resulting from maltreatment experiences. However, few scientific studies exist on the accuracy of maltreated children's memory for forensically relevant interviews, especially during active abuse investigations. In the present study, maltreated children and children with no known maltreatment histories (N = 351) aged 3 to 16 years, predominantly African-American from low socioeconomic status backgrounds, were questioned about what was discussed with a clinical psychologist during assessment of the children's trauma histories. Standardized measures of psychopathology indicated that clinical levels were high (e.g., 56.7% reached clinical cutoff of adaptive functioning problems). Regression analyses were conducted to examine predictors of memory accuracy; specifically, age, IQ, maltreatment status, and psychopathology. The Age X Maltreatment Status interaction were entered as predictors of children's answers to free recall, specific, misleading, and lineup questions. Results revealed developmental differences in amount of correct information provided in free recall, proportion of correct responses to specific and misleading questions, and accurate person identifications in target-absent lineups, $ps < .05$. Additionally, a binary logistic regression showed that trauma-related psychopathology was associated with fewer commission errors (e.g., on photo lineups, $\chi^2 [1] = 3.96$, $p = .047$). These findings contribute to an understanding of memory development in the context of psychopathology in children with and without known maltreatment histories.

42077

A Narrative Study of Immigrant Psychologists' Experiences of Working Professionally in the Cultural Context of Aotearoa, New Zealand

Adriana Thomas, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

Despite a growing interest in immigration, cross-cultural therapy and an increasing number of foreign-born therapists around the world (Kissil, Niño & Davey, 2013), the experience of migrant therapists has received very little attention. Most of the literature on cultural competence places emphasis on advising therapists from dominant cultural groups on appropriate ways of working with ethnic minority clients (Boyd-Franklin, 2006; Pedersen, Crethar, & Carlson, 2008). On the other hand, there is little research or clinical discussion on the impact of being a migrant as a therapist. The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences of migrant psychologists/psychotherapists who have trained overseas and are working in New Zealand in a bicultural and multicultural context. A qualitative semi-structured narrative approach was utilized during in-depth interviews in which participants divided their accounts into stages. Narrative and thematic analysis was utilized to explore and understand the experiences of migrant psychologists/psychotherapists working in New Zealand. Participants in this study described challenges in the early stages of migrating and working in New Zealand such as cultural differences when working therapeutically. Over time, several participants gained access to support, made new professional connections and had opportunities for further learning and career advancement.

Wednesday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41285
Ecological Hermeneutics As a Solution to Jevons Paradox
Norikazu Furukawa, The University of Tokyo, Japan

The present study investigates the nature of Jevons Paradox, one of the greatest frustrations shared among the researchers and practitioners in sustainability related fields: the more energy efficient the civilization becomes, the greater the energy consumption grows, for the lower price of the access to energy. The investigation is conducted by fusing major theories of multiple disciplines: economics, ecology, ethics, linguistics, Eastern and Western philosophy. First, drawing on theories of behavioral economics, how a person's self-identity shapes his or her utility function is analyzed, with a special focus on increasing demand for energy. Second, various types of self-identity are compared in terms of decisional and behavioral patterns that follow them, along with the description of the process in which self-identity is shaped by application of the theory of hermeneutic circles. Third, treating Naessian deep ecology as the latest and global example, the study situates the ideas woven by Western philosophers such as Deleuze and Guattari, Whitehead, and Hegel on one hand, and Eastern philosophers of Buddhist and Taoist traditions on the other, in a millennia-long contemplative endeavor that would be called â€˜ecological hermeneutics' in relation to self-identity development. Fourth, the ethical, economic and political implications of a thorough practice of ecological hermeneutics will be discussed while avoiding the naturalist fallacy. Finally, a few educational recommendations, including a suggestion on the use of the word 'environment', will be made in order to facilitate ecological hermeneutics in formal and informal settings which will be followed by a concluding remark.

41234
When Financial Literacy and Numeracy in Not Enough: Financial Decision-Making Under Cognitive Constraints
Vânia Costa, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Eduardo Santos, IPC, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Nuno Sá Teixeira, University of Rome, Italy
Ana Cordeiro Santos, University of Coimbra, Portugal

In the last decade, financial literacy and numeracy became prominent topics on the public agenda worldwide. Both are considered fundamental skills (i) to navigate in the increasingly sophisticated financial markets and (ii) to engage in sound and rational decisions (OECD, 2005; 2008, 2009; World Bank, 2009). On the other hand, dual-process theory claims that the human mind is dual, which means that in a certain decision task there are two distinct processing mechanisms involved - the intuitive and rapid responses of System 1 and the reflexive action of System 2 (Stanovich & West, 2000; Evans, 2003, 2006, 2007; Kanheman & Frederick, 2002). System 1 is often associated with decisions errors and cognitive biases while System 2 is responsible for monitoring the response of system 1, override it when necessary and replace it with an alternative response. Traditionally, these two perspectives have been kept in different lines of research. In a repeated measures study, we examine the protective role of financial literacy on overall decision quality (utility maximization, framing effects and risk-taking behaviour) in conditions where System 2 is (a) unimpaired (no time pressure, no cognitive load, no stress) and (b) weakened (by imposing cognitive

constraints such as: time pressure, cognitive load and stress). Results showed that financially literate and highly numerate participants perform significantly different when they face cognitive constraints versus when they do not. The experimental results are extremely relevant to inform financial regulators and governments about the importance and limits of promoting financial literacy and numeracy.

