



SCAP 2018

Singapore Conference on Applied Psychology 2018

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

ISBN:978-981-11-6604-4



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Asia Research



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Programme Book

21st June 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Singapore Atrium Level 4 (Changi Ballroom)

REGISTRATION: 09:30 – 09:50

SCAP 2018 WELCOME ADDRESS: 09:50 – 10:00

Dr. Jane Montague

Discipline Lead for Psychology; Assistant Head of Department of Life Sciences, University of Derby

KEYNOTE SESSION I: 10:00 – 10:45

‘Compassion in the classroom: Evaluating a compassionate mind training intervention with school staff members.’

Dr. Jane Montague

Discipline Lead for Psychology; Assistant Head of Department of Life Sciences, University of Derby

COFFEE BREAK: 10:45 – 11:15

KEYNOTE SESSION II: 11:15 – 12:00

‘The ‘How To’ of Crisis Stress Management’

Jansen Ang

Assistant Professor (Adjunct), Psychology, School of Social Sciences, College of Humanities, Arts, & Social Sciences Nanyang Technological University; Senior Principal Psychologist with the Ministry of Home Affairs

LUNCH: 12:00 – 13:30

Buffet Lunch at Atrium Restaurant

SESSION I: 13:30 – 15:30

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Jane Montague, University of Derby, United Kingdom

The influence of organisational contexts on the development of mental health peer support in Western Australia

Grace Zeng, Curtin University, Australia; Donna Chung, Curtin University, Australia

Exploring the impact of mentoring relationships in adolescent empathy: A mixed methods approach.

Leonor Rodriguez, UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway, Ireland; Pat Dolan, UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway, Ireland; Bernadine Brady, UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway, Ireland

Gender identity development among teenagers living in the subarctic region of Russia

Natalya Floskaya, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia; Svetlana Bulanova, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia; Maria Ponomareva, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia; Nikolay Flostkiy, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia; Tatjana Konopleva, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

The Relationship of Life Satisfaction with Spirituality and Meaning in Life among Spinsters and Bachelors

Genevieve Flores, University of the Philippines, Philippines; Alexine Nicdao, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Man-Tak Leung, SCAP 2016-2017 Conference Chair, Hong Kong

*Understanding the employees' perception of new technologies during digital transformation:
A pilot study*

Samuel Chng, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore; King Wang Poon, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore; Norakmal Hakim Bin Horhashim, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore; Gayathri Haridas, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore; Thijs Willems, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Development of a model for identifying the key factors associated with the successful implementation, maintenance and sustainability of interventions designed to improve work safety in organisations.

Julia Harries, University of Adelaide, Australia; Jerry Ford, Flinders University, Australia; Neil Kirby, University of Adelaide, Australia

Undergraduate medical and nursing students' motivation and attitudes towards interprofessional learning and their impact on utilizing conflict resolution skills.

Sonya Vandergoot, University of Adelaide, Australia; Aspa Sarris, University of Adelaide, Australia; Neil Kirby, University of Adelaide, Australia; Helena Ward, University of Adelaide, Australia

Can Women Emerge as Leaders and Gain Likeability Through Dominance?

Yong-Kwan Joanne Lim, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Ian Haezlewood, Charles Darwin University, Australia

Parent child relationship and demographic predictors of intelligence of school going student

Priyamvada Shrivastava, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India; Simmi Shrivastava, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India; Mahendra Kumar, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India

Psycho-Social Predictors of Rheumatoid Arthritis: Case-Control Study in Chhattisgarh, India

Sudhanshu Bhatt, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India;
Mitashree Mitra, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India;
Priyamvada Srivastava, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India, India

Analysis of psychological risks in the professional activities of oil and gas workers in the Far North of the Russian Federation

Yana Korneeva, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia; Natalia Simonova Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Personality Profile of High Performing Police Officers

Omar Al Ali, Leadership Development Centre, United Arab Emirates

COFFEE BREAK: 15:30 – 16:00

SESSION II: 16:00 – 17:30

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Ivan Sarmany-Schuller, Institute of Experimental Psychology (CSPS), Slovakia

The Effects of Visual Cues, Blindfold, Synesthetic Experience and Music Training on Pure-Tone Frequency Discrimination

Cho Kwan Tse, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong; Kai-Ching Calvin Yu, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Effectiveness of Audiovisual and Visual Materials in Reducing Mental Illness Stigma

Stephanie Yeo, University of Northampton, Singapore

Pace, Emotion, and Language Tonality on Speech-to-Song Illusion.

Carole Leung, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong; De-Hui Ruth Zhou, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Yong-Kwan Joanne Lim, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Chinese children learning Portuguese as a second language in Macao

Edlia Simões, USJ - University of Saint Joseph, Macao

How Intercultural is Your Social Network? The Role of Personality and Bicultural Identity Integration

Lydia Repke, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany; Verònica Benet-Martínez, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Systemic family therapy using reflecting teams: A systematic review

Jaina Yasmeen Bharkhda, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Junhong Yu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Sequential Explanatory Study of Gender and Age towards Corporal Punishment Utilization Process

Ronna Mae Agcopra, De La Salle University Dasmariñas, Philippines; Jemerson Dominguez, De La Salle University Dasmariñas, Philippines

Symposium: Changing Life Situations and Conversion Disorders: The Pandora's Box (Paper 1) The Case of the Doomed Widow and the Dejected Medicine Aspirant

Shabari Dutta, Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, Lucknow, India, India

Symposium: Changing Life Situations and Conversion Disorders: The Pandora's Box (Paper2) Progression from Symptom Resolution to Conflict Resolution

Divya Prasad, Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, India

22nd June 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Singapore Atrium Level 4 (Changi Room)

SESSION III: 09:00 – 11:00

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Lydia Repke, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Exploring the Interaction Effects of Physical Activity and Personality on Subjective Wellbeing of Older Adults

Bill Cheuk Long Chan, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Michelle Luciano, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Billy Lee, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

An Experiment of Psychological and Physiological Effect of Skin Moisturizing Treatment on Cruris -In expectation of application to nursing practice at hospitals-

Taichi Hitomi, Bunkyo Gakuin University, Japan; Chigusa Yachi, The International Mental Fitness Institute, Japan

Two Experiments on the Psychological and Physiological Effect of Touching -Effect of Touching on the HPA Axis Related Parts of the Body-

Chigusa Yachi, J.F.Oberlin University, International Mental Fitness Institute, Japan; Taichi Hitomi, Bunkyo Gakuin University, Japan

Can participant motivation predict training frequency and training type in Male Masters Rugby players competing at the 2010 World Golden Oldies Rugby Festival?

Ian Heazlewood, Charles Darwin University, Australia; Joe Walsh, Charles Darwin University, Australia; Mike Climstein, The University of Sydney, Australia

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Yi Han Victoria Chua, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Profile analysis of highly career adaptive individuals from Adlerian perspective.

Chia-Hsin Liu, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan; Yuhsuan Chang, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Too Much of a Good Thing: The Dark Side of Work Engagement

Chun-Ting Pu, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan; Hung-Hui Li, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Impact of Physical Workplace on the Effectiveness of Upward Influence

Sheng-Yen Kao, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan; Hung-Hui Li, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

CAN YOU HEAR ME? The role of supervisor listening, organization-based self-esteem, and power distance.

Sheng Cheng, National Chengchi University, Taiwan; Chien-Chih Kuo, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Samuel Chng, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Improving creativity with Virtual Reality Technology

Yukiko Nishizaki, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Japan; Momoyo Nozawa, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Japan

Success of complex problem solving (CPS) in regard to cognitive styles

Ivan Sarmany-Schuller, Institute of Experimental Psychology (CSPS), Slovakia

Polarized Opinions from Free Association Networks

Bálint File, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary, Hungary

Psychological resilience is significantly related to fluid thinking: evidence from their common neural correlates

Junhong Yu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Tatia Lee, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

COFFEE BREAK: 11:00 – 11:30

SESSION IV (Poster): 11:30 – 12:30

Room: Changi 1 & 2

Fear of Missing Out and Psychological Maladjustment Among Arab Youth

Abdrabo Soliman, Qatar University, Qatar; Ibrahim Alkaabi, Qatar University, Qatar; Rania Alfar, Kafr-elsheikh University, Egypt; Betul Dogan, Qatar University, Qatar; Yousif Mahdi, Qatar University, Qatar

Predicting insider threat-related behaviour from live inner state data using machine learning

Yi Han Victoria Chua, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Subhasree Basu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Wanyu Geraldine Lim, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Tomasz Maszczyk, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Lingxi Xiao, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Justin Dauwels, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

The time course of cognitive processing: object's different dimensional properties

Panqin Ye, Beijing Normal University, China; Yufang Bian, Beijing Normal University, China; Hong Li, Shenzhen University, China

Do children's temperament and home environment explain their learning motivation?

Naya Choi, Seoul National University, South Korea; Hye Jung Cho, Seoul National University, South Korea

Actor and Partner Effect of Parents' Perception of Family Interaction and Parenting Stress on Preschooler's Academic Skills

Su-Ji Jung, Seoul National University, South Korea; Soo Jung Kim, Seoul National University, South Korea; Naya Choi, Seoul National University, South Korea; Hye Jun Park, Seoul National University, South Korea

Discounting of probabilistic outcomes and impaired decision-making in individuals with opioid dependency

Julia Garami, Western Sydney University, Australia; Kirsten Morley, The University of Sydney, Australia; Paul Haber, The University of Sydney, Australia; Ahmed Moustafa, Western Sydney University, Australia

More money or more respect? Investigating the role of objective and subjective social status regarding authentic and hubristic pride

Henrietta Bolló, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary; Beáta Bőthe, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary; István Tóth-Király, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary; Gábor Orosz, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

The effect of perceptual enhancement depending on distance from the border in a figure-ground display

Serin Park, Yonsei University, South Korea; Kwang-Hee Han, Yonsei University, South Korea

Changing size perception through emotional sound

Ji Hyun Yoo, Yonsei University, South Korea; Kwanghee Han, Yonsei University, South Korea

Which Point of Self Rated Health Could Match the Nominal Health Scale in Early Adulthood?

Yunyoung Kim, Andong National University, South Korea; Eunsu Jang, Daejeon University, South Korea

LUNCH: 12:30 – 14:00

Buffet Lunch at Atrium Restaurant

SESSION V (Workshop): 14:00 – 17:30

Room: Changi 1 & 2

Workshop: ‘No Body’s Perfect’ Working with children and young people to improve body image and mental wellbeing.

Vivienne Lewis, University of Canberra, Australia

End of Conference

Virtual Presentation

Available on scap.ear.com.sg on 15th June 2018

i-ACT Program to Improve Career Awareness of Senior High School Students in Indonesia

Nika Roekmi Woelan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia; Supra Wimbarti, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

A Survey of Factors Influencing Holistic Management of Schizophrenia

Pronab Ganguly, University of Western Sydney, Australia

The impact of building inhibitory control using bucket ball game on mathematical performance and social competence in preschoolers in Pakistan

Nimrah Ahmed, Bahria University, Pakistan; Zainab F Zadeh, Bahria University, Pakistan

Abstract Book

21st June 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Singapore Atrium Level 4 (Changi Ballroom)

REGISTRATION: 09:30 – 09:50

SCAP 2018 WELCOME ADDRESS: 09:50 – 10:00

Dr. Jane Montague

Discipline Lead for Psychology; Assistant Head of Department of Life Sciences, University of Derby

KEYNOTE SESSION I: 10:00 – 10:45

‘Compassion in the classroom: Evaluating a compassionate mind training intervention with school staff members.’

