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Abstracts

(Alphabetical on main presenter surname)

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Paper number 816 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Understand the perception of elite athletes to the physical response of psychological pressure they experience whilst competing in laser run

Iain Aberdeen, Derby University

This study examines the perception of elite athletes to the physical response of psychological pressure that they experience whilst competing in the laser run element of modern pentathlon. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 6 participants, who were all classed as elite athletes (athletes who have competed at Olympic, World or European Championships). The interviews were transcribed and analysed using reflexive thematic analysis and highlighted four main themes, performance comes from self, pressure build up, physical changes and performance pressure strategies during a race.

There were broad similarities across all the participants with key areas of pressure being driven from their (or others) expectations and this not only impacted on the event but it prior training sessions through precompetitive anxiety. The physical changes also had common themes of 'attacking the run' or adjusting the laser shoot process due to higher due to higher level of conscious control. This research concluded that as the athlete's awareness of their physical process heightened there was a significant performance deterioration as they tried to control the process rather than allow it to flow. There appears to be a need to identify current Pre-Performance Routines and link them into athlete preparation and create consistent control of the controllable elements of the event as well as work on individual intervention strategies to reduce cognitive anxiety during pressured situations. The study highlighted that as the athletes became more consciously aware of their specific laser shoot process their awareness of their physical process heightened and there was performance deterioration as they tried to control the process rather than allow it to flow.

Paper number 1301 | Symposia Paper

Understanding career development from the perspective of people with refugee backgrounds: Integrating an "ethics of care" with "ethics of justice"

Peyman Abkhezr, Griffith University

Relying on its social justice roots, vocational psychology has emphasised the importance of advancing a career development discourse, "beyond job placement" for refugees, as supporting their post-resettlement career development needs can enhance resettlement outcomes. To do so requires a shared understanding of career development between government and non-government service providers and refugees. However, despite being a heterogenous population with diverse backgrounds, it is assumed that refugees' understandings of work are often rooted in agrarian and industrial economies in which 'career development' is either a non-existent terminology or understood differently compared to resettlement countries' post-industrial economies.

With the recent emphasis on the prioritisation of "local and particular" over universal responses to the diverse career needs of a wide range of people, integrating an "ethics of care" with the historical social justice basis of vocational psychology, predominantly informed by an "ethics of justice", seems warranted. While an "ethics of justice" celebrates individual agency, autonomy, and achievement for all, an "ethics of care", through highlighting the role of listening to narratives in relational contexts, celebrates the multiplicity of local and particular voices.

To prioritise refugees' career development voices, this research aims to tune into the local voices through which refugees think about, experience and narrate career development and to explore their perspectives on the "ethics of justice" that informs the career development field. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with three refugees of diverse ages, gender, educational and socioeconomic status, origins, and migration journeys, who were resettled in Australia over the past ten years. Voice-centred relational analysis was used to tune into a multiplicity of voices that shape the participants' accounts on career development. Findings highlight the integration of the "ethics of care" with the "ethics of justice" for supporting the career development of refugees. Implications inform career theory, research, and practice.

Paper number 1302 | Symposia Paper |

Doing qualitative career development research with people with refugee backgrounds

Peyman Abkhezr, Griffith University

This presentation focuses on qualitative research with refugees resettled in economically developed countries that support their development. Refugees' career development is often challenging and complex and they need support for accessing and maintaining sustainable employment. Developing relevant and responsive career support services for refugees requires attending to their local and contextual career development complexities (e.g., specific country education or employment policies). To promote equity, diversity, and inclusion in career development, career researchers are encouraged to use qualitative research that tunes into refugees' subjective and phenomenological experiences, including the intersections of career development with other aspects of life in the post-resettlement context.

Qualitative research can potentially cross boundaries with constructivist interventions. By using the cases of refugee research participants who engaged in qualitative career research, I highlight the role of researcher authority in terms of determining data collection procedures and contents (e.g., the interview protocol) and the resultant neglect or prioritisation of specific participant narratives. What the researcher is more inquisitive about and what they ignore, have a major influence on which refugee voices are marginalised or celebrated through qualitative career research.

While the social justice values that have historically informed the field of career development intend to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion, they are predominantly linked with an "ethics of justice" which emphasises autonomy, agency, and individuality, potentially leading qualitative career research to neglect certain career-related refugee voices. I propose that integrating an "ethics of care", as an injunction to care that prioritises a discourse in which every person and their multiple voices are deserving of care and full attention (emphasising a relational discourse), with "ethics of justice" can improve qualitative career research's capacity for attending to the multiplicity of refugee voices. This integration provides our field with a broader and more inclusive understanding of refugees' career development needs.

Paper number 923 | Poster | Geropsychology

The effects of Parkinson´s Disease symptoms on patients' subjective well-being: A systematic review

Elham Abrilahij, University of Luxembourg; Isabelle Albert, University of Luxembourg; Thomas Boll, University of Luxembourg; Jochen Klucken, University of Luxembourg; Anna Elena Kornadt, University of Luxembourg

Research aims/objectives: This study aims to determine how strongly different Parkinson´s Disease (PD) symptoms are related to patients' subjective well-being (SWB) and whether this relationship is mediated by the negative impact of PD symptoms on patients' physical and mental functioning. Theoretical background: We derive from the bio-psychological model of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (WHO, 2001) that certain PD symptoms impair PD patients´ body function and structure, activities of daily living, and participation in important life domains. Furthermore, we infer from cognitive psychological models of SWB (e.g., Cheng, 2004), that these objective impairments reduce their SWB when evaluated by PD patients as impeding their desired ways and conditions of living. To better understand differences in SWB among PD patients, a comprehensive and systematic overview of relevant research evidence is needed. Methodology: We conducted a systematic review of empirical studies of PD patients examining the aforementioned relationships. Expected outcomes: What PD symptoms affect SWB and what factors might mediate these effects. The result will be ready by June. Limitations: only papers published in English were considered. Research/Practical Implications: (1) The review summarizes what is known about the mediating pathways between PD symptoms, the ability to perform activities of daily living, and SWB, and highlights remaining research gaps. (2) Identifying mediating pathways provides clues for possible targets of medical and non-medical interventions that can reduce the negative effects of PD symptoms on SWB. Originality/Value: Complementing medical with psychological explanatory approaches and sophisticated review methods enables a more profound interdisciplinary analysis and management of mental and behavioral outcomes of PD. It thus contributes

to reaching one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, namely to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”.

Paper number 1222 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Living with Parkinson’s Disease: Understanding Encounters with Psychological Therapy

Greig Adams, University of Reading; Aileen Ho, University of Reading

Aims and objectives: The aim of this study was to obtain a better understanding of how people living with Parkinsons’ disease (PD) interact with psychological therapy as PD progresses and to elucidate the impact of various forms of psychological therapy (PT).