42266

How Occasional and Regular Train Travellers Process Information in Train Station: A Comparison Between Virtual Reality and in-Situ Studies

Allan Armougum, University of Paris Descartes, France

This study aims to investigate decision-making in regular and occasional train travellers by comparing information comprehension for normal and non-optimal scenarios. We expected regular travellers to show better performance than the occasional travellers in each scenario, due to their knowledge of the train station. This experiment was performed with a virtual reality system for normal and non-optimal conditions and an in-situ experiment for normal condition only. In both conditions, indications were given in a story-telling format, where the participants were implicitly asked to navigate to different check-points in the train station. Heart rate and electrodermal activity were monitored for all travellers using an E4 wristband sensor. These data were coupled to a surprised episodic memory test performed after navigation, to identify the signage information remembered by the travellers. The main results indicated interactions between the travellers' profile and the type of scenarios regarding both mnesic and physiological measures. Regular travellers showed better mnemonic performances with less stress in normal condition than the occasional travellers but were less efficient in non-optimal condition and more stressed. This shows that regular train travellers are less invested in information processing. In non-optimal condition, the regular travellers need to learn the signage. These findings suggest that the experts can only apply their knowledge to a situation similar to the context in which the knowledge was initially acquired. This knowledge is updated in non-optimal condition, and new information is added every time. New signage should thus be evaluated with regular travellers in non-optimal condition.

42125

Cognitive Mechanisms of Early Initiation of Alcohol Use Among Adolescents: Alcohol-Related Self-Cognition and Cognitive Appraisals

Chia-Kuei Lee, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Li-Ling Liao, I-Shou University, Taiwan
Jui-Ying Feng, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Cognitions internalize external influence from individual's social context and have been conceptualized as an underlying mechanism of adolescents' vulnerability to engaging in alcohol use. Self-cognitions and cognitive appraisals are distinct aspects of cognition and being recognized as the most prominent cognitive factors that influence information processing and the governing of behavior. Theoretically, one's self-cognitions may shape his/her cognitive appraisals and, in turn, regulate and sustain behaviors. This study aimed to determine 1) whether alcohol-related self-cognition (so-called drinker self-schema) and cognitive appraisals (i.e. alcohol expectancies and alcohol refusal self-efficacy) mediate the influence of contextual factors (e.g. parental alcohol problem, siblings' and friends' alcohol use, family interaction, media exposure) on early alcohol use initiation; and 2) whether alcohol-related cognitive appraisals mediate the effects of drinker self-schema on early alcohol use initiation among adolescents. A convenience sample of 234 adolescents enrolled in a public junior high school in Taiwan was recruited. The anonymous self-report questionnaire was administered in school-setting without the presence of school teachers. Results showed that higher drinker self-schema scores and lower alcohol refusal self-efficacy were significantly associated with early initiation of alcohol use separately, but not alcohol expectancies. Drinker self-schema and alcohol refusal self-efficacy (at least partially) mediated the influences of contextual factors on early alcohol use initiation. Furthermore,

the indirect effect of drinker self-schema on early initiation of alcohol use through alcohol refusal self-efficacy was significant. Findings support the theoretical proposition and provide a foundation for the development of early-intervention strategies to mitigate alcohol use among high-risk Taiwanese adolescents.

Wednesday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Community Development
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41828
Body Image, Socio-Cultural Factors and Psychological Health Among Adolescents in Accra, Ghana
Vida Asah-Ayeh, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana

The present study examined the relationship between adolescents' body image and psychological health. Further, it evaluated the coping strategies used when under stress. 336 participants were recruited from private and public educational institutions in Accra, Ghana. It comprised 142 males and 194 females, aged between 14 to 21 years old. They were administered tests assessing body image, psychological health and coping strategies. The results revealed that participants who were satisfied with their body image showed significantly lower levels of stress than those with poor body image (body dissatisfaction). In addition, adolescents with poor body image reported experiencing higher levels of pressure on internalization thin/low fat and muscular/athletic of psychological distress. Those with poor body image (dissatisfaction) reported higher avoidance and fixing coping compared to participants with good body image (body satisfaction).

41324
Cognitive and Affective Disorder Among the Elderly in Assisted Living Facilities in Klang Valley, Malaysia
Nadia Mohamad Hatta, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia
Eliza Abdul Aziz, Ministry of Health, Malaysia
Sook Fan Yap, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

This research was conducted in privately-run assisted living facilities for the elderly in the Klang Valley, Malaysia to screen for cognitive disorder using the Mini-Cog assessment and affective disorder using the Patient Health Questionnaire-2. Besides finding the incidences of these disorders as well as the gender and race distribution among the sample, this research also aimed to find the association between cognitive and affective disorder with two factors; level of education and frequency of visits from family and/or friends for the past 2 years. This cross-sectional study managed to obtain consent to interview a total of 591 residents out of which 43 (7.2%) are found to be positive for cognitive impairment and 188 (31.8%) are found to be have depressive disorder. Among the 43 residents with cognitive disorder, a majority of 16 (37.2%) did not receive any formal education and the same number also did not receive any visits from family and/or friends. Among the 188 residents with depressive disorder, a majority of 64 (34%) received secondary education and a majority of 65 (34.6%) received monthly visits from family and/or friends. There are positive associations between cognitive disorder and level of education as well as frequency of visits from family and/or friends. But interestingly, there are no associations between depressive disorder and level of education as well as frequency of visits. The reasons behind these figures will be further explored in this paper along with possible intervention methods.