Dr. Jane Montague

Discipline Lead for Psychology; Assistant Head of Department of Life Sciences, University of Derby

Abstract

Growing evidence indicates that focusing on cultivating compassion-based emotions (e.g., kindness, gentleness and warmth) has important effects on mental health and well-being. Both compassion focused therapy (CFT) and compassionate mind training (CMT) have been shown to be effective interventions for clinical & non-clinical populations respectively. Although CMT initiatives have begun to be embraced within the UK educational system, as yet no rigorous evaluation of these interventions exists. Over 70 staff within a school specializing in the education of adolescents with social, emotional and behavioural difficulties were provided with a six-module CMT intervention. This included both educational aspects (e.g., about the emotional processing systems of the human brain and how/when these can be problematic) and specific exercises and practices (e.g., breathing exercises and imagery). The evaluation of this intervention took a mixed-methods approach: measures of well-being were taken pre- and post-intervention; a post-intervention focus group discussion with six staff members was also conducted. The quantitative results demonstrated that the CMT exercises were well received and were associated with increased

self-compassion and decreased self-criticism. Thematic analysis of the focus group data revealed other benefits related to dealing with the day-to-day challenges of participants' roles. Despite this being a very brief intervention, a number of staff were able to begin to utilize some of the basic exercises presented. A number of barriers were also identified, which are informing future developments of the programme.

COFFEE BREAK: 10:45 – 11:15

KEYNOTE SESSION II: 11:15 – 12:00

‘The ‘How To’ of Crisis Stress Management’

Jansen Ang

Assistant Professor (Adjunct), Psychology, School of Social Sciences, College of Humanities, Arts, & Social Sciences Nanyang Technological University; Senior Principal Psychologist with the Ministry of Home Affairs

Abstract

Crisis can happen anytime, to anyone at any place. Given the volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous (VUCA) environment facing individuals, teams and organizations, it is important to develop a deeper understanding on the effective management of crisis stress. This presentation explores from an applied perspective how individuals can better manage crisis stress before, during and after the occurrence of crisis or disasters. From an organizational perspective, the author would explore team-based and organizational-based resilience management interventions and strategies. This would be against the backdrop of enhancing team and organizational resilience in the context of effective crisis stress management. Practical interventions and strategies from the applied world, drawn from the learning based on actual local crises, would be discussed to uncover the “how to” of effective crisis stress management before the occurrence of the crisis, while going through the crisis, and while recovering after the crisis from various levels of intervention. Primary, secondary and tertiary crisis stress management interventions would be explored as a framework for combating the impact of crisis stress.

LUNCH: 12:00 – 13:30

Buffet Lunch at Atrium Restaurant

SESSION I: 13:30 – 15:30

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Jane Montague, University of Derby, United Kingdom

**The influence of organisational contexts on the development of mental health
peer support in Western Australia**

Grace Zeng

Curtin University

Donna Chung

Curtin University

Abstract

With the advent of the consumer-survivor movement following deinstitutionalisation, the recovery paradigm has grown in prominence within mental health policies and programs. This has resulted in a number of mental health organisations in the public and non-government sectors employing peer support workers. In this context, peer support workers are persons employed to use their lived experience of mental ill health and distress to bring hope and practical assistance to those who are in recovery. Given the emergence of this unique peer workforce in recent years, it is therefore important to capture and learn from organisational responses to this growing practice. In order to do so, we conducted in depth interviews with fifteen stakeholders and sixteen peer support workers. These interviews were recorded and transcribed. A phenomenological approach to analysis was employed to draw out the experiences of these stakeholders and peer workers. The findings indicated two organisational responses to the employment of peer support workers: co-option and adoption. Using Moore's Strategic Triangle, we highlight factors from the authorising environment, and the task environment that contribute to these responses. Policies, organisational cultures and power within organisations play a key role in influencing peer support worker practice and development.

Exploring the impact of mentoring relationships in adolescent empathy: A mixed methods approach.

Leonor Rodriguez

UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway

Pat Dolan

UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway

Bernadine Brady

UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway

Abstract

Mentoring consists of a caring and supportive relationship between a young person and a non-parental adult, this relationship can enhance youth social relationships and emotional well-being, improve cognitive skills and promote positive identity development through role modelling and advocacy. Empathy is ‘understanding others including their thoughts, feelings, desires, beliefs, situation, perspective or experiences. Empathy in mentoring relationships has not been widely investigated; however, it has been suggested that empathy is one of the essential qualities needed for mentoring relationships to promote positive developmental outcomes for young people.

Aim

This Secondary Data Analysis aimed to explore the impact of mentoring relationship in adolescent empathy specifically.

Method

Data for this secondary data analysis originated from the Big Brother Big Sister (BBBS) of Ireland Evaluation Study (Dolan et al., 2011). A secondary Content Analysis was carried out with nine longitudinal case study interviews (mentors and mentees) to identify the role of empathy in youth mentoring relationships. Interview manuscripts were analysed to find evidence of the empathy, both active empathy (willing to act) and passive empathy (understanding for others). A subset of the overall database for young people was selected to examine the role of mentoring relationships in perceived social support. A standardized measure of mentoring relationships and perceived social support were used. The model was evaluated using a fixed effect model.

Results

Regarding the quantitative analysis, the full model was statistically significant, indicating that an improvement in the relationship with mentors also increased young people’s level of

perceived social support. Time was not significantly explaining any of the variance in perceived social support.

A pattern was identified in the interviews, where active references to empathy were more common than passive ones in mentoring relationships. There was an increase over time in active verbs and a reduction in passive ones. Most references to active empathy were identified in mentor interviews both at baseline and follow up. There is a tendency for active empathy to increase for adolescents over time. Mothers also had more active empathy references over time.

Conclusion

The study found that mentoring relationships can contribute to develop empathy in young people. Empathy benefits young people increasing interpersonal competence, reducing aggressiveness and antisocial behaviours, improve friendships, prosocial behaviour, and their capacity to anticipate negative consequences of their behaviour. Empathy is crucial for youth empowerment, social responsibility, and social justice.

Gender identity development among teenagers living in the subarctic region of Russia

Natalya Floskaya

Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Svetlana Bulanova

Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Maria Ponomareva

Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Nikolay Flostkiy

Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Tatjana Konopleva

Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia

Abstract

Introduction: The need for identity is a fundamental need of any individual that is necessary for individual's mental health. The most significant period in the development of personal identity is adolescence.

Purpose and methods of the research: To identify specific features of the gender identity development and to analyze personal qualities characteristic of each type of gender identity of 14-15 years and 17-18 year old adolescents living in the subarctic region of European Russia (Arkhangelsk region). Various psycho diagnostic techniques such as The Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) and the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) have been used in the research.

Results: As a result of the study, indicators of masculinity and femininity of 14-15 and 17-18 years old male and female adolescents from the subarctic region of European Russia were determined. Based on the masculinity-femininity indicators ratio, several types of gender identity were revealed, which reflect sex-role behaviour models of individuals in their adolescence, personal qualities of individuals with different types of gender identity were described.

Conclusion: The gender identity of adolescents varies significantly within the age range. Adolescents with different types of gender identity have different sets of personal qualities

The Relationship of Life Satisfaction with Spirituality and Meaning in Life among Spinsters and Bachelors

Genevieve Flores

University of the Philippines

Alexine Nicdao

University of the Philippines

Abstract

This study explored the contexts of spirituality and meaning in life, and whether each of the construct has a direct relationship with life satisfaction, with the use of mixed methods—quantitative and qualitative. The respondents involved in this study were spinsters and bachelors in Central Luzon, Philippines aged 60 and above. Three scales, namely, Life Satisfaction Scale, Meaning in Life Questionnaire, and Spiritual Transcendence Scale-Short Form were distributed to 60 participants, which composed of 12 bachelors and 48 spinsters. These scales measure the levels of life satisfaction, spirituality, presence of meaning, and search for meaning of the participants. Among the these 60 participants, 15 singles (4 bachelors and 11 spinsters) who scored the highest and the lowest in the Life Satisfaction Scale were then interviewed for an in-depth view of the investigated constructs. Results suggest that life satisfaction is: (1) positively correlated with spirituality; (2) is not significantly correlated with search for meaning in life; and (3) positively correlated with presence of meaning in life. Different contexts of the variables were also collated among the common themes generated from the interview responses. Implications of these findings suggest that spinsters and bachelors experience higher level of satisfaction in life when they have a positive outlook towards their spirituality, and when they know and acknowledge their life's meaning.

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Man-Tak Leung, SCAP 2016-2017 Conference Chair, Hong Kong

Understanding the employees' perception of new technologies during digital transformation: A pilot study

Samuel Chng

Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

King Wang Poon

Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Norakmal Hakim Bin Horhashim

Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Gayathri Haridas

Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Thijs Willems

Singapore University of Technology and Design

Abstract

New technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, and Blockchain, are being introduced into many organisations as part of their digital transformation plan. One of the key challenges faced by these organisations and their workers is the adoption of these new technologies. As much as organisations would like for their employees to learn and master these technologies to increase productivity, employees may, however, face adoption challenges as these technologies may change, some more radically than others, their current work. Supporting employees in their successful adoption of these new technologies would require more than equipping them with the technological skills. It is also important to consider how the employee perceive of these new technologies when they are introduced to ensure that employees are motivated to be part of the digital transformation. In this pilot study, we surveyed 272 individuals across different levels within organisations (including non-managerial employees) to understand the perception, belief, and attitude towards the introduction of new technologies as part of digital transformation in their organisation. We found that the beliefs that the new technology fits their work task requirements and contributes to their work goals were significant predictors of positive attitudes towards the introduction of the technology amongst employees. In turn, the employees' positive attitude was related to lower fears of change and job loss as a result of the introduction of new

technologies. The implications of our findings on digital transformation are discussed in the paper.

Development of a model for identifying the key factors associated with the successful implementation, maintenance and sustainability of interventions designed to improve work safety in organisations.

Julia Harries

University of Adelaide

Jerry Ford

Flinders University

Neil Kirby

University of Adelaide

Abstract

An initial study of Disability Support Workers' (DSWs) psychosocial work safety showed DSWs experienced poorer health, wellbeing and safety outcomes than norm groups. Causal factors were complex, with specific factors or combinations of factors relevant for different work environments. Consequently, a number of safety interventions derived from stakeholder feedback and suggestions were recommended. Seven of these recommendations were subsequently translated into practice using pilot trials, with intervention effectiveness evaluated. Intervention outcomes varied from organisation-wide implementation to implementation restricted to limited work-sites. Successful implementation was facilitated by wide consensus of the safety benefits of each intervention, strong overt management support and use of designated ‘champions of change’ to guide changes. Post-intervention evaluations showed favourable health, wellbeing, and safety climate trends compared to pre-intervention and particularly that at post-intervention DSWs were significantly less concerned about psychosocial safety hazards whereas there was no change evident for physical safety hazards concerns.