Theoretical Background: Within a biomedical framework there has been a limited understanding of how people interact with psychological interventions. Although PD is a movement disorder, mental health is commonly affected. Within a biopsychosocial framework, psychological therapy is important but not well understood.

Method: Five volunteers were interviewed using a semi-structured interview schedule to explore their engagement with PT in the context of PD. These five detailed interviews provided insight into how these individuals navigated their PD diagnosis, symptoms and disease progression with the help of PT, and were presented as a narrative case series.

Results: While each case was unique, there were some common points across all five cases. All five participants referred to acceptance being instrumental to their well-being. Key constructs relevant in their psychotherapy journeys were: identity, values, locus of control and self-efficacy. Two participants found Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) useful, and the remaining three participants referred to the utility of CBT elements such as cognitive restructuring, positive reframing, and graded exposure as beneficial. Mindfulness-based therapy was expressed as useful in three cases. Three participants also cited therapeutic alliance as being critical for engagement with PT.

Limitations: As with case-series methodology, there are limits to the extrapolation of the study findings.

Research Implications: The interviews revealed that people with PD can benefit from specific elements of CBT, as well as third-wave approaches such as acceptance and mindfulness.

Value: Given limited research, this unique approach allows for an in-depth examination of different PT interventions from the reality of the patient perspective.

Intended Audience: Both academic and practitioner

Paper number 988 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Inclusion strategies and cooperation between general and special educators, concerning educational and social difficulties of children with ASD, during Covid-19

Eirini Fanouria Agkritharaki, University of East London; Angeliki Fousteri, Affiliated Lecturer UEL

This study explored the opinions of the collaboration of educators and the utilization of integration strategies during Covid-period. Specifically, students with ASD, a neurodevelopmental disorder that is known of its impact on social communication, confronted enhanced challenges in social life, communication and academic profile. New behaviors showed up such as risk for obesity and aggressive behavior. Inclusive education is a reality that makes integration possible. In this study the research questions mainly focused on the level of cooperation between the educators and the techniques they used for the difficulties that students with ASD faced academically and socially. Regarding the methodology and the methodological tools, this research was a parallel qualitative study of a double sample of twelve special and twelve general educators. One of the findings was that the age of the educators impacted on their collaboration strategies during the pandemic. In the main findings, firstly, there was an agreement, between the two samples, about the difficulties on practicing collaboration techniques mainly due to their personal lack of interest during the pandemic, due to lack of knowledge and collaboration skills. Secondly, another interesting finding was that the majority of special educators, with knowledge on inclusive techniques selected to approach a student with ASD, with an individualized

approach and intervention. Conversely, the majority of general educators goals were to include these students mainly socially and not academically. Thus a difficulty arosed between their joined goals/collaboration. Finally, there was an agreement on both samples as it concerns the distance learning difficulties with school age students having difficulty concentrating, paying attention and refusing to participate in the process. The meaning of this research is extremely important, as it refers to a new reality that affects everyone and the impacts aren't definite yet. More researches are yet to come to fill in the blanks.

Paper number 1019 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Nanny-Child Relationship, Family Dynamics and Child Well-Being in Turkey and the UK

Nazli Akay, Middle East Technical University; Basak Sahin Acar, Middle East Technical University; Pasco Fearon, University of Cambridge

Nannies are one of the significant others in children's lives, in during a key period of their development. Yet, there is a lack of research investigating the impact of nannies on the children that they care for, especially in terms of their well-being. In the current study, we aimed to explore the direct association between the nanny-child relationship and child well-being, and the moderating role of the relationships in the family. Towards this aim, parents with nannies from Turkiye (N = 203) and the UK (N = 213) filled in an online survey that asked about parental perceptions of their families' nanny care, the nanny-family and intrafamilial relationships, and child well-being. Questions comprised of demographic information, relationship ratings, Perceived Partner Responsiveness Scale and the Child Behavior Checklist. Moderation and moderated moderation analyses were performed to test the study hypotheses.

Our findings showed that higher ratings of the nanny-child relationship were associated with higher child well-being, and the impact of the nanny-child relationship was higher when some of the other relationships (e.g., the mother-child relationship) were rated lower. The associations showed similar patterns in Turkiye and the UK, but were more robust in the UK.

The results demonstrated the salience of nanny care in understanding child well-being. Future research is needed to further explore the role of the nanny in family context and on child outcomes.

Paper number 369 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Drinking, Drug Use and Road Rage in Turkish Drivers

Alev Aktaş, Ege University; Serap Annette Akgür, Institute on Drug Abuse, Toxicology and Pharmaceutical Science, Ege University

Objectives: Alcohol and drug use are important health risk factors. Drunk or drugged driving can lead to unsafe driving. Additionally, drivers' road rage behaviors pose a threat to traffic safety. The purpose of this study is to examine drivers' drinking habits, drug use and road rage behaviors and, the mediating role of driving anger in the relationship between alcohol or drug use and aggression in Turkish drivers.

Method: After receiving ethical approval, 270 amateur and professional Turkish drivers (170 male, 100 female) have filled up Driving Anger Scale (DAS), Driver Aggression Indicators Scale (DAIS), Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and the Questionnaire Form. All data were analyzed statistically in SPSS 22 Program ($p<.05$ significance level), and mediated regression analysis, executed using the PROCESS macro v4.0 by developed Andrew F.Hayes, was used in the study.

Results: 15.9% of the participants scored 8 and higher on the AUDIT scale (alcohol problem). Cannabis, which is used at least once in a lifetime, is the most common drug (20%). The results of mediated regression analysis indicates that driving anger has an increasing mediating role in the relationship between alcohol use and driver aggression. Due to limitations in the data, we could not reveal the relationship between drug use and driver aggression.

Conclusions: Our findings proved that measures against drunk driving behavior and aggressive and hostile behaviors demonstrated in traffic should be taken, and existing practises about the issue should be reconsidered. In addition, the study emphasized the impact of emotions (anger) on behaviors. Scientific

researches carried out in this field must aim to provide the desired efficiency on prevention and intervention programs that reduce the prevalance of such dangerous acts.