41577
"Oneness": A Model for Understanding the Concept and Its Relationship to Pro-Social and Pro-Environmental Tendencies
Ties Coomber, University of Auckland, New Zealand

A key contribution of psychological research to some of the biggest problems of our time, such as poverty and anthropogenic climate change, is in developing an understanding of the psychological precursors to pro-social and pro-environmental values, motivations, and behaviours. One precursor that has received substantial attention in the literature is the perception of a profound connection between the 'self' and 'other' such that the self is not perceived to be a discrete, separate entity (i.e., 'oneness'). However, there has yet to be a thorough comparison and synthesis of the range of oneness concepts used in the relevant literature. The research reported here aims to fill this gap by outlining a model that can be used to understand and compare these concepts and guide future research. The model is based on a thorough review of the relevant literature, in which the language used, both in the description of concepts and in the items contained within their respective self-report measures, was analysed and organised into the model's dimensions. A key finding of the research, aside from the model itself, is that no oneness measure in the literature explicitly distinguishes between the model's dimensions, thereby conflating potentially distinct psychological phenomena, and overlooking their potentially different effects on pro-social and pro-environmental values, motivations, and behaviours. Data that supports the model and the construction of a new measure based on the model will also be presented.

41939
Women's Attitudinal Acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence: Examining the Influence of Women Empowerment
Syeda Jesmin, University of North Texas at Dallas, USA
Iftekhar Amin, University of North Texas at Dallas, USA

Nearly 30% of ever-partnered women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime. Research shows that in the low-income countries, women have lower status in society and limited option to leave an abusive husband. In such contexts, disempowered women may begin to justify their experiences of IPV and suffer abuse silently. Using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs) 2011, the current study examined if disempowered women are further influenced by the socioeconomic context that shapes their lenient attitude towards IPV. The sample included 16,480 married women living in 600 communities in Bangladesh, a developing country in Southeast Asia. A wife beating attitudes index was used, which was assessed with five questions that asked women if they think husbands are justified in beating wives in five different scenarios. A series of multilevel regression models were estimated using the SPSS for Windows version 22.0. Findings show that women's control over household matters was significantly negatively association with their justification of IPV. However, the context of the community mattered. In economically better off communities, women were more likely to tolerate wife beating compared to their counterparts in disadvantaged communities, which could be explained by their economic dependence on the husbands and their fear of poverty if abandoned by the husbands. Although actual occurrences of IPV may be higher in poorer communities, the tolerance for such behaviors was lower in these communities. Findings of this study have important implications for IPV prevention programs in the low-income countries.

Wednesday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: General Psychology
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41311
Between Multiple Identities and Ethical Dilemmas: Healthcare Professionals' Identity Conflict Perception and Ethical Behaviour in End-Of-Life Circumstances
Lara Carminati, University of Surrey, UK
YingFei Héliot, University of Surrey, UK

Legal changes in medical regulations and advancements in medical technology have challenged healthcare organisations' approaches to ethical controversies and influenced healthcare professionals' clinical practice, especially in End-of-Life (EoL) situations. In such situations, healthcare professionals may experience moral identity conflicts, or ethical dilemmas. Indeed, the moral code of conduct of doctors and nurses' professional identity can interact with the moral values of their other non-work identities. These ethical conflicts could significantly affect healthcare professionals' actions, patient care and quality of healthcare. Although a thorough understanding of identity conflict emergence, perception and influence would help healthcare professionals and organisations to promptly respond to such consequences, research has not exhaustively addressed these ethical conflict dynamics. Therefore, through an interdisciplinary perspective integrating theoretical and empirical works in management/organisation studies (MOS) and medical literature, this paper explores healthcare professionals' moral identity conflicts perception and behavioural responses in EoL circumstances. To pursue this aim, a qualitative research methodology has been chosen. Semi-structured interviews are conducted among healthcare professionals, implementing both theoretical sampling, to strengthen the rigour of the study, and random sampling, to ameliorate any potential selection bias. The tradition of thematic analysis is followed to analyse the data. Hence, by offering an in-depth understanding of those identities which can lead to healthcare professionals' ethical dilemmas and bringing new insights on healthcare professionals' behavioural consequences, this paper enriches current works on ethical identity conflicts expanding on how these conflicts are experienced by doctors and nurses and influence their decision making and clinical practice.

41332
The Role of Social Support on Perceived Financial Hardship and Parental Behaviour: A Study on a Greek Population
Eirini Papanikolaou, University of Thessaly, Greece
Jasmine-Olga Sarafidou, University of Thessaly, Greece
Maria Loumakou, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

The present study investigates the effects of perceived financial hardship (subjective) due to the economic crisis on parental behaviour, and the degree to which social support may work as a moderator of the relationship between perceived financial hardship and parental behaviour. The participants were 807 parents of children aged 6-12 years that attend Public Primary Schools in urban and non-urban areas of the region of Thessaly (141 males, 666 females), and the questionnaires were exclusively completed by the parents. The following research instruments were used: (a) a self-designed questionnaire measuring the degree to which the parents feel that the economic crisis has affected several parts of their life, for example their profession, their financial situation, their relationship with the other members of their family, (b) a self-designed questionnaire about parental behaviour, measuring the degree to which the parent is involved with their child in various areas, and (c) the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet ,

Dahlem, Zimet & Farley, 1998) measuring the perceptions of social support adequacy from three specific sources: family, friends and significant other. The findings showed that social support is negatively correlated with perceived financial hardship and positively correlated with parental behaviour, although the correlations are weak. In addition, a regression analysis revealed that both perceived financial hardship and social support are independent predictors of parental behaviour. The findings stress the importance of the development of primary health services which could provide psychological support to parents.