While findings supported the importance of factors identified in research as needed for successful change implementation, less was known from research about factors that would influence the maintenance and sustainability of the organisational changes after implementation. Evidence in the literature suggested that rates of failure of organisational change varied from 28%-93% (average 73%), with little known about the failure timeframe. Thus a follow-up study was undertaken that aimed to develop an efficient model to

understand the key factors associated with the successful implementation, maintenance and sustainability of the work safety interventions. Semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and a work safety survey (N=138) were used to follow-up the seven implemented work safety interventions to identify factors facilitating or hindering their intervention, implementation, maintenance and sustainability. Numerous influential factors were identified and these were conceptualised as 1) attributes of the innovation; 2) characteristics of the implementation process; 3) leadership behaviours and characteristics; and 4) the internal and external organisational context. Findings suggested no ‘one size fits all’ approach to factors critical for implementing, maintaining and for sustaining the changes that had resulted in improved health and wellbeing outcomes and reduced injury and workers compensation claims. Rather, relevant factors and combinations of factors varied in importance for each of these processes, and their relative importance also varied across particular change implementations and over the course of the changes.

Undergraduate medical and nursing students’ motivation and attitudes towards interprofessional learning and their impact on utilizing conflict resolution skills.

Sonya Vandergoot

University of Adelaide, Australia

Aspa Sarris

University of Adelaide, Australia

Neil Kirby

University of Adelaide, Australia

Helena Ward

University of Adelaide

Abstract

Introduction: Conflict resolution skills are important for all healthcare professionals as conflict and miscommunication can have detrimental effects on decision-making, with potentially significant impact on patient-care, morbidity and mortality. Interprofessional learning (IPL), defined as “when two or more professions learn with, from and about each other to improve collaboration and the quality of care” (CAIPE, 2002), has been found to increase collaboration and improve collegial relationships and hence may be an appropriate way to increase conflict resolution skills among healthcare graduates. Added to this is the lack of research into conflict resolution training that occurs in healthcare. The aim of this

study was to examine undergraduate students' motivation and attitudes to IPL in relation to their learning conflict resolution skills.

Method: This study examined the motivation-to-learn and attitudes to IPL of second year undergraduate medical (N=52) and nursing (N=74) students who undertook a 2015 IPL Resolving Conflict course; part of a new curriculum offered by an Australian University's School of Medicine and School of Nursing. Students completed one survey at the end of the three-session course (conducted over three weeks). It was hypothesized that nursing students, due to undertaking clinical placements (i.e. completed 885 hours by end of second year), would report higher motivation, more positive attitudes to IPL and higher transfer of learning than medical students due to the differences in their clinical placement opportunities (i.e. medical students have no clinical placements until the fourth year of their six year degree).

Results: Results showed that motivation-to-learn, attitudes to IPL and transfer of learning were significantly related to each other, even when controlling for other variables, such as age and gender. Undergraduate nursing students were found to have statistically higher motivation-to-learn and transference of learning than medical students. Results also showed a significant but smaller difference between the two student groups for attitude to IPL; with nursing students higher in attitude to IPL than medical students.

Discussion: Differences between nursing and medical students may be attributed in part to lack of clinical placements for medical students in the first half of their degree, giving them less opportunity to use the conflict resolution skills taught, as well as less contextual relevance, potentially affecting their motivation-to-learn and attitude to IPL. Many factors may influence the transfer of new skills and learning. However, when there is a delay between learning and being able to utilise the skills as a new professional, this can affect their integration into one's skill repertoire. In light of the lack of placement opportunities for medical students at the time of learning, delaying opportunities to practice and utilise these new skills for several years, the transference of these skills is unlikely; at best minimal. The transference of conflict resolution knowledge and skills is important, so time, resources and effort are not wasted, or patients put at risk.

Can Women Emerge as Leaders and Gain Likeability Through Dominance?

Yong-Kwan Joanne Lim

Singapore University of Social Sciences

Abstract

The extant gender research has indicated that women face significantly greater challenges in assuming leadership positions as compared to men. Because of the contradiction between gender norms and behaviors required of a leader (e.g., dominance), women are often caught in a double-bind situation. Research has established that women who engage in assertive behaviors such as being dominant often suffer backlash effect on important outcomes such as low leader emergence and likeability ratings. Recent research shows that women can employ nonverbal cues to show their dominance without experiencing such social costs. This research stream suggests that women who seek to assume leadership positions should refrain from exhibiting dominant verbal behaviors and restrict to non-verbal dominant behaviors. This present research offers a solution by theorizing how verbal dominance can be a mechanism for women in their leader emergence in the context of ad-hoc work groups. We focus on leader emergence because it is not uncommon that organizational managers' promotion decisions are shaped in part by leader emergence and likeability ratings. This article argues that political skilled women will adjust their use of dominance based on the project phase and thus increase their leader emergence and likeability. While it is also important for men to be politically skilled, we suggest that it is not as critical as compared to women who seek to emerge as leaders because the use of dominant behaviors is consistent with the gender norms of men. Further, we expect that the role of dominance for women in their leader emergence to vary based on project phase. In other words, less politically skilled women should adopt a tactical approach in their use of dominant behaviors by considering the project phase if they desire to emerge as leaders. Implications and future research avenues for the research on gender and leader emergence are discussed.

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Ian Haezlewood, Charles Darwin University, Australia

Parent child relationship and demographic predictors of intelligence of school going student

Priyamvada Shrivastava

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Simmi Shrivastava

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Mahendra Kumar

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Abstract

Parent Child relationship (PCR), Education, Age and Birth order have been related to individual differences in intelligence. However, large and representative samples are hardly available. Here four group samples of 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th class school going student's total 1319 boys and girls completed a culture faire intelligence test comprising series, classification, matrix, and topology subtests. In this study was used stratified random sampling technique for the collection of data. The entire participants from the age group of 8 to 14 year were selected from government and private school including both medium (Hindi & English) school of Chhattisgarh state in India. In the present research work correlation research design was employed. To measure the IQ of school going students ('G'factor) culture fair intelligence scale 2, Form A by R.B. Cattell and A.K.S. Cattell (1992) was used. Mohsin parent-child inventory (MPCI) was used for the measurement of parent child relationship. To find out the simultaneous relationship among the variable Parent Child relations, Education, Age, Birth order and intelligence hierarchical regression analysis was used. The main findings show that Parent Child relationship and education of student strongly predicts intelligence. Age, Birth order and gender are negatively related to students' intelligence and parent child relation predicts student's intelligence regardless of Education, Age, and Birth order. There is sufficient empirical and statistical evidence of the prediction effect of parent child relation on intelligence in school of C.G.5th to 8th class student. for the reason that it is commonly established that individual intelligence is the best predictor of good home environments, better home environment of parents reach higher levels of education, so approaching better occupations, and higher incomes students from more

positive or reach families tend to be brighter because their parents belong to good home environments, because they enjoy better family environments.

Psycho-Social Predictors of Rheumatoid Arthritis: Case-Control Study in Chhattisgarh, India

Sudhanshu Bhatt

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Mitashree Mitra

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Priyamvada Srivastava

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India

Abstract

a) Objective: Stressful life event or illness may act as a trigger for the onset of autoimmune disease among people who are genetically susceptible. Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disorder having a prevalence of 0.6-1.3% in the general population. The present study examines the contribution of psycho-social factors viz. social-support, emotional-intelligence, stress coping style and depression in severity of disease with reference to Rheumatoid Arthritis. The present study reveals that depression is potential risk predictor of RA symptoms among the Non RA population.. Among Non RA population people who are suffer from Depression are prone to the development of RA, so the variable depression as a risk factor, is justified.

b) Research Design: Co-relational research design.

c) Material and Method:

Sample size: A total 504 sample consist of 100 RA patients from different Government Hospitals in Chhattisgarh and 404 sample of general population from different occupation.

Sampling technique: The purposive sampling. Target group: General population (Non-Rheumatoid Arthritis population of different occupation).

Reference group: Captive population (Rheumatoid Arthritis patients).

Tools used for data collection:

(i) RA Check List: RA classification criteria of ACR (1988).

(ii) Social Support (SS) Scale: Pandey (2014).

(iii) Brief Cope scale: Carver, (1997).

(iv) Emotional Intelligence (EI) Scale: Hyde, Pethe and Dhar (2007).

(v) Beck's Depression Inventory: BDI II (1994).

Analysis of data was done with SPSS software. Before starting the work clearance from Institutional Ethics Committee was taken.

d) Results: Analysis of the data revealed that the mean age of RA patients was 47.14 yrs. RA is more prevalent patients in females (70%) than males. The frequency of RA is higher among the married (84%) patients with primary education (42%) having private job (31%) and from non-tribal districts (56%). The logistic regression analysis revealed significant contribution of depression, SS and EI in manifestation of severity of RA disease.

e) Conclusion: The results of the study revealed that higher the depression more severe is the RA problem whereas lower the SS and EI more severe the problem in patients. Hence, preventive measures with regard to psycho-social aspects of RA patients should be taken care of the emotional intelligence and social support should be improved through training and awareness. psycho-social care is important to talk about high Emotional Intelligence, Social Support is important for betterment of health in RA patients and preventive factor in Non RA population with regards to RA problem.

Analysis of psychological risks in the professional activities of oil and gas workers in the Far North of the Russian Federation

Yana Korneeva

Northern Arctic Federal University

Natalia Simonova

Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract

The Arctic is very rich in oil, gas and other minerals. An important role in the development of the Arctic is played by the attraction and preservation of the able-bodied population in these remote regions. For the possibility of prospecting and mining in these hard-to-reach regions with extreme climatic and geographic conditions, the shift method of organizing labor is used. In the studies of many authors were established that shift workers in the Far North and the Arctic are affected by three groups of factors: climatic and geographic, associated with a severe arctic climate; production, caused by the danger and harmfulness of production, and social, determined by the group isolation. It was revealed that professional activity in shifts in the Far North contributes to the formation of unfavorable functional status and the development of destructive personal qualities of workers, which lead to a decrease in the level of mental health, productivity and efficiency of labor activity.

The reference to the risk-oriented approach is conditioned by the need to predict the professional efficiency of shift personnel. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to develop a technology for assessing psychological risks in the professional activities of shift workers in the extractive industry in the Far North and the Arctic, as well as the management model to improve the efficiency and safety of personnel. Development of technology for assessing psychological risks in the professional work of shift workers was carried out through the organization and conduct of two expeditions to oil and gas fields for the purpose of examining at least 100 people for visiting certain parameters by a research program.

The following research methods were used: documentation study, work process monitoring, questioning, psychophysiological and psychological testing, focus group, interviews, and statistical analysis methods: descriptive statistics; conjugacy tables with calculation of Pearson's criterion, two-stage cluster, regression, dispersion and discriminant analyzes. As a result of our conducted empirical research, the features of unfavorable functional status (stress and fatigue), as well as personal destruction of oil and gas employees of various professional groups, were studied. These parameters are the criteria for the psychological risks of these workers.

Personality Profile of High Performing Police Officers

Omar Al Ali

Leadership Development Centre

Abstract

Objective: Researchers have found that officers differ from each other in terms of work performance, and that personality differences predict such differences in effectiveness (Abrahamsen, 2006). Therefore, the current study was aimed to explore the relationships between personality traits, emotional intelligence, psychological hardiness and the effective performance in police context.

Methods: Data were collected from 417 officers in the UAE through a number of self-report measures namely the NEO-FFI (Costa & McCrae, 1992), an Arabic Psychological hardiness measure (Mokhimar, 2002), and Wong's emotional intelligence scale (Wong & Law, 2002). In addition, the annual internal evaluations carried out by the participants' police force were employed to measure job performance.

Results: Findings show that conscientiousness, emotional intelligence, psychological hardiness and extraversion positively and neuroticism negatively were all significantly correlated ($p < .01$) with job performance ($r = .44$, $r = .20$, $r = .43$, $r = .46$ and $r = -.32$) respectively. Moreover, results from the stepwise regression analysis show that three independent variables contributed significantly to prediction of job performance: conscientiousness ($\beta = .225$, $p < .001$), psychological hardiness ($\beta = .219$, $p < .001$) and emotional intelligence ($\beta = .207$, $p < .001$). Altogether accounted for 35% of variability in job performance.