Paper number 377 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The UK's First Digital Clinic – Learning from over a decade of tele-diagnostics in the UK

Zainab Al-Attar, Psychiatry-uk; Alexandros Chatziagorakis, Psychiatry UK

The Covid-19 pandemic created the necessity for mainstream psychiatric services to operate remotely. This generated both challenges and opportunities for clinicians, as they navigated what to them were unchartered territories. Clinicians accustomed to traditional face-to-face practice may have approached tele-diagnostics with caution, especially given the absence of training and experience in tele-diagnostics, alongside fears about disadvantaging service users. Further concerns over digital poverty have added to the cautionary use of telepsychiatry. Whilst three years on, clinicians in mainstream psychiatric services have developed a degree of confidence in undertaking diagnostic assessments using remote technologies, there remains little guidance on remote diagnostics. It is important for such guidance to extend beyond the exceptional circumstances of practice during a pandemic and to enable the advancement of tele-mental-health as an area of clinical excellence and innovation that is accessible to the most isolated and disadvantaged in society. It is therefore important to capitalise on learning from specialist tele-diagnostic services that have longstanding experience that preceded and succeeded the pandemic lockdown, especially were tele-diagnostics to be adopted as a business-as-usual practice in the future. The first telepsychiatry service set up in the UK over a decade ago was Psychiatry-UK (PUK), a Care Quality Commission regulated tele-diagnostic service, which has very extensive experience of remote diagnostics. PUK is a key provider for the NHS, with unique and extensive experience specific to tele-diagnostics. One of the pioneering consultant psychiatrists who developed PUK's telediagnostic service will share his experiences around the key principles of good practice in the field of tele-diagnostics, as well as his learning about the strengths, limitations, and opportunities for further innovation, in this fast-growing area of mental health provision.

Paper number 379 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

When Autism is Missed and Misdiagnosed as Emotionally Unstable Personality Disorder: The Importance of Differential Diagnosis

Zainab Al-Attar, Psychiatry-uk

The misdiagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in adults who are high functioning (normal IQ) is commonplace in clinical and forensic practice, with one common misdiagnosis being borderline or emotionally unstable personality disorder (EUPD). Limited clinician training in ASD, a PD focus across health and forensic services, and the transdiagnostic nature of behaviours informing diagnoses, all contribute to misdiagnosis. The ramifications of misdiagnosis include referral to inappropriate treatment pathways and the prolonging of distress. A consultant psychologist from an ASD diagnostic service will summarise common reasons for such misdiagnosis. Autistic emotional dysregulation arising from hypersensitivity to the physical and social environment is mistaken for the emotional instability and interpersonal reactivity of EUPD. The hyperfocus, obsessionality and social communication and interaction difficulties associated with ASD often lead to intense relationships and relationship breakdowns, which are conflated with EUPD attachments styles. Autistic pedantry, need for predictability and order, and black and white thinking can give rise to a heightened need for others to be consistent and to show absolutist loyalty and fidelity, with such tendencies leading to social hypersensitivity that is often conflated with EUPD abandonment sensitivity. Autistic fatigue and shutdown following sensory or social overload is conflated with EUPD dissociation. Fatigue dramatically alters social ability, leading to fluctuations in interpersonal style that are confused for EUPD socio-affective instability. Autistic mimicry and interest-based identities can lead to the adoption of different personas and changes in identity, that are confused for EUPD identity instability. Finally, self-harm and suicidality triggered by sensory or physiological tension and severe anxiety associated with autistic challenges, may be viewed as self-harm and suicidality patterns characterising EUPD. It is recommended that ASD training is provided to PD diagnosticians and

that all diagnostic assessments are based on nuanced information on the functions, triggers and contexts for behaviours that are transdiagnostic.

Paper number 486 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Factors predicting school engagement changes during the pandemic among Finnish middle school students

Katarina Alanko, Åbo Akademi University; Martin Lagerström, Åbo Akademi University; Linda Kuhlberg, Åbo Akademi University

The current study aimed to study changes in behavioural, cognitive and emotional school engagement during the covid-19 pandemic. The objective was to analyse the effect of prior identified risk factors on self-reported change in school engagement amongst middle school students in Finland. School engagement refers to feelings and thought pupils have for school, and can, according to theory, be divided into behavioural, cognitive and emotional engagement. Identified factors predicting school engagement are e.g. teacher-student relationship, individual characteristics, emotional stability and gender. Data was collected in the spring of 2020, participants were 1788 Finnish middle school pupils (age range 12-17), who responded to an online survey during the school day. Results revealed several factors predicting negative changes in school engagement, such as gender, prior anxiety, depression or externalizing behaviour, prior neuropsychiatric diagnosis, and family factors, such as parent educational level. Pupils with prior risk factors were more likely on several engagement outcomes to react negatively to the changes brought forth by the pandemic, when compared with students with less risk factors.

Limitations in the study were that students with high levels of absence were likely not reached and that the survey was lengthy, possibly affecting completion rates.

The implications of the study were that the pandemic affected students with prior risk factors to a higher degree than students without previous challenges relating to school engagement. In the future, if disruption of normal school routines are necessary, special attention should be given to support for students with identified risk factors.

Paper number 1269 | Symposia Paper |

Active ageing and participation in the context of cultural diversity

Isabelle Albert, University of Luxembourg; Martine Hoffmann, GERO – Komeptenzzenter fir den Alter; Petra Vandenbosch, Catherine Richard, University of Luxembourg; Nadia Bemtgen, GERO – Kompetenzzenter fir den Alter

According to WHO (2002), “active ageing” is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age. However, the feeling not to belong can be a psychological barrier to participation in activities. Studies have shown that people with a migration biography might have a greater risk of loneliness and social isolation, as they have sometimes smaller or less satisfactory social networks in the receiving country.

The proportion of older people in the population of Luxembourg has risen sharply in recent years. Almost 20 % of the total population of Luxembourg are over 60 years of age, of which one third are non-Luxembourgers. As first generation migrants are entering retirement age, questions regarding their needs, wishes and future expectations become therefore particularly pertinent in this culturally diverse context.

This was the starting point of the PAN-VAL project on active ageing of Luxembourgers and non-Luxembourgers, which was funded by the Luxembourg Ministry of Family and Integration and carried out in collaboration between a team from the University of Luxembourg and the GERO – Kompetenzzenter fir den Alter.

A total of N = 1000 people over 50 (51% women, 49% men) participated in a nationally representative online and telephone survey. Participants reported on their participation in social activities, their social network, sense of belonging, life-satisfaction and loneliness.

Based on our quantitative data, we will first focus on differences in activities, social inclusion and subjective well-being between Luxembourgers and Non-Luxembourgers and second, we will analyze the relations between social activities, inclusion and subjective well-being of older people in the context of cultural diversity.

Finally, a comprehensive model will be presented and policy implications about how to adapt social offers to the diverse needs of an increasingly heterogeneous target group will be discussed.

Paper number 1070 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Change, Responsibility, and Goals for the Future: Experiences of Emerging Adults in Bulgaria

Anna Alexandrova-Karamanova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Research aims and objectives: The study aims to qualitatively explore the experiences of change and setting goals for the future in the developmental period of emerging adulthood in Bulgaria.