42308
Spending Money on Close Others Undermines Creativity
Jessica Seungyoon Sung, KAIST, South Korea
Sujin Lee, KAIST, South Korea
Yunchul Shin, KAIST, South Korea
Su Sang Lee, KAIST, South Korea
Junho Oh, KAIST, South Korea

People spend money mostly on their own needs or those of close others including family, friends, and romantic partners. The current research proposes that spending on close others diminishes the spender's creativity. Two studies - a field survey and an experiment - support this hypothesis. The underlying mechanism is that spending on close others orients spenders to focus on social proximity; thus, thinking concretely (rather than abstractly). Concrete mental construal explains the diminished creative thinking observed after spending on close others. Our research suggests that while spending on family, friends, or loved ones may bring emotional benefits, these come at the cognitive cost of hampered creativity.

41176
Cognitive Strategies to Improve Self-Continuity in the Face of Change: Holistic Reasoning, Stability, and Narration
Emily Hong, Queen's University, Canada
Li-Jun Ji, Queen's University, Canada

Research has documented evidence of the positivity and desirability of self-continuity. However, changes in our self and life are inevitable. In the present study, we explored how cognitive strategies could be used to improve a sense of self-continuity in the face of these changes. Across three studies, we found that holistic thinkers reported greater self-continuity than analytic thinkers (Study 1). However, analytic thinkers' self-continuity could also be enhanced by focusing on stability (Study 2) and/or construing instability using narration (Study 3). Study 1 showed that holistic thinkers reported greater self-continuity than analytic thinkers through their endorsement of the integral view of the self (IVS), which is characterized by a tendency to focus on the overall resemblance of self than its parts. In Study 2, we then showed that emphasizing the stability between the past and present selves was effective in enhancing analytic thinkers' self-continuity, but not holistic thinkers' self-continuity. In addition, Study 3 found that analytic thinkers' self-continuity was enhanced when they were induced to construe the instability between their past and present selves in a narrative manner. These findings provide an insight as to how self and identity can be preserved through various cognitive mechanisms.

Wednesday Session II: 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Ethics
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41159
Ethics and Human Rights Culture in Uganda and the Gays' Life: Understanding Requirements of Justice
Abbey Tayebwa, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

Doubts about the practical relevance of moral ethics-based accounts of human condition is generally is common mostly so in the so-called young democracies like Uganda. In like settings engagements in moral reasoning on matters of public interest mostly end up implicating sitting governments, consequently state reprisals. In Uganda, Political dissenters and the gay community have suffered the worst of these retaliations. Whereas moral reasoning on matters of human existence and governance in particular is the substratum for human rights ideals and potential practices, this understanding is not widely recognized by the political elite Uganda. This paper argues that the essence of ethical reflections on politics and governance is to ensure that the laws and practices by which human beings are led are reasonably just. Such concerns about justice are further widely reflected in the visions and teachings of all major World Regions that shaped contemporary human rights. Basing on the status of 'Gay Rights' in Uganda and government attempts at stifling relevant debates, this paper is intended as a critique of, and caution about, the political beliefs and practices in Uganda using John Rawls' Theory of Justice while drawing more insights from other popular theories of justice. The paper intends to demonstrate that in circumstances like those, the teaching of ethics and actual engagements in moral reasoning on the human condition as well as human rights as one of their corollary is quintessential in guaranteeing social justice.

41322
'Baby Hatches', in Japan and Abroad: An Alternative to Harming Babies
Mao Naka, Kobe University, Japan

A 'baby hatch' system is prevalent worldwide. Mothers or parents, who cannot bring up a child by themselves, leave their baby in a safe space. This is a contentious issue in Japan and in many other countries. Its modern origin is found in the German 'Babyklappe,' and the Japanese baby hatch is based on this model. While there are many such places in Germany now, Japan still has only one baby hatch. This system aims to prevent the abandonment or killing of a baby; however, it is regarded as a last resort to protect a baby's life and to help mothers or parents who are in a difficult situation. Several measures are therefore taken to prevent parents from actually using this system. However, this system has been highly criticized for endangering the lives of both babies and mothers, tolerating private childbirth, and not ensuring a child's right to know its biological origin. The 'confidential childbirth' system - wherein information about the child's mother is kept a secret until the child becomes an adult - is considered one of the most effective alternatives to overcome these limitations. Germany has legalized this system, and the Japanese hospital where the sole baby hatch is set up has planned to adopt it. We thus examine the context around the Japanese baby hatch system, comparing it with the German system, and assert that it should be developed in a way that it complements other systems in helping to prevent the termination of a baby's life.

42008
Radical Acceptance as a Pathway to Change
Nancy Billias, University of Saint Joseph, USA

Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) was designed in the 1990s for the treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder, a mental illness characterized by mood swings, unstable self-image, and impulsive behavior. Central to DBT is the belief that 'reality is interrelated and connected, made of opposing forces, and always changing.' DBT pivots on the concept of 'radical acceptance', wherein a client is encouraged to accept herself as she is in the present moment without shame, and to accept responsibility for her actions without either descending into catatonic dejection or lashing out at others in frantic attempts to preserve an ego-ideal. 'Therapeutic change can occur only in the context of acceptance of what is, and the act of acceptance itself is change.' Thus, the client develops a sense of stable, authentic autonomy and agency, by strategies that require the maintenance of differing - even contradictory - points of view in dynamic and creative tension. As the client becomes better able to accept, survive, and tolerate different perspectives, she finds freedom from internal pressures and conflicts, and can thus achieve stability and growth in interpersonal relationships. How does this dialectical process intersect with philosophical and religious inquiry, and the pursuit of peace?