Conclusions: Police force that seek ways in which to foster job performance need to recognize the importance of personality traits, psychological hardiness and emotional intelligence in the selection and training of officers.

COFFEE BREAK: 15:30 – 16:00

SESSION II: 16:00 – 17:30

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Ivan Sarmany-Schuller, Institute of Experimental Psychology (CSPS), Slovakia

The Effects of Visual Cues, Blindfold, Synesthetic Experience and Music Training on Pure-Tone Frequency Discrimination

Cho Kwan Tse

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Kai-Ching Calvin Yu

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Abstract

Whether cognitive processing is domain-specific or domain-general has long been debated by psychologists. This study investigated whether visual cues, blindfold, visual-auditory synesthetic experience and music training could facilitate a smaller frequency difference limen (FDL) in a gliding frequency discrimination test. It was hoped to understand the inter-sensory processing through examining the limits and ways to enhance auditory perception.

Ninety university students, with no vision or auditory impairment, were recruited in this one-between (blindfolded/visual cues) and one-within (control/experimental session) designed study. A MATLAB program was prepared to test the FDL by a 3 Alternative Forced-Choice task (gliding upwards/downwards/remain unchanged), and two questionnaires (VVIQ-2 & PAT) were used to evaluate the tendency to synesthesia. Compared to the control condition, being blindfolded, provided with the visual cues or having synesthetic experience could not significantly reduce the FDL. However, by observing the tendencies, being blindfolded illustrated a relatively smaller FDL than provided with the visual cues. Thus, the common resources theory was slightly supported, which implied that the auditory perception could be enhanced through eliminating cognitive resources of other senses. Additionally, music training was found to minimize the FDL significantly. This current study has not only contributed to the factors that are affecting auditory perception, but also the FDL of perceiving gliding frequencies. The FDL of perceiving gliding upwards and downwards sounds were found to be different, which suggested two mechanisms in the gliding frequency perception. Future studies are recommended to verify these two frequency-detection mechanisms.

Effectiveness of Audiovisual and Visual Materials in Reducing Mental Illness Stigma

Stephanie Yeo

University of Northampton

Abstract

The stigma of mental illnesses affects persons with mental illnesses and their loved ones all over the world. However, stigma also has the capacity to affect how the society functions, which has resulted in prejudiced labelling and discrimination. As a result, persons with mental illness often face barriers in employment, healthcare and housing. It has also been found that stigma increases morbidity and deteriorations in mortality. Due to the repercussions of stigma on persons with mental illnesses, they are unable to fully fulfill their needs and desires. Consequentially, their quality of life is reduced. With a worldwide mental illness prevalence of almost 428.5 million, the pervasiveness of psychosocial issues caused by the stigma of mental illnesses certainly cannot be ignored.

In reducing stigma, methods often used today involve education using visual materials to alter beliefs, attitudes and opinions towards mental illnesses. Contact is another method frequently used with audiovisual materials, as a form of indirect contact, due to its

effectiveness in reducing stigma. The use of visual and audiovisual materials together has not been evaluated nor compared in a multi-ethnic city state like Singapore. The current study aims to find out if audiovisual materials and visual materials are effective in reducing mental illness stigma, individually and synergistically. It also seeks to ascertain if the order of the presentation of materials has a different impact on reducing stigma levels. Of some interest additionally, are the levels of stigma in those with pre-existing contact with persons with mental illnesses.

A modest sample ($n = 108$) was obtained from Singapore. Participants were randomly assigned to Groups A and B, and were instructed to complete the Beliefs toward Mental Illness (BMI) scale at three different times, pre-exposure, after the first intervention, and after the second intervention. Group A was exposed to the audiovisual material first, and then the visual materials the next day. Group B was exposed to the visual materials first, and then the audiovisual material.

The findings revealed that both audiovisual and visual materials significantly reduced mental illness stigma, $p = .007$ and $p = .003$ respectively, with visual materials demonstrating stronger effects on stigma, $t(53) = -3.15$, $p = .003$, $d = -0.63$, 95% CI $[-12.59, -2.78]$, compared to audiovisual materials, $t(53) = -2.83$, $p = .007$, $d = -0.5$, 95% CI $[-13.13, -2.34]$. Also, exposures to both materials in the second intervention yielded an insignificant result, as compared to the first intervention, $t(96) = .36$, $p = .72$, $d = 0.05$, 95% CI $[-5.77, 8.33]$. Lastly, pre-existing contact with persons with mental illness does not result in lower levels of stigma compared to those without contact $F(1.91, 182.08) = 1.73$, $p < .18$.

These findings are relevant and can eventually be applied to Singapore's context, as more attention is given to raising awareness and reducing the stigma of mental illnesses, and we become more cognizant to the cultural differences involved in the stigma of mental illnesses. Looking forward, the findings pave the way to maximising local efforts and resources in reducing the stigma of mental illnesses; strategies to do so no longer have to be restricted to visual materials, as they lend credence to the effectiveness of audiovisual materials in reducing stigma.

Pace, Emotion, and Language Tonality on Speech-to-Song Illusion.

Carole Leung

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

De-Hui Ruth Zhou

Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Abstract

The speech-to-song illusion indicates a blurred boundary between the perception of speech and the perception of song. It is a type of auditory illusion that the repetition of a part of a sentence would change people's perception tendency from speech-like to song-like. The study aims to examine how pace, emotion, and language tonality affect people's experience of the speech-to-song illusion. It uses a between-subject (Pace: fast, normal, vs. slow) and within-subject (Emotion: positive, negative, vs. neutral; language tonality: tonal language vs. non-tonal language) design. Sixty Hong Kong college students were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions characterized by pace. They listened to 12 trials of different sentences with repetitions of a short excerpt and rated their subjective feeling of how they think the presented phrase sounded like on a five-point Likert-scale. Paired-sample t-tests and repeated measures ANOVAs were used to analyse the data. The findings support previous studies that repetition had a strong role in leading to the speech-to-song illusion by semantic satiation effect. It also provides new insights that a fast speech pace could result in perceptual change. Neither emotion nor language tonality show a statistically significant influence on the speech-to-song illusion. The current research adds to the body of knowledge about auditory perception that a repetitive speech in a fast pace changes our perception to perceiving it as song-like. This suggests that the perception of sound is in a continuum and that language and music are not in a dichotomy. The research also facilitates the understanding of song production in which speech can turn into music by having repetitive phrases and to be played in a relatively fast pace.

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Yong-Kwan Joanne Lim, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Chinese children learning Portuguese as a second language in Macao

Edlia Simões

USJ - University of Saint Joseph

Abstract

The Portuguese Language is the second official language of Macau and over the years since the handover, learning Portuguese as a second language in schools has grown (Yan, 2017). Macau has aimed to become the “main actor on the dynamics of teaching and disseminating the Portuguese language in the Asia-Pacific Region” (Macao Higher Education Magazine, 2016, p.5). However, there are very few studies focusing on Chinese speakers learning Portuguese as a Second language (Nunes, 2014; 2015) and no studies on Chinese children’s learning of Portuguese as a L2. In this context, our study aimed to explore how Chinese children in Macao are learning the Portuguese language and to understand the difficulties that they may encounter. We adopted a case study methodology, with 33 Chinese primary school children, from one public school in Macao. For this, we created different linguistic instruments to assess several language skills associated to the acquisition of Portuguese as a second language (e.g. word reading accuracy, vocabulary knowledge, oral reading fluency, phonological, syntactic and lexical awareness, reading comprehension and spelling). In an ongoing process, we will undergo a quantitative analysis of the results. With the results we expect to show in which areas Chinese children demonstrate more difficulties, which skills have a higher contribution to the learning of Portuguese as a second language. These difficulties will be explained taking in consideration the characteristics of Chinese as the first language. We will contribute to identify the specific language skills and difficulties that Chinese children experience in learning Portuguese as a second language, to better understand the several components that are implied in second language acquisition (SLA). This will help provide recommendations in the area of teaching Portuguese as a second language to educators and policymakers. We also expect, in the near future, to validate these instruments created to assess Portuguese as a second language. Therefore making it possible to be used in other Chinese speaking contexts.

How Intercultural is Your Social Network? The Role of Personality and Bicultural Identity Integration

Lydia Repke

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Verònica Benet-Martínez

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Abstract

What are the social-personality factors that predict the degree of interculturality present in an individual's social network? In answering this question, the current research goes beyond examining the content of social networks (e.g., how culturally diverse the members of the network are) to also examine structural aspects of the network (e.g., amount of inter-cultural and intra-cultural ties in the network). A culturally diverse community sample of immigrants residing in Barcelona (N = 122) nominated 25 individuals (i.e., alters) from their habitual social networks and provided demographic (e.g., ethnicity), contextual (e.g., place of residence), and structural (i.e., who knew whom) information for each of these alters. In addition, participants completed self-reported measures of personality (Big Five) and Bicultural Identity Integration (BII). Alters in the network were classified into four groups: coethnic transnationals, coethnic locals, Catalans/Spaniards, and Others. Various compositional and structural indices were computed, such as group size (number of alters belonging to each of the four aforementioned groups), intragroup connectedness (i.e., amount of ties within each group), and intergroup connectedness (i.e., amount of ties across groups). Analyses controlling for basic demographics revealed that both personality (mainly agreeableness, extraversion, and openness) and BII predict the content and structure of the social networks, particularly with regard to the number of Catalan/Spanish people in the network, the compactness of this group, and the amount of ties between coethnics and Catalans/Spaniards. These results further our understanding of the social-personality factors involved in intercultural contact, and also highlight the interplay between individual and meso-level factors in the formation of intercultural social spaces.

Systemic family therapy using reflecting teams: A systematic review

Jaina Yasmeen Bharkhda

The University of Manchester

Abstract

Background: There is a growing body of evidence that systemic interventions such as reflecting teams to be highly beneficial for adults with mental health difficulties (Carr, 2009). Thorn (2008) surveyed 130 systemic practitioners in the UK. They found 92% of respondents used reflecting teams for approximately one third of their therapy time, the reflecting team intervention has been one of the most commonly used approaches in systemic work. **Methodology:** A systematic review was undertaken of the research studies relating to systemic family therapy using reflecting teams. A total of 7 studies were included in the qualitative synthesis. The method of thematic synthesis as outlined by Thomas & Harden (2008) formed the basis of analysis and synthesis of the data in the identified studies. **Findings:** Four super-ordinate themes emerged from the thematic synthesis of the data: alliances, expectations, the presence of the reflecting team and multiple ways. **Conclusion:** These findings have implications for counselling psychologists where clients are viewed holistically as contextual and relational beings.