Theoretical background: Emerging adulthood (18-29) is a developmental period marking the transition between adolescence and adulthood. It is typical for industrialized countries, characterized by a delayed entry into adult roles (obtaining higher education and later starting permanent job, median age for marriage and parenthood around 30 years). Emerging adulthood is defined by five characteristics: identity exploration, instability, self-focus, feeling in-between, possibilities for the future.

Methodology: Thirty in-depth semi-structured interviews with Bulgarian emerging adults (15 male, 15 female) were conducted. Participants were higher education students in Sofia – 15 from Sofia, 15 from other towns/cities. Most of them had permanent or summer jobs, ten women and five men had a partner. Data were analyzed through thematic analysis.

Results: Emerging adults experienced change in the areas of education, work, place of residence, self-care, relationships with parents, romantic partnership, identity development, setting goals for the future. Entering new roles was associated with a sense of increased self-reliance and responsibility which was experienced as a marker of their emerging adulthood. Typical goals by the age of 30 included travelling abroad, earning money, having fun, completing an education, starting a career, establishing/developing a romantic relationship/family.

Limitations: Limitations specific to qualitative research apply.

Research/Practical Implications: Understanding the subjective experiences of emerging adulthood would complement the scientific knowledge of the basic characteristics of this developmental period, including in the specific sociocultural context in Bulgaria, and could be helpful in providing psychosocial support to emerging adults facing challenges in their adaptation to adult roles and responsibilities.

Originality/Value: Subjective experiences of the developmental period of emerging adulthood related to change, responsibility and goals for the future have been thoroughly investigated.

Paper number 1121 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Perceived Difficulties in Compliance with COVID-19 Public Health Measures: Impact on Adolescent Life Satisfaction

Anna Alexandrova-Karamanova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Elitsa Dimitrova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Tatyana Kotzeva, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Krasimira Mineva, Burgas Free University; Emanuela Paunova-Markova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Tatyana Yordanova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Research aims and objectives: The study aims to explore perceived difficulties in compliance with COVID-19 public health measures and their impact on life satisfaction among adolescents in Bulgaria.

Theoretical background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, countries implemented Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) to enforce rules or guidelines to limit the spread of COVID-19. Different types of COVID-19 public health measures have been found to have an impact on mental well-being, especially in vulnerable groups like adolescents.

Methodology: A school-based survey including 1121 early to middle Bulgarian adolescents was conducted in June 2022. Methods comprised the Perceived Difficulties in Compliance with COVID-19 Public Health Measures Scale, constructed by the authors, and a measure of life satisfaction (Cantril ladder). Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression analysis.

Results: Greater perceived difficulties were identified in terms of not being able to gather in groups/meet family and friends, not being able to travel for holidays, not being able to attend cafes, shops, cinemas, concerts, etc., and wearing a face mask. Perceived difficulties in maintaining social distance, handwashing and disinfectant use, and distance education were associated with lower adolescent life satisfaction, while perceived difficulty in wearing a face mask was associated with higher adolescent life satisfaction. The associations remained significant after being adjusted for gender and age.

Limitations: Limitations include the cross-sectional design of the study and its non-representative sample.

Research/Practical Implications: Understanding adolescents' perceived difficulties in compliance with COVID-19 public health measures could be helpful for effective development and implementation of PHSM during the COVID-19 pandemic and other epidemics (e.g., the influenza season epidemic), while maintaining fairly high adolescent life satisfaction.

Originality/Value: The most difficult to comply with COVID-19 public health measures and their impact on life satisfaction have been identified among the vulnerable group of early to middle adolescents.

Paper number 1024 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Post-traumatic Growth Experiences of Severe and Critical COVID-19 Survivors: Qualitative Thematic Analysis Study

Anna Alexandrova-Karamanova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Emanuela Paunova-Markova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Neli Pavlova, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London; Vanya Slavova, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Research aims and objectives: The study aims to qualitatively explore the experiences of Bulgarian severe and critical COVID-19 survivors throughout the post-acute period focusing on post-traumatic growth as a positive long-term post COVID effect co-existing with the negative long-term post COVID effects.

Theoretical background: As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, knowledge of the prolonged form of the disease (post COVID-19 condition) has evolved. Additionally, research has focused on post-traumatic growth as the positive psychological change occurred in response to highly challenging life circumstances and traumatic experiences during the pandemic. Aspects of post-traumatic growth have been identified in samples being exposed to COVID-19, including hospitalized COVID-19 survivors.

Methodology: Participants included ten Bulgarian severe and critical COVID-19 adult survivors (6 severe/4 critical, 5 male/5 female). All had been hospitalized. Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews, audio-taped and transcribed verbatim. Data were analyzed through thematic analysis using NVivo software for qualitative data analysis.

Results: Participants experienced aspects of post-traumatic growth, including greater appreciation of life (appreciating the little things in life, reappraising the important things), changes in relating to others (appreciating significant relationships, increased reliability on others, becoming kinder to people), awareness of one's personal strength (having been able to cope and survive, mobilizing personal resources), and embracing new opportunities in life (reevaluating and changing lifestyle, family and professional life, climbing a Himalayan peak).

Limitations: Bias due to the retrospective nature of the study is possible.

Research/Practical Implications: Understanding long-term positive COVID-19 effects could be helpful in evaluating the overall impact of the pandemic, and in providing psychosocial support for coping with the post COVID-19 condition and implementing interventions to facilitate post-traumatic growth among COVID-19 survivors.

Originality/Value: A range of positive outcomes (aspects of post-traumatic growth) have been identified among severe and critical adult COVID-19 survivors.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 207 | Poster | Others

Sexual Workplace Violence in the health sector in Saudi Arabia

Aseel Alhassan, MOH; Reem AlSaqat, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz University Hospital; Fahad AlSweleh, Dental clinic, College of Dentistry, King Saud University

Aims and Objectives: To determine the prevalence of sexual workplace violence in the preceding 12 months, the circumstances related to the event, consequences for the attacker, and target among all healthcare providers in KSA.

Theoretical background: Sexual workplace violence occurs worldwide with an increasing prevalence, causing psychological and physical injuries. However, reports from KSA investigating which specialty is most exposed, and linking it with other factors, such as sociodemographic conditions, are scarce.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included all health providers registered with the Saudi Commission for Health Specialty who worked for more than one year in the health sector (government or private) in KSA till May 2019.

Results: In total, 7398 HCWs electively enrolled in the study; 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females, the mean age for the sample was equal to 40 years, SD= 8.62 years; and the majority (60%) were non-Saudi. Overall, 3.9% encountered sexual violence. Females, nurses, Saudi nationals, and who work night shifts (1800 to 0700) HCWs were found to be significantly more exposed. Further, those who have physical direct contact with the patients predicted significantly more exposure to sexual harassment, p=0.001.