Wednesday Session II: 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Mental Health
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39922

"Does Co-Sleeping Put Personality's Differentiation to Lethargy?" Preliminary Empirical Data and Theoretical Reflections

Kleanthis Neophytou, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Martiño Rodríguez-González, University of Porto, Spain

Authors aim at presenting an original theoretically and empirically validated link between the co-sleeping practice within family and the acclaimed framework of Bowen-Family-System-Theory (BFST; Kerr & Bowen, 1988). Co-sleeping literature suggests that child sleep arrangements are influenced by factors including distancing parenting perceptions between the couple (Teti, Crosby, McDaniel, Shimizu, & Whitesell, 2015) and mothers' drive to satisfy own unmet emotional and intimacy needs (Teti & Crosby, 2012). Pressman and Imber report very strong relationship between co-sleeping and the frequency of medication advice for the child's disruptive behavior. They also report their confirmed finding of a very strong relationship between a co-sleeping child and child being physically aggressive to a parent (2011). BFST is an essentially relational theory as, its core concept, the (un)differentiated personality is gradually constructed within the familial relationship system. Differentiation process 'is the most critical to mature development and psychological health' (Rodriguez-Gonzalez, Skowron, & Jodar, 2015, p. 48). Lacks in the differentiation process are also attributed to spousal relational distress which can direct one parent to overly involve with one child (Bowen, 1978). BFST radically shifts the focus from the individual to the familial relational context with the intention of uncovering the hidden but ailing familial relational structure (Kerr & Bowen, 1988). Our preliminary research data coupled with real life and clinical observations suggest that co-sleeping can be linked both statistically and conceptually with BFST in a meaningful way through the systemic mechanism of triangulation. Finally, implications for research and practice are discussed.

40142

Collaboratively Co-Constructing Knowledge and Change Through Counseling Conversations: A New Model of Psychotherapeutic Insight

Michael Scott Eason, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

While insight has long been a topic of interest in the field of psychotherapy, much about both its process and its content remains unclear. A recent consensus definition of the term provided some needed clarity but focused more on the 'what' of insight than the 'how.' The original research presented here expands the existing knowledge of both the content and the underlying process of insight in psychotherapy, with an emphasis on its collaborative co-construction through therapeutic dialogue. In alignment with a collaborative postmodern framework, this study utilized a participatory research methodology in which my own counseling clients were invited to act as co-researchers in examining a phenomenon (insight) co-produced during our therapy sessions. A sample size of eight clients participated in the study, each with two interviews for a total of 16 transcripts. The qualitative data was interpreted through thematic analysis and narrative processes coding system (NPCS). The findings suggest that insight is a collaborative product of the counseling conversation, sometimes therapist initiated, sometimes client initiated, but always embedded in the dialogue between the two participants. The findings also show that insight can occur during the process of client post-session reflection. Additionally, the work examines links between insight development in psychotherapy dialogue and the Transtheoretical Stages of Change Model (TTM). Both clinical implications for therapists

and theoretical contributions are identified and discussed. A collaborative-dialogic model of psychotherapeutic insight that captures its narrative and intersubjective nature is developed and elaborated along with an updated definition of psychotherapeutic insight.

42310

Does Tapping Help Talking? The Effect of Simple Motor Movement on Action Word Recall

Zubaida Shebani, United Arab Emirates University, UAE
Friedemann Pulvermuller, The Free University of Berlin, Germany

Recent behavioural and neuropsychological studies suggest a close relationship between the brain systems for language and action. A number of investigations have shown facilitation and inhibition effects in motor systems activity on language processing. These effects have also been reported in the reverse direction, from language processes on motor performance. However, there has been some inconsistency in recent studies and it is not fully clear what influences the sign of the effect (facilitation or interference) of motor-language interaction. In a previous study, we reported an impairment of working memory for action-related words brought about by complex movements of the hands and feet. In this study, we seek to determine whether performing simple motor movements (finger and foot tapping) can change the sign from interference to facilitation so that motor movement enhances, rather than impairs, working memory for action-related words. Our current findings show that the sign of the effect of motor movement on action word memory can indeed be reversed from interference to facilitation. When engaged in finger tapping, subjects were able to remember relatively more arm-related action words (as compared to control conditions), thus documenting an enhancement of working memory brought about by simple hand movements. By manipulating the sign of the effect in accord with theory-driven predictions, these findings provide support for common neural bases for motor movement and verbal working memory for action-related words and strengthen the argument that motor systems play a causal and functionally relevant role in action language processing.

Wednesday Session II: 13:00-14:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Industrial Organization and Organization Theory
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42212
Unbreakable Obedience of Safety Regulation: The Study of Authoritarian Leadership and Safety Performance
Hong-Yi Kuo, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan

Leadership is a key factor of improving workplace safety, and there have been abundant of studies which support the positive effects of appropriate leadership on employee safety performance in the western academic. However, little safety research focus on the Chinese leadership style like paternalistic leadership. To fill this gap, the recent study aims to examine the relationship between authoritarian leadership (one of the ternary mode in paternalistic leadership) and safety outcomes. This study makes hypothesis on different levels. First, on the group level, as an authoritarian leader regards safety value as the most important tasks, there would be positive effect on group safety outcomes through strengthening safety group norms by the emphasis on etiquette. Second, on the cross level, when a leader with authoritarian style has high priority on safety, employees may more obey the safety rules because of fear due to emphasis on absolute authority over the leader. Therefore, employees may show more safety performance and then increase individual safety outcomes. Survey data would be collected from 50 manufacturing groups (each group with more than 5 members and a leader) and a hierarchical linear modeling analysis would be conducted to analyze the hypothesis. Above the predictive result, the study expects to be a cornerstone of safety leadership research in the Chinese academic and practice.