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Junhong Yu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Sequential Explanatory Study of Gender and Age towards Corporal Punishment Utilization Process

Ronna Mae Agcopra

De La Salle University Dasmariñas

Jemerson Dominguez

De La Salle University Dasmariñas

Abstract

This study has utilized a mixed method research design which utilized a t-test, correlation and thematic analysis. This was used to further understand the Corporal Punishment Utilization and its process for both mothers and fathers in the Philippine Setting. The current study aims to determine if there is a relationship between the age of the parents and Corporal Punishment Utilization. Also, if there is a significant difference between the gender of the parents and Corporal Punishment Utilization. Moreover, the study aims to determine the different

Corporal Punishment utilized by the parents, the different reasons why parents use Corporal Punishments, explanations given to children to validate their use of Corporal Punishment and to describe the Corporal Utilization Process. The study included 300 parents as respondents and within the 300 respondents, 30 were randomly selected to be interviewed for the qualitative part of the study. To summarize the result of this study, there is no significant difference between genders regarding their use of Corporal Punishment. Moreover, there is a negative significant relationship between Age and Corporal Punishment. Per the participants, the different Corporal Punishments Utilized by the parents were Spanking, Pinching, Twisting the outer ear and Hitting the back of the head. The main themes that became present when parents were asked as to what are the reasons why they utilize corporal punishment, were Tradition and Etiquette. It was identified that the explanations the parents give to children to validate Corporal Utilization has exhibited main themes of Guidance, Love and Frustration. Lastly, one main framework was found to answer how does the process of corporal punishment occur. In conclusion, Corporal Punishment is a complicated process that cannot be simply defined by utilizing physical pain as a form of punishment.

SYMPOSIUM: Changing Life Situations and Conversion Disorders:

Life changes place new demands on individuals and thus maybe stressful. Psychosocial environment does have an impact on the onset or causation of disorders. Different diagnostic criteria have implicated the temporal relationship between a stressor and the emergence of conversion symptoms which are pseudo neurological in nature. In the Indian context, sudden loss experiences including financial, familial and occupational have been implicated as precipitants of conversion reactions among the rural females.

This symposium attempts to evaluate two cases of conversion disorder through different biopsychosocial models. Further the authors' have drawn inferences and incorporated the same in better understanding and ultimate conflict resolution.

The Pandora's Box (Paper 1) The Case of the Doomed Widow and the Dejected Medicine Aspirant

Shabari Dutta

Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre

Abstract

Two case vignettes namely, "the Doomed Widow" and "The Dejected Medicine Aspirant" will be explored in details on the lines of socio-cultural factors, life stressors, personality

traits and choice of coping methods. Both experienced different set of stressors yet presented a similar clinical picture.

The Pandora's Box (Paper2) Progression from Symptom Resolution to Conflict Resolution

Divya Prasad

Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre

Abstract

Eclectic approach was chosen for identification and resolution of conflicts keeping in view the existing Indian family dynamics and expectations of treatment outcomes. Individual therapy focused for adaptive coping skill building and better integration in the family were conducted. Psychoeducation based family intervention was also incorporated.

Conclusion: Competence to protect oneself from psychological damage and disorganization is the key component for conflict resolution. Drawing support from within and from one's environment is the cornerstone towards effective self-development

22nd June 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Singapore Atrium Level 4 (Changi Room)

SESSION III: 09:00 – 11:00

Room: Changi 1

Session Chair: Lydia Repke, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Exploring the Interaction Effects of Physical Activity and Personality on Subjective Wellbeing of Older Adults

Bill Cheuk Long Chan

The University of Edinburgh

Michelle Luciano

The University of Edinburgh

Billy Lee

The University of Edinburgh

Abstract

Subjective well-being (SWB) has been widely accepted as one of the most important elements of successful ageing. Hence, in order to help older adults live a longer and healthier life, it would be useful to study the antecedents of their SWB. The present study set out to further explore the impact of two well-established antecedents of SWB, including physical activity, which could be increased effectively according to exercise and health psychologists; and personality, which could still be developed in old age according to longitudinal research. While physical activity and each of the Big Five personality traits have been considered consistent predictors of SWB, no published research has examined whether older adults with a particular personality would be more or less likely to experience physical activity's influence on their SWB. This study aimed to assess the interaction effects of physical activity and personality on SWB, and whether they would vary between older adults in Hong Kong (HK) and older adults in the United Kingdom (UK). Altogether 349 (178 from HK and 171 from the UK; 157 male and 192 female) participants aged 50 or above completed this study through responding to an online survey. Their mean age was 61.84 ± 8.46 years old. Results

showed that the relationship between physical activity and SWB was moderated by extraversion and openness to experience – the relationship was significantly stronger among older adults who reported higher levels of extraversion and openness to experience. Agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, openness to experience, and physical activity were all significantly related to SWB in the expected direction. None of the interaction effects varied between the HK participants and the UK participants; however, the negative relationship between neuroticism and SWB was significantly stronger in the UK sample compared to the HK sample. Potential explanations for the results above, implications of the findings for relevant areas of applied psychology, strengths and limitations of the study, and directions for future research were discussed.

An Experiment of Psychological and Physiological Effect of Skin Moisturizing Treatment on Cruris -In expectation of application to nursing practice at hospitals-

Taichi Hitomi

Bunkyo Gakuin University

Chigusa Yachi

The International Mental Fitness Institute

Abstract

Skin condition and psychological state, especially stress, is known to be closely related (Kawakami, 2000). Kawakami claims that treating skin problems helped to reduce psychological stress (Kawakami, 2000). Concerning elderly people, 70% of those who experienced falls had dryness of skin on their feet (Himeno et al, 2004). Himeno et al(2004) claims that dryness of foot skin possibly compromised balancing ability of elderly people. Therefore, it is possible to hypothesize that the skin moisturizing treatment will have positive effect in both psychological and physiological aspect. In hospitals, nurses are providing skin moisturizing treatment for elderly in-patients. Yamamoto and Hayashi (2017) claims that 50% of the time for skin moisturizing treatment by nurses is dedicated to the cruris (Yamamoto and Hayashi, 2017). Although it is recognized that a nurse gives a good effect to a patient for a touch performed on a patient, it can be said that it is difficult to secure a sufficient time for a touch at an actual nursing site. However, application of moisturizing agent to the cruris region is considered to include elements of touch. It would be beneficial if the effect of moisturizing treatment on cruris was found to be effective both psychologically and physiologically, then it can be applied to the nursing practice at hospitals. Therefore, in this experiment, effect of touch with moisturizer to the cruris for 2 minutes on cruris was

measured in terms of brain activities, heart rate, and center of gravity unrest with 10 healthy male and female experiment participants.

Brain activities and heart rate were measured by HOT-1000, NIRS. Center of gravity unrest (X axis) was measured by a stabilometer, Wii Balance Board.

Moreover, In doing this research, it was approved by the Ovelin University research ethics committee (Approval number: 16044).

As the result, the blood flow of right prefrontal cortex decreased after treatment, suggesting relaxation effect of the treatment. Although it was not statistically significant, the decrease was observed. Heart rate decreased after the treatment at a level of statistical significance ($p < .01$), suggesting relaxation effect of the treatment. Center of gravity unrest (X axis) increased after the treatment with statistical significance ($p < .05$). Therefore, skin moisturizing treatment was found to be effective both psychologically and physiologically by this experiment.

The finding is expected to be applied to the field of nursing to support elderly people to enhance their mental well-being and balancing ability.

Two Experiments on the Psychological and Physiological Effect of Touching -Effect of Touching on the HPA Axis Related Parts of the Body-

Chigusa Yachi

J.F.Oberlin University, International Mental Fitness Institute

Taichi Hitomi

Bunkyo Gakuin University

Abstract

Two experiments were conducted to measure both psychological and physiological effect of touching, on the HPA axis related parts of the body. The back of an experiment participant was touched, where a kidney-adrenal was supposed to reside, and both psychological and physiological effect was measured.

HPA axis is known to be stress related and if touching on kidney-adrenal was found to be effective both psychologically and physiologically, this method can be administered by oneself, or psycho-therapists and body workers can administer this technique to their clients to enhance both of their psychological and physiological well-being. Two experiments were

conducted, one included 13 healthy young women, and the other included 11 traumatized women, with ACE; adverse childhood experiences.

The participants were asked to fill out both Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire and Davidson Trauma Scale Japanese Version before the touching. The measurement were taken, pre and post of the baseline(resting), upper arm touching, and HPA touching.

The participants filled out TDMS: Two Dimension Mood Scale. Then, RSA: Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia as an indicator of function of parasympathetic nerve system, blood pressure and heart rate, and salivary amylase concentration as an indicator of stress level were measured.

This research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of J.F Oberlin University, Approval No. 16049

Result: $p < .05$ was regarded as statistically significant. The effect size was also considered. Average ACE score and DTS score were higher with statistical significance, and average RSA was lower with statistical significance in trauma group, compared to those of healthy group. ACE score and RSA had weak correlation. ACE score and DTS score had weak correlation. Among healthy group, RSA increased at statistically significant level with HPA touching ($F(1,36)=12$, $\eta^2=.277$, $p < .05^*$, main effect $p < .05^*$). Among trauma group, RSA increased at statistically significant level with HPA touching ($F(1,27)=10$, $\eta^2=.210$, $p < .05^*$, main effect $p < .05^*$). Among trauma group, heart rate decreased with HPA touching at a statistically significant level ($p < .05^*$).

TDMS indicated that experiment participants showed decrease of tension and increase of relaxation during resting and touching but statistical significance was not observed. Blood pressure and heart rate decreased during resting and touching but statistical significance was not observed except HPA touching among trauma group. There were no significant changes in Amylase concentration.

RSA, an indicator of parasympathetic nerve system function, especially an indicator of social engagement system discussed by Porges (2001), increased with statistical significance by HPA touching. RSA increased among both healthy and trauma group. Traumatized

participants had lower RSA and it increased by HPA touching, accompanied by decrease of heart rate. It suggests that not only among healthy individuals but also traumatized individuals, social engagement system indicated by RSA was stimulated and increased by HPA touching.

Can participant motivation predict training frequency and training type in Male Masters Rugby players competing at the 2010 World Golden Oldies Rugby Festival?

Ian Heazlewood

Charles Darwin University

Joe Walsh

Charles Darwin University

Mike Climstein

The University of Sydney

Abstract

Introduction

Participant motivation evaluates factors that enhance or inhibit motivation to participate in sport and represented by factors as health orientation, weight concern/weight loss and personal goal achievement and factors evaluated by the Motivations of Marathoners Scale (MOMS). Some research using the MOMS instrument conducted on participant motivation of athletes competing at the 2010 Pan Pacific Master's Games indicated total weekly sessions in males were predicted by goal achievement and affiliation. The research aims were to assess if the individual scores and combination of scores of the nine factors in the MOMS instrument can predict quantity of training and training types completed by athletes competing in 2010 World Golden Oldies Rugby Festival (WGORF).

Methods

Participants were males competing at 2010 (WGORF), an international competition for 35 years and over Rugby athletes (n=216; mean age=51.27 years; s.d.=8.04; age range 35-72 years). Athletes completed an online Limesurveytm interactive survey the 56-item sport psychological MOMS instrument using a 7-point Likert scale to each item where 1= least important reason to 7= most important reason. The MOMS instrument measured nine participant motivation factors as health orientation, weight concern, personal goal achievement, competition, recognition, affiliation, psychological coping, life meaning and self-esteem. The instrument displays high internal consistency, good test-retest reliability, factor validity, construct validity, convergent validity and discriminant validity. The Rugby

players training was represented total training sessions, aerobic sessions, resistance sessions and anaerobic sessions per week. The statistical analyses to evaluate relationships between the nine participant motivation factors and frequency of different types of training based on Pearson bivariate correlation, stepwise and method enter multiple linear regression and Cohens f^2 effect size calculations using IBM SPSS Statistics version 25 software.