Limitations: It is a retrospective self-report questionnaire, which might cause recall bias. Also, as the subject is very sensitive some may refrain from participating which results in a low reporting rate and reporting bias as a result.

Research/Practical Implications: This is the first national study that included all specialties and cities in KSA; it could be considered as a baseline to compare future studies with it. More support, and specific strategies and policies to reduce the percentage of occurrence, protect healthcare providers, and prevent the event, are required.

Originality/Value: According to the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to determine sexual violence against all healthcare providers in the whole kingdom.

Paper number 208 | Poster | Others

Workplace Bullying Violence in the health sector in Saudi Arabia

Aseel Alhassan, MOH; Fahad AlSweleh, Dental clinic, College of Dentistry, King Saud University; Reem AlSaqat, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz University Hospital

Aims and Objectives: To determine the prevalence of workplace bullying violence in the preceding 12 months, the circumstances related to the event, consequences for the attacker, and target among all healthcare providers in Saudi Arabia.

Theoretical background: Workplace bullying violence occurs worldwide with an increasing prevalence, causing psychological and physical impacts. However, reports from Saudi Arabia investigating which specialty is most exposed, and linking it with other factors, such as sociodemographic conditions, are scarce.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included all health providers registered with the Saudi Commission for Health Specialty who worked for more than one year in the health sector (government or private) in Saudi Arabia till May 2019.

Results: In total, 7398 HCWs electively enrolled in the study; 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females, the mean age for the sample was equal to 40 years, SD= 8.62 years; and the majority (60%) were non-Saudi. Overall, 26.6% encountered bullying violence; who works in the private sector, in shifts, and especially evening shifts were found to be significantly more exposed. Further, pharmacists had the highest prevalence of workplace violence.

Limitations: It is a retrospective self-report questionnaire, which might cause recall bias. In addition, although this study had a sufficiently large number of participants to be considered a convenience sample, the results could not be generalized to the population.

Research/Practical Implications: This is the first national study that included all specialties and cities in Saudi Arabia; it could be considered as a baseline to compare future studies with it. More support, and specific strategies and policies to reduce the percentage of occurrence, protect healthcare providers, and prevent the event, are required.

Originality/Value: According to the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to determine bullying violence against all healthcare providers in the whole kingdom.

Paper number 211 | Poster | Others

Verbal Workplace Violence in the health sector in Saudi Arabia

Reem Alsaqat, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz University Hospital; Aseel AlHassan, MOH; Fahad AlSweleh, Dental clinic, College of Dentistry, King Saud University

Aims and Objectives: To determine the prevalence of workplace verbal violence in the preceding 12 months, the circumstances related to the event, consequences for the attacker, and target among all healthcare providers in KSA.

Theoretical background: Verbal Workplace violence has the highest prevalence worldwide. It has a significant psychological effect. However, reports from KSA investigating which specialty is most exposed, and linking it with other factors, such as sociodemographic conditions, are scarce.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included all health providers registered with the Saudi Commission for Health Specialty who worked for more than one year in the health sector (government or private) in KSA till May 2019.

Results: In total, 7398 HCWs electively enrolled in the study; 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females, the mean age for the sample was equal to 40 years, SD= 8.62 years; and the majority (60%) were non-Saudi. Overall, 49.1% encountered verbal violence. Males, Saudi, physicians and pharmacists were more exposed to verbal abuse. Also, who work in shifts and had direct physical contact with patients.

Limitations: It is a retrospective self-report questionnaire, which might cause recall bias. In addition, although this study had a sufficiently large number of participants to be considered a convenience sample, the results could not be generalized to the population.

Research/Practical Implications: This is the first national study that included all specialties and cities in KSA; it could be considered as a baseline to compare future studies with it. More support, and specific strategies and policies to reduce the percentage of occurrence, protect healthcare providers, and prevent the event, are required.

Originality/Value: According to the authors' knowledge, this is the first study to determine verbal violence against all healthcare providers in the whole kingdom.

Paper number 1343 | Symposia Paper |

Assessing preschoolers with suspected ASD or other complex needs with the Early Sociocognitive Battery (ESB):evidence from 15 Italian case studies

Marzia Ambrosio, Independent Highly Specialist Speech And Language Therapist

Aims: The aim was to evaluate the feasibility and cultural validity of the ESB in Italy through clinical case studies comparing performance with UK norms and profiles.

Background: The ESB requires minimal verbal comprehension and no verbal responses, so it should be applicable and informative about the heterogeneous difficulties of clinically referred preschoolers in Italy.

Methodology: The ESB protocol and record forms were adapted for use in Italy. Fifteen participants with a range of communication difficulties were referred by a Health Director of community rehabilitation centers and healthcare professionals in private practices, with one personal referral, in Naples. The ESB was administered in the presence of parents and/or clinical professionals working with the child in a clinical setting. Scores and profiles were obtained following UK instructions and evaluated in relation to UK evidence, and clinical implications were considered.

Each child's results were discussed with parents and/or members of their multidisciplinary team (paediatrician and treating therapists), together with the implications for the child's primary area of need, specific interventions and onward specialist referral.

Results: The ESB was successfully administered to all 15 children including one with Down's Syndrome and one with Cerebral Palsy, and there was a spread of scores and profiles, indicating applicability and potential informativeness of the ESB for clinical practice in Italy. Three case studies will be presented to illustrate different profiles and implications for clinical decision-making and intervention.

Limitations: ESB case studies of selected children conducted by an Italian research therapist need to be supplemented by evaluation of its use by practicing clinicians.

Implications: The ESB has the potential to aid early identification and intervention for children with social communication disorders in Italy.

Value: These case studies provide further support for the cross-cultural use of the ESB and indicate its potential value for clinical services in Italy.

Paper number 1215 | Symposia | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Improving Social Inclusion of LGBT-persons in Romania

Norman Anderssen, Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen; Nastasia Salagean, West University of Timisoara

Previous surveys on public attitudes towards LGBT-persons in Romania such as World Values Survey reveal strict and negative public attitudes. This is also reflected in current public discourse in Romania where gender and sexual orientation have become increasingly politicized, as in many European countries. Within a framework of the minority stress model, and based on empirical projects, the symposium will discuss how to improve the social inclusion of young LGBT-persons in Romania. The first presentations will provide an updated knowledge base of public LGBT-attitudes in contemporary Romania, and an extended meta-analysis of the link between internalised homonegativity and mental health. These constitute the background for discussing two promising intervention projects that have recently been developed and implemented directed at the social inclusion of young LGBT-persons in Romania. One project is directed at school teachers, and one project is directed at young LGBT-persons. Both intervention projects provide data that such interventions may constitute useful means for improving the lives of young LGBT-persons in Romania, and possibly in other countries. The symposium will include presentations from researchers in West University of Timisoara (Romania) as well as University of Bergen (Norway).