40982
The Research of Leaders' Skills, Organizational Transformation, Coping Strategies of Financial Crisis, Corporate Social Responsibility, Organizational Well-Being on Organizational Competitiveness
Chingchiu Wei, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
Yueloong Chang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study was based on Sternberg's WICS leadership model and used questionnaires to collect data, with verification of validity and reliability, total 567 samples from different industries. The regression analysis results showed, the variance of organizational competitiveness (OC) predicted by, in order of organizational transformation (OT), corporate social responsibility (CSR), organizational well-being (OWB), coping strategies of financial crisis (CSFC), leaders' skill (LS), etc. (R^2 = .808). Further, the impact of OT subscale on OC variance, in order of mental model, organizational learning, organizational leadership, and strategic vision, etc. (R^2 = .714); the impact of CSR subscale on OC variance, in order of legal responsibilities, economic responsibilities, philanthropic responsibilities, and ethical responsibilities, etc. (R^2 = .711); the impact of OWB subscale on OC variance, in order of interpersonal support, learning and development, compensation and benefit, job and environment, etc. (R^2 = .686); the impact of CSFC subscale on OC variance, in order of build health constitution, core technology, cost value, and strategic alliance, etc. (R^2 = .613); the impact of LS subscale on OC variance, in order of leaders' wisdom, leaders' creativity, leaders' practical intelligence, and leaders' analytic intelligence, etc. (R^2 = .551). Overall, the contribution of this study is the strongest and most significant impact factors of OC, are OT, CSR, OWB, CSFC, LS, accordingly. The results are worth brings much attention for government and entrepreneurs. Finally, the value of this study will be included 'integration and innovation of theories' and 'practical applications of

organization'.

41633

The Research of Leaders' Skills, Organizational Transformation, Coping Strategies of Financial Crisis, Corporate Social Responsibility, Organizational Well-Being on Organizational Performance
Chingchiu Wei, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
Yueloong Chang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study was based on Sternberg's WICS leadership skill model and used questionnaires to collect data, with verification of validity and reliability, total 567 samples from different industries. The regression analysis results showed, the variance of organizational performance (OP) predicted by, in order of organizational transformation (OT), corporate social responsibility (CSR), organizational well-being (OWB), coping strategies of financial crisis (CSFC), leaders' skill (LS), etc. (R^2 = .573). Further, the impact of OT subscale on OP variance, in order of mental model, strategic vision, and organizational leadership, etc. (R^2 = .537); the impact of CSR subscale on OP variance, in order of economic responsibilities, legal responsibilities, philanthropic responsibilities, and ethical responsibilities, etc. (R^2 = .497); the impact of OWB subscale on OP variance, in order of interpersonal support, learning and development, compensation and benefit, etc. (R^2 = .434); the impact of CSFC subscale on OP variance, in order of build health constitution, blue ocean strategy, and cost value, etc. (R^2 = .434); the impact of LS subscale on OP variance, in order of leaders' wisdom, leaders' practical intelligence, and leaders' analytic intelligence, etc. (R^2 = .419).
Overall, the contribution of this study is that the strongest and most significant impact factors of OP, are OT, CSR, OWB, CSFC, LS, accordingly. The findings are worth that brings much attention for government and entrepreneurs. Finally, the value of this study will be included 'integration and innovation of theories' and 'practical applications of organization'.

Wednesday Session III: 14:45-16:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41360
What is the World if There is no Self: Examining Social Dichotomies Through a Framework of Non-Self
Chandni Girija, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

The world is currently witnessing an upsurge in the dialectics between social groups. While right-wing governments have come to power, liberal and subaltern discourse is vehemently asserting the need for dismantling oppressive structures. Through an analytical framework of anatta, the Buddhist precept of non-self, this paper forays to explore the possibility of comprehending human existence beyond the framework of social dichotomies such as religion, race and caste. It hypotheses that any discourse, equalising or oppressive, does not lead to full liberation, for individuals as well as groups, if it is incarcerated within the very grammar of oppressive binaries. Anatta denotes that any conditioned entity has no permanent existence but attains the illusion of the same due a sequential series of arising and subsiding. Challenging the positivist paradigm that holds empirical data as the only source of knowledge, this paper, undertaking a Buddhist methodology, derives its observations and conclusions from a critical reading of the relevant sections of the Pali canon, commentaries and academic literature from philosophy and social sciences and research from neuroscience and social psychology. This paper affirms the need to examine anatta as a philosophical and practical tool that may have potential to end the centuries-old cycle of physical domination and mental enslavement caused by social dichotomies. It ushers a new perspective in the understanding of religion, social theory and the discourse on and practice of social equality.

41769
Can Science and Religion Ever Have Anything in Common?
Julie Smith, Evenstone Publishing, USA

The Age of Information, evolution and materialism have created an understanding about our world, which some believe has pitted Science squarely against the things of faith. But new scientific discoveries and the reinterpretation of existing phenomena by some scientists have upended traditional views on both sides of the argument. This is due to the discovery of a possible 'informational nature' to our world. Prominent scientists and philosophers such as Max Tegmark (MIT), Nick Bostrom (Oxford University) Brian Green (Columbia) and James Gates (University of Maryland) just to name a few, have written and spoken about such findings, causing consternation all around. Indeed, Dr. Bostrom even imagines a future devoid of humanity. What does all this mean? Such findings completely change the discussion about Science and Religion and the dialogue between them. This presentation explores these changes and the evidence responsible for this astonishing reinterpretation of the nature of reality. The implications for our identity as human beings are enormous and are explored in this talk.