Results

Descriptive statistics indicated for total training (mean=2.41/wk; s.d.=1.60) and individual training sessions using different training types (mean aerobic=2.88/wk; s.d.=1.74; mean anaerobic=2.51/wk; 1.30; mean resistance=2.56/wk; s.d.=1.43) were of moderate frequency. The MOMS factors indicated affiliation was high (mean=5.17; s.d.=1.14), health orientation moderately high (mean=4.84; s.d.=1.85), psychological coping above average (mean=4.05; s.d.=1.60), goal achievement average (mean=3.50; s.d.=1.56), weight control average (mean=3.37; s.d.=1.69), self-esteem average (mean=3.32; s.d.=1.48); and competition (mean=2.85; s.d.=1.30), life meaning (mean=2.56; s.d.=1.49), and recognition (mean=2.50; s.d.=1.43) below average. The only significant correlations were health orientation ($r=.252$, $p=.004$, $r^2=.064$) and weight control ($r=.179$, $p=.03$, $r^2=.032$) with total training days per week and these identified trivial explained variance for these variables. All other relationships between MOMS factors and training frequency and type were non-significant. Multiple linear regression confirmed causally weak and non-causal relationships between the participant motivation and training frequency variables.

Discussion

The descriptive statistics indicated a hierarchy of importance for MOMS factors associated with participation in masters Rugby where affiliation and health orientation displaying moderately high importance motivating participation. The MOMS factors were causally weak or non-causal when predicting total training frequency per week and different training type sessions per week. These results are slightly different from the male responses and causal associations established from the 2010 Pan Pacific Master's Games where male athletes' total weekly sessions were predicted by goal achievement and affiliation.

Room: Changi 2

Session Chair: Yi Han Victoria Chua, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Profile analysis of highly career adaptive individuals from Adlerian perspective.

Chia-Hsin Liu

Yuan Ze University

Yuhsuan Chang

Yuan Ze University

Abstract

Increasing numbers of studies have reported that career adaptability is an important construct for individuals in twenty-first century. Some personality structures have been investigated with career outcomes, however, there are relatively few studies examining career adaptability from the view of Adlerian conceptualization. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between career adaptability and a combination of Adlerian lifestyle and perfectionism in an expected sample of 300 students from college of management in Taiwan. The assessment for Career Adapt-Abilities Scale — Taiwan Form (CAAS), Basic Adlerian Scales of Interpersonal Success - Adult form (BASIS-A) Inventory, and Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (APS-R) were used to evaluate constructs of career adaptability, lifestyle personality, and perfectionism. Current study analyzed response data through descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficients, cluster analysis, and one-way analysis of variance. The results of this study pointed out these three distinct types of participants (i.e., assertive perfectionists, sensitive perfectionists, and nonperfectionists) were identified of providing a classification of Adlerian lifestyle and perfectionism. Participants in the assertive perfectionist group reported the highest scores of career adaptability than those of the sensitive perfectionist group and the nonperfectionist group. Among the three groups, students in the assertive perfectionist group reported the highest scores on Taking Control, whereas students in the sensitive perfectionist group indicated the highest scores on Being Cautious. The outcomes of this study can not only be applied to career consultation, but also improve individuals' understandings of personality traits and perfectionism in relation to career adaptability.

Too Much of a Good Thing: The Dark Side of Work Engagement

Chun-Ting Pu

Yuan Ze University

Hung-Hui Li

Yuan Ze University

Abstract

In recent years, many scholars agree that work engagement is good for employees to facilitate job performance and decrease burnouts since engaged workers are willing to invest personal resource in work. However, draw on Conservation of Resources Theory (Hobfoll, 1989), “resource loss” and “the threaten of resource loss” may cause stress. Therefore, this study elaborates that the “bring-in” behavior of engaged employee may cause “resource loss” as the aspect of “too much of a good thing”. The purposes of the research are (1) expanding the relationship of engagement and burnout: work engagement may cause occupational stress and finally lead to burnout, whereas the majority of studies stated that engagement are negatively related to burnout. (2) examining the moderating effect of online as well as in-person social support on stress and burnouts, since social media networks have been well established, channels for people to receive social support are diversified. The testing sample will be collected from media and communications industry, comprising people from television station and advertising companies in Taiwan.

Impact of Physical Workplace on the Effectiveness of Upward Influence

Sheng-Yen Kao

Yuan Ze University

Hung-Hui Li

Yuan Ze University

Abstract

Previous research in the field of upward influence is mainly focusing on the dispositional, situational and social factors as antecedents to determine the agent’s cost of risks and the choice of strategies (Chaturvedi & Srivastava 2014; Terpstra-Tong & Ralston, 2002; Alshenaifi & Clarke, 2014). However, consider the occasion as a variable of capable impacting the consequence of influence was given very little attention. Thus, this exploratory study is conducted to investigate the occasion differences in the perceived effectiveness of upward influence from superior. We will invite 120 EMBA students who are the middle-level supervisor in their organization to participate this study. The scenario-based experimental

will be used to examine the effectiveness of upward influence occurred in place at inside-office(consider as the formal place, i.g. meeting room) and outside-office(consider as the informal place, i.g. restaurant) locations. Then, view self-monitoring as a moderator which predict the attitudes or behaviors changes due to the role conflict within the difference of formal and informal place for communication.

The purpose of this study is to find out: 1) whether the difference of physical place(environment cue) affects superior perceives the effectiveness of upward influence, 2) whether superior's self-monitoring as a moderator would affect the changes of attitudes in the difference of formal and informal place.

CAN YOU HEAR ME? The role of supervisor listening, organization-based self-esteem, and power distance.

Sheng Cheng

National Chengchi University

Chien-Chih Kuo

National Chengchi University

Abstract

Listening skills have been widely discussing over decades, previous studies indicate that active listening has the strong positive impact on the therapist-patient therapy (Rogers & Farson, 1979), teacher-student education (Underwood, 1989), or sales-customer relationship establishment (Ramsey & Sohi, 1997), and so on. However, few studies have drawn attention to the relationship between supervisor and subordinate. Thus, this empirical study examines the effect of perceived supervisor listening (PSL) on subordinate subjective well-being (SWB) and work engagement (WE) through subordinate organization-based self-esteem (OBSE) as a mediator. Moreover, this study investigates the moderating role of power distance (PD) to develop a moderated mediation model. Overall, 152 usable data were collected from full-time employees who work with their direct supervisor over three months in Taiwan. Results show that OBSE mediates the relationship between a) PSL and SWB; b) PSL and WE. Furthermore, moderated mediation model demonstrated that PD moderates these two mediation effects only when PD is low (one standard deviation below the mean) and at the average level (at mean).

Room: Changi 3

Session Chair: Samuel Chng, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Improving creativity with Virtual Reality Technology

Yukiko Nishizaki

Kyoto Institute of Technology

Momoyo Nozawa

Kyoto Institute of Technology

Abstract

The use of virtual reality (VR) technology has applications not only for the entertainment industry but also to fields such as education, medicine, and advertising. A head-mounted display (HMD) has recently been released to consumers, and it is expected that these devices will be employed in various types of VR training.

This research was designed to develop a method to improve the cognitive ability and psychological well-being of young adults using VR technology. Indeed, it is important that university students graduate from school with high levels of self-esteem and creativity to enhance their chances of success in the world. This study of 23 university students aged 21–25 years explored the possibility of improving self-esteem and creativity using VR technology. Our hypotheses were based on research showing that changing the perspective from which a scene is viewed promotes creativity, convergent thinking, and divergent thinking during problem solving (Leung, et al., 2012). We examined whether increased self-esteem and creativity were associated with “extending one’s field of vision”.

In Experiment 1, participants completed a self-esteem scale while they watched scenes via a HMD. The responses they provided while watching a scene from a higher-than-normal perspective (high condition) were compared with those they provided while watching a scene from a normal perspective (normal condition). There were no significant differences between the conditions.

In Experiment 2, participants engaged in a creative task under both the high and the normal conditions. The results showed that participants’ levels of creativity, as measured by the Unusual Uses Test, were higher under the high than under the normal condition, suggesting that the use of VR equipment may increase creativity.

Success of complex problem solving (CPS) in regard to cognitive styles

Ivan Sarmany-Schuller

Institute of Experimental Psychology (CSPS)

Abstract

Successful complex problem solving is related to several cognitive abilities, e.g., reasoning abilities and intelligence, and the instrument of mutual link between different variables, which undergo a continuous mutual dynamic change, often unexpected. Research with several groups of Slovak university students focused on the study of the relation between effectiveness of complex problem solving by means of an original method based on the MicroDYN approach that in our case follows the CPS performance on three different levels of difficulty and the characteristics of cognitive style in the optimism-pessimism dimensions. Results show significant relations of optimism, where high level of optimism is positively related to heuristic orientation and pessimism to algorithmic orientation. Results confirm the need for continuous increase of potential of the abilities participating in complex (life) problem solving.

Polarized Opinions from Free Association Networks

Bálint File

Pázmány Péter Catholic University

Abstract

Applying free word association method in opinion mining is a well-known market- and social psychological technique. It is easy to acquire, cheap to collect and overcome the predefined scope of questionnaires, since respondents can express freely their opinion. However, data-driven identification of the most prominent opinions assigned by the gathered free word associations is still a challenge of social psychology and marketing. In this study, we introduced a network-based algorithmic procedure on statistically-related free word associations to identify polarized public opinions. To demonstrate our method, associations were collected to the cue “migrant” from two independent and comprehensive samples in Hungary (N1 = 505; N2 = 505). Participants were also asked to give an emotional label to each of their associations and to express their attitudes toward migrants. Networks were created from the associations based on their statistical co-occurrence and the densely connected groups of associations defined as potentially different opinions. The results showed that co-occurrence based relations of free word associations correlated with emotional similarity and the identified groups of associations were related to explicit attitudes

toward migrants. The results were relatively consistent in the two independent samples. We demonstrated that analyzing the modular organization of association networks can extract the most important dimensions of public opinions.

Psychological resilience is significantly related to fluid thinking: evidence from their common neural correlates

Junhong Yu

The University of Hong Kong

Tatia Lee

The University of Hong Kong

Abstract

Background: Fluid and divergent thinking facilitates the generation of solutions for novel problems, enabling one to be resilient to hardships. Previous research has shown that psychological resilience relates to certain changes in the brain. We hypothesized that psychological resilience is partly explained by fluid thinking and that some of these resilience-related changes in the brain may be partly attributed to the superior fluid thinking ability among resilient individuals.

Methods: We administered the Dispositional Resilience Scale (DRS) and Ruff Figural Fluency Test (RFFT) to 87 healthy older adults (68 females; mean age= 67.2; SD=4.9) to assess resilience and fluid thinking ability. These participants underwent Magnetic Resonance Imaging to acquire T1 structural scans. A whole brain Voxel-Based Morphometric (VBM) analysis was first carried out to identify the neural correlates of RFFT. Following which we extracted significant grey matter clusters as regions-of-interest (ROI). Subsequently, partial correlation analyses were carried out between these ROIs and RFFT scores, controlling for age, sex, education levels and total intracranial volume. Finally we test the ROI as a mediator in the relationship between DRS and RFFT scores

Results: DRS scores were significantly correlated with those of RFFT. The whole brain VBM analyses revealed several a significant grey matter cluster in the Juxtapositional Lobule Cortex (JLC), which was correlated with RFFT scores. Partial correlation analyses showed that DRS scores were significantly correlated with the grey matter volume in this JLC cluster. Mediation analysis revealed that this grey matter volume significantly and completely mediated the relationship between DRS and RFFT scores

Conclusions: The significant mediation by the grey matter volume in the JLC suggests that relationship between psychological resilience and fluid thinking is largely explained by their shared neural correlates. Psychological resilience is related to fluid thinking not just at the behavioral level, but at the neural level as well.