Research/Practical Implications: In line with the minority stress model, the practical implications of the issues discussed in the symposium are on three levels – on developing advices for policy makers, on

developing means for school teachers to the social inclusion of young LGBT-persons in the class-rooms, and on developing low-cost interventions for the use of young LGBT-persons themselves.

Overall conclusions: The political and social climate in Romania is changing, possibly for the good of LGBT-persons and other stigmatized groups, but with increased politicized tensions. However, there is an increasing interest and empirical evidence that various measures are possible to implement as demonstrated in the presentations of the symposium.

Paper number 1391 | Symposia Paper |

Improving Social Inclusion of LGBT-persons in Romania – Public attitudes towards LGBT-persons and the post-materialist hypothesis

Norman Anderssen, Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen; Nastasia Sălăgean, Department of Psychology, West University of Timisoara; Guy Notelaers, Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen; Live Vatsøy, University of Bergen; Karine Gjerde Bevan, Department of Psychosocial Science; Florin Sava, Department of Psychology, West University of Timisoara

Background: The public's attitudes towards LGBT-persons are part of social norms surrounding young persons, informing young persons what to expect of social inclusion and risk of being stigmatized as LGBT-person. Sexual orientation and gender identity have become increasingly politicized in Romania as in many European countries and around the world. The post-materialist theory proposes a change of value priorities in post-industrial societies in the direction of less materialistic values. We hypothesize that people who tend to be more post-materialistic will have less negative attitudes to LGBT-persons. Aims: Assess whether degree of post-materialism contributes in predicting negative attitudes towards LGBT-persons. Methods: A national survey was conducted in Romania in November 2022 including a sample of N=1201 (572 males 47,6%; females 628, 52,3%; other 1, 0,1%) recruited through a national web-portal. We composed an index of overall negative attitudes towards LGBT-persons based on six items assessing attitudes towards each L-, G-, B-, and T-groups. A post-materialism scale was composed from four items regarding which priorities one think the government should do in the future. A multiple regression analysis including post-materialism scale, age, gender (male=1, female=2), education, and frequency of attending religious meetings (1=more than once a week, 6=never) were conducted. Data were weighted on gender and age. Results: The predictor variables statistically significantly predicted negative attitudes towards LGBT-persons, $F(5, 1142)=20,839$, $p<0,001$, adj.$R2=0,080$. Gender (beta=-0,092, $p<0,01$)), attending religious meetings (beta=-0,195, $p<0,001$), and post-materialism (beta=-0,190, $p<0,001$) added statistically significantly to the prediction. Conclusion: Post-materialism may add to an understanding of social inclusion of LGBT-persons. Post-materialistic oriented people tended to have less negative attitudes towards LGBT-persons.

Paper number 630 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

A 3-year study tracking Mental health, Wellbeing, Stress, Coping and Resilience as factors uniting Postgraduate Research Students during the pandemic

Andrea Stein, University of Salford; Rod Dubrow-Marshall, University of Salford

Research on student mental health and allied demands for services has historically focussed on undergraduates with a relative dearth of research on postgraduate research (PGR) students (Vitae, 2018). The research reported here seeks to redress this imbalance and heeds the call of Advance HE's PGR Experience Survey (PRES) to investigate engagement and well-being amongst PGR students, alongside indications that they experience higher stress levels than undergraduates and general populations (Advance HE, 2019; RAND, 2017). Factors predicting mental health issues for PGR students identified from recent research include isolation, gender, social support, supervisory relationship, and self-care (Hazell et al.,2020). Based on these precepts, this PhD research uses a longitudinal qualitative approach to investigate PGR student mental health and factors involved over time including through the pandemic. PGRs are being tracked for 3-years, via three separate sessions of lived experience interviews (using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) at two different Universities in Northwest England. Preliminary analysis indicates, exacerbated PhD stress, loneliness, and despair from COVID (particularly from

lockdown interviews). These were juxtaposed to feelings of a return to improved mental well-being and happiness to social connection and greater work life balance compartmentalisation with 'pre-COVID normality'. Notable PhD journey themes were perceptions of imposter syndrome, roller-coaster PGR journey, feelings of not being a student or a fully-fledged member of staff, institutional cohort differences and negative impacts of mental health and PhD completion. Findings will be presented to allow for increased understanding of psychological factors in PhD Health and 'PhD ill-health' in the context of the pandemic. Research is limited by sample diversity however the idiographic nature of the qualitative data is also noted. Possible policy and practice implications will allow universities to better establish the nature of PGR student mental health and their specific service needs including in response to the pandemic.

Paper number 742 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Community Psychology

Psychological distress in family Carers of family members with dementia; Struggle and coping; a qualitative Health Psychological analysis

Shanika Anthony, Kate Bennett, University of Liverpool

Introduction: Advancements in medicine and interventions have significantly increased the aged population in the United Kingdom and worldwide. However, the dementia trend has not reduced in the aged population. Instead, it has become significantly higher. In the United Kingdom, older people with dementia are mostly cared for by informal caregivers, mostly family and friends. The physical caregiving burden has been found to trigger psychological distress in caregivers, especially family and friends.

Purpose: To investigate the struggles and coping strategies of family caregivers of people with dementia in the United Kingdom.

Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with caregivers of people with dementia. The participants were either children or spouses of the care recipients. The interviews were conducted face-to-face. The interview transcripts were analysed using inductive thematic analysis.

Results: Two broad themes emerged: (a) factors contributing to psychological distress (physical, social, and personal) and (b) coping strategies. First-line coping strategies were related to the biological relationship between the caregiver and the care recipient, such as parent-child connection, love and care, and the urge to give back. Second-line coping mechanisms included cognitive restructuring (acceptance and taking responsibility), alternative coping (hobbies and socialising), and personality factors (optimism, selflessness, and extroversion). Out of the personally affecting sub-themes that emerged, stress, shame, guilt, frustration, anxiety and depression were the most obvious.

Conclusion: It was found that family caregivers of people with dementia experience significant psychological distress associated with the physical and social strains, as well as personal health challenges. The findings of this study can be used to formulate effective psychological interventions to address psychological distress in family caregivers of people with dementia.