41294

Checks and Balances in American Constitutionalism

Elvin Lim, Singapore Management University, Singapore

The doctrine of checks and balances is conventionally understood as a composite doctrine of liberal democratic constitutionalism; and more about checking than balancing, limiting rather than enhancing government. This article first distinguishes checks from balances to argue that there are conceptual distinctions between the two, and that the framers of the US Constitution were as much concerned about balancing as they were about checking than has been appreciated. Second, although checks and balances is usually associated with the separation of powers theory, this article also argues that it is central to understanding the new federalism, or the vertical dimension of checks and balances. While Publius' synthesis of checks with balances to justify the new separationism was creative on the horizontal plane of the Constitution, what was truly original in The Federalist was the creation of a "mixed government" that would feature both federal and national elements on the vertical plane of the Constitution. It was doubly important, therefore, for Publius to synthesize checking and balancing so that a new balance could be found not only between the branches of the federal government, but also between the national government and the state legislatures; yielding a novel republic that the world up until then had not seen.

Wednesday Session III: 14:45-16:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Mental Health
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42141
Relationships Among Mindfulness, Suppression-Emotion Regulation, Reappraisal-Emotion Regulation, and Psychological Well-Being of the Thais
Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Jireerat Sittiwong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Recently, psychologists have conducted extensive research on positive psychology to determine how to best define well-being and a life well-lived. One such attempt was to identify psychological ingredients that contribute to psychological well-being. Such attempts remained very limited in Thailand, however. This research study hence aimed to establish relationships among psychological well-being, mindfulness, cognitive reappraisal, and emotional suppression. Data were collected in 200 Thai individuals, aged 18 - 58 years. Their mean age was 32.98 (SD= 9.40). Participants responded to relevant measures online. Correlation Analyses and Multiple Regression Analyses were conducted. Findings suggested that mindfulness, and cognitive reappraisals were positively correlated with psychological well-being, whereas emotional suppression was negatively correlated with psychological well-being. Findings also revealed that, all together, mindfulness, cognitive reappraisal, and emotional suppression significantly predicted psychological well-being (51.10%, p < .001). Findings were discussed in terms of research contribution and therapeutic intervention to enhance psychological well-being.

42320
Relationships Among Rumination, Mindfulness, Acceptance and Depression in Thai University Students
Panu Sahassanon, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

In Thailand, depression and suicide attempts have been increasingly reported in undergraduates. Their causes are indicated, for example, as interpersonal problems, stress from study and intrapersonal thinking styles. However, there are some protective factors which worth the consideration. The current study, hence, aimed to explore the relationships that rumination, mindfulness and acceptance had with depression. Data were collected in two hundred and twenty five undergraduates who responded to four relevant questionnaires. Data obtained were subsequently analyzed using multiple regression analyses. Results indicated that all of these variables significantly predicted depression with the overall model fit (R2) being 0.34. Rumination was significantly associated with depression (B = .142, p <.05) and other protective factors, mindfulness and acceptance, were also significant (B = -.195, p <.05; B = .397, p <.001, respectively)

41615

Grief Processes in Transition: The Case of Iranian Diaspora on the Move

Nevfel Boz, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey
Zehra Ersahin, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey

Aim: Much of the literature on migrant mental health focuses on anxiety, trauma and loss. But there is hardly any research on how change affects complicated grief within conflict-affected and displaced populations. The grief response that comes with loss of home, social and security can manifest as emotional, and psychological symptoms- dependent on the residency status a migrant gains, age and family dynamics they need to organize and maintain. In this light, current research aims to compare how displacement and conflict impact on stages of mourning and its relevant dynamics in a relatively less investigated community of people. Methodology: From Iranian migrants in Turkey and US, a sample of 600 participants is drawn. Culturally adapted measures of complicated grief, living difficulties and adaptation are being administered. Discussion: Iranian refugees in Turkey experience a number of psychological difficulties besides financial and physical challenges. We identified a major issue of complicated grief, which encompasses depression and loss (of identity, resources, routine, comfort zone and social network). When compared to Iranian diaspora in US, we expect status of residency to mediate such outcomes, having an impact on grief processes. The dynamics of these processes have an impact on the felt sense of belongingness, reconciling with the past and re-connecting with their losses while embarking on a new life. Findings of the current work have important implications in addressing the complexity of mental health challenges of refugees, to help others survive and thrive.

Wednesday Session III: 14:45-16:15

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41265
A Study of the Need of Peer Group Supervision for Psychologists Working in the University in Taiwan
Kuo-Chang Huang, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

When psychologists facing crisis cases, they will look for individual supervisions. Sometimes, the institutions also provide group supervisions. However, the quality and the quantity of these supervisions are far more below their practical needs and cause some following problems: Stagnation of self-development, Insufficient professional growth, Unable to handle crisis cases, and Financial problems. In order to understand the need of peer group supervision for psychologists working in the university in Taiwan. The researcher using semi-structured technique to interview six counseling and clinical psychologists working in university counseling centers. This research is divided into three dimensions, such as Case intervention, Professional development, and Self-growth. The major findings are as follows: Firstly, the diversity of the professional backgrounds broaden the thinking point of views, and the years of experiences did help the younger colleagues to handle administrative communication. However, the personal traits might be the barrier that need to take care of. Secondly, some psychologists want to learn some latest theories and techniques though these peer study groups, but the others just want to do some case studies to make sure that they didn't do anything wrong in the counseling room. Thirdly, although some psychologists are unwilling to share personal issues in these groups, all of them are willing to make time for the groups, no matter how busy they are. Finally, the researcher also provides some useful suggestions about how to take care of the psychological need of these psychologists for the better efficiency in clinical practices in the end.