COFFEE BREAK: 11:00 – 11:30

SESSION IV (Poster): 11:30 – 12:30

Room: Changi 1 & 2

Fear of Missing Out and Psychological Maladjustment Among Arab Youth

Abdrabo Soliman

Qatar University

Ibrahim Alkaabi

Qatar University

Rania Alfar

Kafr-elsheikh University

Betul Dogan

Qatar University

Yousif Mahdi

Qatar University

Abstract

Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) is one of the most prominent issues in psychology with respect to youth's use of social media and smart phones. While FoMO's definition does not specifically refer to social connection through the internet, social media is a real part of today's communication and presents opportunities to receive updates about each other's lives. Social media provides a place to feel like one is missing out, especially when the enormously easy access to social community in these platforms is considered. To date, the impact of FoMO on Arab youth is unknown. The present study aimed to examine the involvement of FoMO in several measures of psychological maladjustment. A sample of 534 adults aged 18-

28 (69% female) completed self-administered measures, including: The Brief Symptom Inventory, the Profile of Mood States questionnaire, the Insomnia and Habitual Sleep Duration scale, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and the FoMO scale. Several descriptive, inferential statistics as well as Structural Equation Modelling were employed to achieve three study purposes. The results indicated that: women were more involved in FoMO than men; FoMO worked as a mediating variable between the use of social media and all of the psychological maladjustment variables; and FoMO scores predicted scores on mood state, insomnia, and sleep quality. Additionally, FoMO scores differentiated quite well between individuals with low, medium, and high scores in overall psychological maladjustment. The findings from the current study are important in understanding one possible mechanism of psychological disorders among Arab youth.

Predicting insider threat-related behaviour from live inner state data using machine learning

Yi Han Victoria Chua

Nanyang Technological University

Subhasree Basu

Nanyang Technological University

Wanyu Geraldine Lim

Nanyang Technological University

Tomasz Maszczyk

Nanyang Technological University

Lingxi Xiao

Nanyang Technological University

Justin Dauwels

Nanyang Technological University

Abstract

Current strategies employed by organisations to prevent insider threats focus largely on technological tools that monitor electronic behavioural patterns. With the increasing prevalence of insider threats, it is important to understand the psychology and motivation behind insider attacks and how we can better prevent insider attacks before they occur. Previous literature on the insider personality have utilised post-hoc examinations of known insider case studies. In this study, we propose a deception study utilising a game approach to simulate insider threat behaviour in a disguised manner and investigate live inner state data

related to such behaviour. We collected video, audio, linguistic features and personality variables (HEXACO, dark triad, psychological entitlement) from 30 participants through implicit and explicit measures to investigate behavioural differences between individuals who exhibit insider threat-related behaviour. Next, we apply machine learning algorithms to investigate if differences in questionnaire responses, linguistic features and video and audio behaviour were useful in predicting which participants engaged in risky insider threat related behaviour, achieving an accuracy of 74%. This study is part of a long-term research aim to develop an objective and automated screening tool for insider threat prevention. We also outline implications and further directions in the paper.

The time course of cognitive processing: object's different dimensional properties

Panqin Ye

Beijing Normal University

Yufang Bian

Beijing Normal University, China; Hong Li, Shenzhen University

Abstract

The cognitive representation of an object includes not only its perceptual information (e.g., shape and color), but also semantic information about the object (e.g., object's naming). Previous studies have focused on investigating objects perceptual properties and semantic property, but no study has investigated the neural mechanisms underlying perceptual properties and semantic properties together. The aim of the present study was to investigate the time course of cognitive processing in terms of different object dimensional properties (i.e., shape, color and name), using event-related potentials (ERPs) with high temporal resolution.

In the study 1, 15 undergraduate participants were instructed to perform a “same or different” judgment task, which consisted of four conditions using irregular geometric shapes: shape-changed (SC), color-changed (CC), name-changed (NC) and identical condition (IC). The results showed that P1 component, P2 component and N2 component were all evoked in SC condition, CC condition and NC condition. Comparison between conditions showed that SC condition elicited an enhanced P1 component compared to CC and NC condition at an early stage, while P2 component and N2 component were elicited most strongly in the CC condition and a clear N400 component was elicited in NC condition. These findings suggested property-specific processing, with shape being processed earlier than color and

name, while color-processing responses being stronger than shape and name at the perceptual level.

In study 2, 18 undergraduates participated in a “same or different” judgment task using irregular geometric shapes. Three conditions were tested: shape-changed (SC), color-changed (CC), and identical condition (IC). This study was to explore whether the specificity of shape and color property observed in study 1 was related to the object’s name property. Results showed that when object’s name property was not presented, P1 and N2 components were evoked in both SC and CC condition. However the averaged amplitudes of P1 component were not significantly different between SC and CC condition, while the average amplitudes of N2 component were higher in CC condition compared to SC condition. The results may imply that the specificity of processing shape property was related with the corresponding name property, while the color property processing was independent of the presented name property.

Do children’s temperament and home environment explain their learning motivation?

Naya Choi

Seoul National University

Hye Jung Cho

Seoul National University

Abstract

Learning is an ongoing process of our lives and it takes place just as we develop. Motivation to learn is one powerful factor which influences this continuous process. However, it is still not clear, especially in early childhood, what type of and how much of children’s innate and/or environmental characteristics influence their learning motivation. Thus, this study aimed to explore which of the children’ temperament dimensions (approach, high intensity pleasure, smiling/laughter, activity level, impulsivity, fear, anger/frustration, inhibitory control, attentional focusing, low intensity pleasure, & perceptual sensitivity) and home environment factors (developmental stimulus, responsivity, opportunities of various experience, & arrangement of daily routine) predict the 3 different types of learning motivation- intrinsic, extrinsic, and competence- in early childhood. Two-hundred-nineteen mothers and 23 teachers of young children (48.9% girls; Mage in month=73.74) from 19 early childhood institutions located in nine different regions of South Korea reported their children’s temperament, home environment, and learning motivation through Child Behavior Questionnaire (Rothbart, Ahadi, Hershey, & Fisher, 2001), Korean Home Environment Scale

for Infants and Toddlers (Kim, Sim, Min, & Yi, 2011), Motivation Type Questionnaire (Jin, 2003) & revised version (Jung, 2001) of Instrumental Competence Scale for Children (Adler & Lange, 1997), respectively.

The result of correlation analysis shows that the level of children's inhibitory control and low intensity pleasure were positively correlated to children's intrinsic motivation. In addition, their intrinsic and extrinsic motivation were positively correlated to their level of approach and smiling/laughter. Meanwhile, the level of children's attentional focusing, with highest coefficient, was positively correlated to children's intrinsic and competence motivation. In case of the home environment characteristics, children's intrinsic and competence motivation were positively associated with the level of responsivity and arranged daily routine children experience at home. In addition, the availability of various experience opportunities was positively correlated to children's intrinsic motivation. On the other hand, children's extrinsic motivation in learning was not correlated with any of the home environment characteristics. According to the stepwise multiple regression analysis controlling children's gender and SES, the level of children's attentional focusing predicted their intrinsic motivation. In case of the extrinsic motivation, high level of smiling/laughter was the only influential factor. In addition, the level of children's attentional focusing and impulsivity predicted their competence motivation.

The findings of this study provide empirical evidence that only few number of young children's temperament dimensions such as attentional focusing, smiling/laughter and impulsivity can explain the three types of children's learning motivation. In addition, all environmental factors examined in this study failed to predict the level of children's learning motivation. Such results provide insight on the underlying reasons for individual differences in each type of learning motivation of early childhood. Directions for future study on predictors of young children's learning motivation are also discussed.

Actor and Partner Effect of Parents' Perception of Family Interaction and Parenting Stress on Preschooler's Academic Skills

Su-Ji Jung

Seoul National University

Soo Jung Kim

Seoul National University

Naya Choi

Seoul National University

Hye Jun Park

Seoul National University

Abstract

Family context plays an important role in children's cognitive development. Parents' perception on balanced family interaction may have a relationship with better children's academic ability, as children could learn basic cognitive skills such as planning, inhibition and self-regulation through daily interaction with family members. Given that family is a system, parents' perceived family interaction could influence their own and partner's parenting stress, causing variation in their child's academic ability. This study aims to investigate the structural relationship that mother and father's perception on balanced family interaction affect child's academic skills via their parenting stress using APIM (Actor-Partner Interdependence Model).

This study analyzed the 6-7th year data of Panel Study of Korean Children collected by Korean Institute of Child Care and Education from 2013 to 2014. Participants of the study were 1,707 children born in 2008 and their parents. To verify our research hypothesis, we established a research model which mother's and father's perceived family interaction (IV) influences academic skills of a child (DV) through mother's and father's parenting stress (MV) using Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM).

The result showed that mother's perception on balanced family interaction significantly had a negative effect only on her own parenting stress which negatively influenced child's academic skills. On the other hand, fathers' perception on balanced family interaction significantly had a negative effect on his and wife's parenting stress which also negatively affected child's academic skills.

The result indicates that balanced family interaction is important for preschooler's language and math skills development. As father's perception on balanced family interaction could lower wife's parenting stress, it is necessary to consider the interpersonal influence between

couples to promote child's academic skills. This study demonstrates the importance of balance of family interaction to create quality parenting environment and children's positive cognitive development.

Discounting of probabilistic outcomes and impaired decision-making in individuals with opioid dependency

Julia Garami

Western Sydney University

Kirsten Morley

The University of Sydney

Paul Haber

The University of Sydney

Ahmed Moustafa

Western Sydney University

Abstract

Background

Addiction is a form of impaired decision-making in which the drug's addictive effects are chosen at the risk of serious negative consequences. Probability discounting (PD) is a way to evaluate patterns of decision-making by assessing the cost/benefit analyses used when faced with large, uncertain outcomes and small, assured ones. In this paradigm, maladaptive choices fail to maximise rewards or minimise losses in the long run, and may be implicated in compulsive drug taking behaviour. This study seeks to add to the dearth of PD research, and it is the first to investigate this topic in regards to opioid addiction.

Method

40 opioid-dependent individuals receiving methadone maintenance treatment and 38 control participants without a history of drug dependency completed two PD tasks in which outcomes were either gains or losses of hypothetical money. Participants chose between differing amounts of small certain gains/losses and a larger gain/loss with five varying probabilities (90, 75, 50, 25 and 10%). The subjective values of the larger probabilistic amount was plotted for each participant, and discounting rates were calculated using the area under the curve (AUC) method. Differences in AUC were compared between groups using mixed-ANOVA.

Results

Patients exhibited greater PD of gains compared to controls in that they opted for smaller, certain rewards rather than chance larger ones. Patients had greater PD of losses, in which they preferred risking large losses rather than incur smaller ones. Patients also reported more negative beliefs about uncertainty than controls, which negatively correlated with PD of losses.

Conclusions

Motivations for opioid abuse may involve dysfunctions in the appraisal of the costs/benefits of drug taking. Negative attitudes towards uncertainty may also play a role. Our results align with drug taking behaviour in which the drug's desired effects and associated risks are preferred over the benefits of abstinence. The results add to our understanding of addiction's underlying factors, and can be applied to the development rehabilitation strategies.