Paper number 296 | Invited Panel Discussion | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

Perspectives for EuroPsy Standards and Competences – Possible approaches

Conny H. Antoni, Trier University; Sara Bahia, Order Of Portuguese Psychologists; Rosaleen McElvaney, EFPA; Peeter Pruul, EAC; Christoph Steinebach, EFPA; Bjørnhild Stokvik, Norwegian Psychological Association; Claire Tilley, British Psychological Society; Vlasta Novak Zabukovec, University of Ljubljana

Since 2010 EuroPsy standards have influenced legislative and policy changes, and professional psychology across Europe. However, many EuroPsy standards need revision or further elaboration, to reflect developments in the science and practice of psychology, as well as education and training of psychologists in EFPA member association countries, to continue to assist member associations in upholding standards and developing the profession. Therefore, the EFPA Executive Committee has appointed a working group to revise, update and elaborate:

- education and training standards that reflect best practice in Europe,

- EuroPsy competences taking into account the International Declaration of Core Competences in professional psychology,
- continuous professional development standards and guidelines for evaluation.

In this panel discussion we present and discuss the suggestions of this working group. They are based on an adapted cube model of professional competences and specify learning outcomes to guide education and training of professional psychologists including supervised practice and continuous professional development.

Panel members are either members of the work group who elaborated the proposed changes for EuroPsy standards and or members of the EC or EAC.

The proposed changes of EuroPsy standards will influence the education and training of professional psychologists in Europe.

Intended audience is both academic and practitioners.

Keywords: Professional competences, supervised practice, continuous professional development.

Paper number 1084 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Group-based psychological interventions for parents with mental health symptoms and a child under the age of 5: A Scoping Review

Aylin Aras, University College London; Peter Fonagy, University College London; Camilla Rosan, University College London; Anna Freud Centre; Chloe Campbell, University College London

In addition to the negative effects of parental psychopathology on the parent's daily functioning, parental mental health problems have been associated with deteriorations in parent-infant bonding and parenting quality, as well as impairments in many areas of a child's functioning in the long-term such as poorer outcomes in brain, language, social, emotional and cognitive development. The existing reviews examining the effects of psychological interventions conducted with parents with mental health problems in the early years of parenting predominantly focus either on individually delivered intervention modalities or only one outcome domain (parent mental health, parenting quality, child development). Therefore, this review aims to address this gap by systematically evaluating group-based psychological interventions for parents with mental health problems and a child under the age of 5 by specifically focusing on the roles of group-based psychological interventions in improving parent mental health, parenting, and child developmental outcomes. After a systematic search in five electronic databases, 31 papers were included in the study. Based on the treatment elements used in each intervention, included studies were classified as mental health, parenting/child development, or both parenting and mental health-focused interventions. Great variability has been noted in the combinations and types of interventions delivered. Although definitive conclusions are not possible due to a limited number of available studies, a small sample size, and the heterogeneity of the measures used, the results revealed some support for the effectiveness of group-based intervention modalities for enhancing mental health and various parenting outcomes. However, only a handful of studies examined child outcomes, and the results were insignificant in most of the studies. In terms of the types of therapy modalities, group cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), group interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) as well as groups incorporating attachment-based parenting elements have been found most effective in many outcome domains.

Paper number 1122 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Psychometric Properties of Parental Embodied Mentalizing Assessment Tool and Its Validity in Perinatal Mental Health Setting

Aylin Aras, University College London; Peter Fonagy, University College London; Chloe Campbell, University College London; Camilla Rosan, University College London; Anna Freud Centre

Parental mentalizing, the capacity of the parent to see their own and their children's actions as a product of underlying mental states (intentions, thoughts, and feelings), has been proposed as an important mechanism leading to mother-child attachment security, and the development of mentalizing capacity in

the child. It has been associated with positive outcomes in the cognitive, social, and emotional development of the child (Luyten et al., 2021; Sharp & Fonagy, 2008). Existing operationalizations of the construct are predominantly based on semantically described, explicit aspects of parental mentalizing, such as parental reflective functioning, insightfulness, and mind-mindedness. Recently, Shai and Belsky (2011a, 2011b) introduced the theoretical construct of parental embodied mentalization, in an attempt to encompass nonverbal, implicit aspects of parental mentalization. Assuming kinaesthetic dyadic exchanges as embodied manifestations of underlying mental states, a new measure has been developed to measure the parental capacity to mentalize based on the frame-by-frame analysis of the dyadic bodily expressions in the sound-off, video-recorded interactions. In recent years, although there is an increase in empirical studies using the PEM tool, which provides some support for the validity of the measure in relation to verbal measures of mentalizing, child development, attachment security, maternal sensitivity, psychometric properties of this measure still wait to be established. Therefore, this presentation will aim to share the outcomes of the ongoing research assessing the psychometric properties of a newly developed measure, Parental Embodied Mentalizing Assessment (PEMA), and its relation to sociodemographic factors in a clinical sample of mothers from the perinatal mental health setting. The clinical and research implications will be discussed.

Paper number 993 | Invited Symposium | Psychological responses to the pandemic

INVITED SYMPOSIUM Covid-19 social impact and its lesson for interventions aimed to community psychology wellbeing

Caterina Arcidiacono, INPA

The aim of the symposium is to highlight the implicit knowledge on social and individual needs that the segregation experience due to covid 19 highlights in the psychological academic research and among professionals involved in social and health services.

Therefore, Italian research focused on Covid 19 collected in the AIP website will be analyzed with the aim of detecting suggestions for social organizations of our future world. Research results from different social domains will be analysed to detect and discuss innovative potential strategies for relational and social wellbeing (Arcidiacono, Di Napoli et al).

Elisabetta Camussi, president of the Italian foundation “Adriano Ossicini”, member of the national taskforce to face Covid will present and discuss measures proposed by the Italian Psychologists order to enhance the resilience in front of covid 19 impact.

The President of the Italian association of Psychologists (David Lazzari) will be focused on individual resilience and social community support as well as describing protocols and guidelines created with school authorities and public health organizations.

The innovative role of Information technology communication tools will be also presented by the AIP President (Santo Di Nuovo) and further discussed. In fact, Digital divide, loneliness in human settlement and the importance of commune shared relational experience of the so called 15mns responding communities are key issue that the Covid19- home segregation experience highlighted giving new perspectives for urban settlement and public governance.

These national results will be discussed in an international debate involving Bruna Zani as discussant and a further participant from an EU country.

Paper number 996 | Invited Symposium | Climate Change and sustainability

INVITED SYMPOSIUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE: Psychological theorisations and interventions to face Climate change: community awareness, training and social advocacy

Caterina Arcidiacono, INPA

An introduction on human well-being and environment interactions will open the symposium focusing on the importance of cognitive and emotional issues in the interaction of people and environment highlighting how the environmental context impact on human wellbeing and risk related to climate

change issues and eco-stress. Research and practical implication will be discussed highlighting the potential role of psychology in this domain.

The symposium will present the 9iccp Naples creative interactive performance on “Quality of life: Environment, Sea, Earth and wellbeing” aimed at participants awareness on climate change risk in which an ensemble of actors created impromptu stories expanding the sense of a safe environment as well as the buildup of a welcoming life environmental context (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=85EeRG9Ah2o&ab_channel=9ICCPNaples)

Training experiences on environmental issues proposed in Italy by Mebane and Francescato in the workshop What can community psychologists do to promote just transformations in the face of climate change?” will also be presented.