42121
Providing Transnational Eldercare: Exploring the Experiences of the Mexican Families Living in the U.S.
Iftekhar Amin, University of North Texas at Dallas, USA

In Mexico, elderly couples are increasingly living alone as a result of their children's migration to the United States. Little is known about the transnational eldercare practices among Mexican families living in the U.S. While there is a rich body of research on transnational caregiving focusing on the migrant mothers and seasonal migrant workers, eldercare in transnational settings is relatively under-researched. The concept of 'global care chains' has been used by some researchers to explore the nature and dynamics of transnational care, while others view transnational care more as 'circulation of care,' as the modalities of care are multidirectional. The objective of this study was to explore the nature of transnational eldercare provided by Mexican migrant female care workers living in the U.S. Using a grounded theory approach, this study analyzed transnational eldercare practices of nine Mexican migrant families living in the U.S. The narrated stories of the women reveal their concerted efforts to provide emotional care from distance. Remittance sent was the major form of care provided. Number of siblings back home and kin availability played important roles in the intensity and arrangement of care provided by the migrant children. Although many were susceptible to constant worries and escalated stress for their elder parents' well-being, most consider caregiving as a duty as well as a rewarding experience. The findings contribute to a growing body of

research highlighting the importance of supportive institutional policies to cater the caregiving needs of transnational families.

41264

Mobile Identity Construction by Male and Female Students in Pakistan: On, in, and Through the Phone

Bushra Hassan, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan
Tim Unwin, Holloway University London, UK

This study builds on focus group research in Pakistan about the symbolic value and use of mobile phones by students in constructing their self-representation on the phone, in the phone, and through the phone. In particular, this study identifies ways through which Pakistani people, and youths in particular, use mobile devices to formulate aspects of their wider identities. In total, 41 young people (14 women; 27 men) participated in two female and three male focus groups. A phenomenologically focused thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) approach was used to analyse the transcripts. This study has illustrated the complexity and diversity of ways in which young Pakistanis use mobile phones, both for symbolizing and for constructing their identities. A striking conclusion is the difference between how men and women use their phones, and we provide accounts of the harassment and bullying of women through their mobiles. Women were found to be more constrained than men in Pakistan in how they express aspects of their identity through digital devices, which has important ramifications for the contemporary challenges women face at the cultural and societal levels. The insights gained through these projects are being shared with the beneficiaries and stakeholder to ensure safer use of ICTs for men as well as women at technological, social as well as personal levels. We suggest a need exists for more detailed qualitative research in other developing countries to explore further how culture influences, and is influenced by, mobile use.

Virtual Presentations

41236
Perceived Parental Control and Risk-Taking From a Machine Learning Approach
Catherine Chou, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Elizabeth Pei Ting Chou, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
Cheng Hsian Lee, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship of parental control and risk-taking among emerging adults. Specifically, the study examined the differences between high risk-taking and normal college students in parental control, risk-taking, and risky decision-making. Data were drawn from 538 college students by using an online survey. The measurements included demographic questions, parental control, risk tolerance, risk self-schema, and risk-taking. Two unsupervised learning methods, including data cloud geometry tree (DCG-tree) and agglomerative hierarchical clustering tree (HC-tree), were used to get clusters of participants based on the pattern of their responses on risky decision-making. Next, post hoc tests were conducted to examine the differences between the potential high risk-taking group and normal group. Among the participants, 46 students showed a special pattern in their responses and clustered into a group as potential high risk-takers. Compared to the normal group, the potential high risk-takers were more likely to engage in risk-taking behaviors (e.g., risky driving, smoking) and reported higher parental behavioral control and psychological control. In addition, the t-tests indicated that the high risk-takers could tolerate more risks and were more likely to have a self-schema of being a risk-taker in the decision-making process. The study suggests that parental control plays an important role in risk-taking among emerging adults. In addition, using machine learning approach can help identify the potential high risk-takers, who show distinctive characteristics that are different from the normal emerging adults and can be included as target in future intervention programs.

42332
The Psychology of Advertising: Conscious and Unconscious Determinants of Consumer Behavior
Donna L. Roberts, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, USA

In the competitive and cluttered environment of today's commercial marketplace, the average American is inundated with between 3000 and 5000 advertising messages per day in various forms, and yet, considers their effect inconsequential. Advertisers, however, understand the persuasive power their communications can have upon consumer behavior and thus attempt to make such a lasting impression that their distinct message will positively influence the purchase decision. In the most direct and simplistic model, consumers see a commercial or print ad that creates or modifies their perceptions of the brand and, as a result, they are more likely to purchase the brand. However, a more likely, albeit less direct, conceptualization of the process posits that consumers absorb some impression or interpretation from the ad, perhaps without conscious attention, which is then referenced, again perhaps even unconsciously, at the time of purchase decision. Advertisers spend millions of dollars every day in order to persuade their targets to want, and then to buy, their products and services by crafting persuasive messages that appeal to one's basic needs. While it is generally accepted that these advertising efforts influence consumer behavior, the specific mechanisms whereby this is achieved are complex and still not fully understood. In an age fraught with economic uncertainty, skyrocketing consumer debt, materialism, unemployment and bankruptcy, a better understanding of the determinants that influence consumer behavior can be considered an important factor in enhancing overall psychological health and well-being.