More money or more respect? Investigating the role of objective and subjective social status regarding authentic and hubristic pride

Henrietta Bolló

Eötvös Loránd University

Beáta Bóthe

Eötvös Loránd University

István Tóth-Király

Eötvös Loránd University

Gábor Orosz

Eötvös Loránd University

Abstract

There are two main forms of social status. On one hand, objective social status means material goods and possessions, on the other hand, subjective social status means how respected an individual feel in relevant social groups. In the present research we investigated the role of objective and subjective social status regarding status maintenance strategies and authentic and hubristic pride in a workplace context.

Two vignette studies were conducted (N1=345, N2=497) in which objective and subjective social status were manipulated in a 2×2 design (high or low). Participants were asked to imagine given workplace situations. The first study was a self-report measure and the second

one was a situation evaluation task. Structural equation modeling was performed to analyse the relationship patterns

According to the results subjective social status is indirectly related to authentic pride via prestige based status maintenance strategy in both Study 1 and 2. Objective social status was directly related to authentic and hubristic pride in both Study 1 and 2 but it was indirectly related to hubristic pride via dominance only in Study 2, when the task was to evaluate another person.

These results indicate that if we want our colleagues to feel authentic pride, a shift in objective social status indicators, such as income or financial wealth is not enough in itself, because it is especially important to make them to feel appreciated and respected.

The effect of perceptual enhancement depending on distance from the border in a figure-ground display

Serin Park

Yonsei University

Kwang-Hee Han

Yonsei University

Abstract

Following the Rubin vase illusion of 1915, figure-ground perception has been an area of much interest in visual perception studies. Figure-ground display refers to a set of regions (typically two) sharing a border, where one region is assigned as the figure, which stands out, and the other region is assigned as the ground, which seems to continue behind the figure as a shapeless background.

It has been demonstrated in many figure-ground studies that figure has a number of advantages over ground in visual tasks. And until recently, attention was believed to be the sole cause of this figural advantage. However, a study by Hecht, Cosman and Vecera(2016) demonstrated that figural advantage is maintained even when the role of attention is minimalized. They maintained that figural advantage is at least partly due to perceptual enhancement, and not just attention.

In this experiment, we build on this finding to replicate the effect, and to find if perceptual enhancement is stronger near the border that segregates figure and ground. Specifically, we hypothesized that the longer the distance from the border, the less the figural advantage effect will be. We conducted the experiment with 15 undergraduate students, with a 2X2 within-participants design. Data was analyzed using a 2X2 ANOVA. We succeeded in replicating

figural advantage with the role of attention minimalized, thereby strengthening the perceptual enhancement hypothesis of figural advantage. Interaction was also significant, however, an unforeseen design error precluded interpreting the results according to hypothesis.

Changing size perception through emotional sound

Ji Hyun Yoo

Yonsei University

Kwanghee Han

Yonsei University

Abstract

Visual perception is affected by emotion and ‘fear’ seems to have a particularly large effect on visual perception. Visual perception is also cross-modally affected by sound. Many studies have shown an effect on visual perception when fear is evoked by visual stimuli. However, not many studies have shown the effect of fear on visual perception when fear is evoked by auditory stimuli. Therefore, this study aims to find out the effect of emotion on size perception when emotion is evoked by auditory stimuli. 34 participants with no hearing impairment and normal or corrected vision (13 female, 21 male) were tested. In the experiment, voices expressing fear, happiness, and neutral emotion were used as emotional auditory stimuli, and participants went through a size perception task. Emotional sound was randomly presented between two subsequently presented circles. The task used 2 Alternative Forced Choice paradigm, and participants had to choose which circle seemed bigger. The result showed no significant difference between emotional sounds. This result may indicate that emotion evoked by auditory stimuli is less intense than emotion evoked by visual stimuli.

Which Point of Self Rated Health Could Match the Nominal Health Scale in Early Adulthood?

Yunyoung Kim

Andong National University

Eunsu Jang

Daejeon University

Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the optimal cut off of continuous self-rated health score among ‘best’, ‘very good’, ‘good’, ‘bad’ and ‘very bad’ grade(nominal health grade). The participants were recruited from 4 area of Korean region and the 487 number of subjects joined. The

nominal health grade and visual analogue self-rated health scale question were used to assess their health status and Quality of life (Short Form-12) questionnaire was additionally used. Frequency Analysis, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, ROC-curve analysis were conducted. Significant level was $<.05$. The number of participant was 487[male 220(54.8%)/female 267(45.2%)]. They assigned 15(3.1%), 90(18.5%), 237(48.7%), 130(26.7%), 15(3.1%) to best, very good, good, a little bad, bad group respectively and average self-rated health was 60.8. The self-rated health score was associated with total score of SF 12 ($r=.563$, $p<.001$) and relation with Physical Component Score($r=.520$, $p<.001$) was higher than that with Mental Component Score($r=.303$, $p<.001$). The optimal cut off was 80.5, 70.5, 53.5, 40.5 to separate best, very good or more, good or more and under bad respectively and AUC was 0.898, 0.908, 0.945, 0.908 accordingly. This study suggests that self-rated health score could match the nominal health scale at the different ratio of specific point.

LUNCH: 12:30 – 14:00

Buffet Lunch at Atrium Restaurant

SESSION V (Workshop): 14:00 – 17:30

Room: Changi 1 & 2

Workshop: 'No Body's Perfect' Working with children and young people to improve body image and mental wellbeing.

Vivienne Lewis

University of Canberra, Australia

Abstract

Dr Vivienne Lewis is a clinical psychologist specialising in the area of body image and eating disorders in Australia and will be talking about her research and practical treatment guide to adults working with children and young people with body image issues. Body image includes a person's perception of their body, feelings towards their body, thoughts about their body and behaviours engaged in as a consequence of this perception. Negative body image is the number one concern for young people at present (Mission Australia 2016) and significantly

affects people's mental health well beyond the school years and so it is important that educators, health professionals and parents are equipped with skills to foster positive body image in children and young people. A negative body image is the number one cause of eating disordered behaviour which can lead to engagement in dangerous behaviours for the body and mind. Dr Lewis has recently written a practical guide for adults helping children and young people, called No Body's Perfect. She will discuss the key cognitive behavioural techniques, within her book, for working with children and young people in the school, home and counselling environments. Dr Lewis will cover the importance of body image for both genders and all ages, understanding body image and the significance to mental health and wellbeing, as well as practical activities and techniques for professionals to immediately use in their practice. She will focus on strategies and practical techniques from a cognitive behavioural perspective. Dr Lewis will take participants through worksheets, individual and group activities to use with children and young people in an engaging manner.

End of Conference

Virtual Presentation

Available on scap.ear.com.sg on 15th June 2018

i-ACT Program to Improve Career Awareness of Senior High School Students in Indonesia

Nika Roekmi Woelan

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Supra Wimbarti

Gadjah Mada University

Abstract

Indonesia had reached demographic dividend since 2010 and it will hit its highest point around 2020-2030. Its opportunity will be achieved by means of productive employment, conducive investment state, and improving the human resources' quality. The current school-aged children, therefore, need to be well prepared as for the next 14 years they will reach into 25-35 years old and will contribute in the working life. Meanwhile, the teaching and learning process at school does not embody learning about self, career introduction, and variety and

quality of softskills. Therefore, many high school students experience confusion in relation to career.

This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of i-ACT program towards career awareness improvement of Senior High School (SMA) students. The proposed hypothesis was an effective i-ACT program based on self awareness to improve career awareness of Senior High School students. Participants in this study consisted of 49 students as an experimental group that follows i-ACT program as intervention and 49 students as control group.

The applied method in this research was experimental. Data analysis was using mixed anava. The results of data analysis with mixed anava indicate that i-ACT program was effective to improve career awareness of senior high school students by score of $F = 13.255$ and a significance value = 0.000 ($p < 0.00$), which means there was pre to post-score change in both groups (control-experimental). In experimental group, the measurement of pre-test to post-test gain values of MD (mean difference) = -20.898 and significance value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), while measurement of post-test to follow-up obtained values of MD = 4.122 and significance value = 0.086 ($p > 0.05$).

Thus, there is a significant improvement ($p < 0.05$) of career awareness scores from pre-test to post-test and insignificance decrease ($p > 0.05$) from post-test to follow-up.

In control group, measurement of pre-test to post-test resulted in MD value = -0.327 and significance value = 0.923 ($p > 0.05$), while measurements of post-test to follow-up in experimental group resulted in MD value = 2.000 and significance value = 0.401 ($p > 0.05$). It means that the career awareness score from pre-test to post-test improves, but it is not significant ($p > 0.05$) and career awareness score of post-test to follow-up decrease but it is not significant ($p > 0.05$). Further implication & discussion will be expressed in the next session.

A Survey of Factors Influencing Holistic Management of Schizophrenia

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Abstract

Schizophrenia sufferers lead a poor quality of life, due to poor medical attention, homelessness, unemployment, financial constraints, lack of education, poor relationship and friendship, lack of public trusteeship and guardianship to name a few. Thus a study of factors associated with holistic management of schizophrenia is of paramount importance. The objective of this study is to improve the quality of life of schizophrenia sufferers, by

addressing the factors related to the important needs of the sufferers and present them in a unified manner. Though medications play a role, other factors that influence holistic management of schizophrenia include the following: complimentary medication, therapeutic intervention, financial management, independent community living, independent living skill, public trustee and guardianship, relationship, friendship, entertainment, stigma, alcohol and other drug issues, domestic violence, regular exercise for weight gained due to medication administration, co-morbid health issues, coordination with mental health services, day-care programme for independent living and other entertainments, self-support group and carer support. This study will be conducted by two web based international surveys. In the pharmacological survey, five popular antipsychotic drugs will be evaluated for their efficacy as well as side effects in the treatment of schizophrenia. This survey will be done by psychiatrists. In the second non-pharmacological survey, different therapeutic interventions as well as other controlling factors will be evaluated for their effectiveness in a scale of 0-10. This survey will be done by clinical psychologists, care givers and case managers. Out of the responses of these two surveys, we will evaluate and rank the effect of each drug, therapy and other important psychosocial factors in overall management of schizophrenia. Thus this study will determine the relative impact of each factor in holistic management of schizophrenia and contribute positively to the improvement in quality of life for schizophrenia sufferer.

The impact of building inhibitory control using bucket ball game on mathematical performance and social competence in preschoolers in Pakistan

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Abstract

Cognitive skills are often seen as inevitable byproducts of the normal developmental processes. The casual development of mental abilities with age shrouds their quality of being trainable and it is this very idea that if worked upon may alter early life training and education. The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of building once such cognitive skill (inhibitory control), on mathematical performance and social competence in preschoolers. An interactive game (Bucket Ball game) was used as the intervention to build inhibitory control. Four hypotheses were generated, three addressing the difference in pre and post test scores of inhibitory control, mathematical performance and social competence and one testing the

workability of the game used as the intervention. Nine preschoolers, aged 3-3.7, were selected for the study from The Growing Tree School. Day/night task, mathematics worksheets and Social Skills Scale (SSS) were used to measure inhibitory control, mathematical abilities and social competence respectively before and after the intervention phase. Results indicated a marginally significant acceptance of the Bucket Ball game as an intervention ($p = 0.054$), and also support for the second hypothesis indicating that training resulted in an increase in the levels of inhibitory control for the experimental group. The third hypothesis was rejected ($p = 0.115$), indicating that mathematical performance did not increase post training whereas the fourth hypothesis for an increase in social competence after training was statistically significant ($p = 0.011$).

The results show the importance of directing attention towards young minds and encouraging the deserved research work to attend to, improve and appreciate capabilities and skills from the very beginning (primary initiative).



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