Furthermore Marino Bonaiuto, member of CNOP, AIP and CIRPA (Centro Interuniversitario di Psicologia Ambientale) will present its research projects on both adaptation issues and mitigation issues related to Climate Changes (CC) focalizing specifically on drivers and barriers towards the acceptability and acceptance of renewable and sustainable energy technology innovations (which may be useful for either mitigation or adaptation purposes): here three order of variables are measured and tested via specific tools, namely, classical social-psychological features of the adopter; features of the energy technology to be adopted; and features of the context within which the adoption process is framed (in terms of both economics and market features, and politics and administrative features).

Final further aim is the practical implementation of ideas and recommendations for policymakers. An international participation to the symposium will be guarantee by the Tiago Pereira and Sofia Ramahlo (Portugal) contribution

Discussants: Nicola Gale and Nicholas Carr

Paper number 1347 | Symposia Paper |

Researches at national level on Covid-19 pandemic psychological effects

Caterina Arcidiacono, INPA; immacolata Di Napoli, University of Naples Federico II; Barbara Agueli, University of Naples Federico II

The Covid-19 pandemic represented a global health condition with a strong impact on people's living conditions. The pandemic had had strong effects on the daily relational and working life to which people were used to before the emergency. Many researchers, involved in the psychological field, dealt with the pandemic psychological effects issue on individuals. In particular, psychological scholars have been widely deepened this specific issue both by studying its emotional and traumatizing effects, particularly negative emotions, but also, even if in a more restricted way, using a salute-genic approach, by examining the factors that contribute to promoting and maintaining physical and mental well-being, rather than those related to the disease itself. Our recent systematic review on the effort of community psychology in the understanding of psychosocial effects of the pandemic condition has found the importance of connectedness, social support, and shared goals in adverse circumstances. In particular connectedness is detected as a mediating factor, as a feeling of being connected to others that has positive effects on coping with the crisis. Our contribution aims at presenting and discussing how the Italian researchers and psychologists, affiliated with the Italian Association of Psychology, have explored the pandemic condition in Italy, which was one of the first European nations that adopted lockdown measures. The dataset of articles published on the AIP website will be considered. A thematic analysis (Clarke and Brown, 2015) will be applied to identify the main issues dealt with, methodologies adopted, reflections and implications that the pandemic have suggested to psychological knowledge will be also discussed.

Paper number 1348 | Symposia Paper |

Climate change: Psychological interventions and creativity to build social awareness

Caterina Arcidiacono, INPA

This presentation describes a creative interactive performance on “Quality of life: Environment, Sea, Earth and wellbeing” aimed at participants awareness on climate change risk. In this event an ensemble of

actors created impromptu stories expanding the sense of a safe environment as well as the buildup of a welcoming life environmental context.

Bystanders and observers were invited to take part contributing to the development of the script and its realization.

The presentation will discuss the aim of the performance, its realization and the results. Particularly, the authors intended explain the use they had of participatory tools to enhance social awareness on climate issues.

In this sense community psychology competence in mobilizing participatory team building through creative performance will be presented and discussed giving evidence to the potential role of psychologists in creating action to contrast climate change effects.

The final goal of the presentation is to enhance preventative interventions tools to use in schools and groups facilitating the acquirement of environmental awareness among children and adults improving their social commitment for environmental needs and climate change.

Paper number 1402 | Symposia Paper | Others

MENTUPP: Mental Health Promotion and Intervention in Occupational Settings

Ella Arensman, UCC, NSRF; and the MENTUPP Consortium

The overall aim of the MENTUPP project is to improve mental health and wellbeing in the workplace by developing, implementing, and evaluating a comprehensive, multilevel intervention targeting both clinical (depressive, anxiety disorders) and non-clinical (stress, burnout, wellbeing, depressive symptoms) mental health issues, as well as combating the stigma of mental (ill-) health. The primary aim is to improve mental health in the workplace, with a secondary aim to reduce depression and suicidal behaviour.

The MENTUPP approach utilises the Integrated Mental Health Framework by LaMontagne and colleagues which includes three threads: (i) Protect mental health by controlling harmful work exposures; (ii) Promote mental health by building on strengths and (iii) Address mental health problems regardless of cause.

The MENTUPP intervention has been developed and designed to improve mental health and wellbeing and reduce stigma in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the construction, healthcare and information communication and technology (ICT) sectors. The MENTUPP intervention is delivered through an online platform, the MENTUPP Hub, that presents interactive psychoeducational materials, toolkits, and links to additional resources for employees and managers. The Hub is designed to give tailored content with examples typically experienced within the sectors and presented in videos and animated scenarios by workers from each of the sectors. The Hub provides general material on mental health, wellbeing, and anti-stigmatisation, as well as focused material and tools for employees and for leaders/managers.

The MENTUPP intervention has been pilot tested, optimised, and a cluster Randomised Controlled Trial (cRCT) is currently underway in the three occupational sectors in eight European countries and Australia. Once completed, the MENTUPP project will not only provide an evidence-informed, tailored intervention for employees and employers of SMEs but will also provide a thorough evaluation regarding implementation processes, effects, and economic impact.

Paper number 392 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

"I know better than that. Man, I am a scientist." Masculinity, expertise and misinformation during a world pandemic.

Konstantinos Arfanis, Independent Researcher; Daniella Nayyar, Arden University; Sophie Stenson, Nutricia

Our research examines the impact unqualified information and conspiracy theories in media has on frontline healthcare staff. When such information contradicts frontline staff's experiences and knowledge, is there an impact on their sense of identity? What role do traditional masculine traits play?

During the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been plenty of unqualified information and conspiracy theories. This, coupled with a decline in trust towards leaders and experts (Romer & Jamieson 2020) can have an impact on frontline staff's identity (Bessi et all, 2015; Biddlestone at al, 2020). Societal norms dictate that men in positions of responsibility must be seen as always in control (Hearn, 1992, Bly, 1990). Is this the case for female leaders too?

We conducted eight 30-minute long interviews with frontline staff exploring their views on misinformation regarding COVID-19. Transcripts are currently being analysed using Grounded Theory (Glaser& Strauss, 1967).

Initial analysis (final results expected early spring 2023) indicate a tendency to project a strong and confident self. A closer look reveals a complex and elaborate effort to mask self doubt, uncertainty and an emotional response towards the pandemic and misinformation alike. Identity, self presentation, mental strain brought on by status and emotionality are some of the themes currently emerging.

Burnout, trauma, social and personal isolation as well as guilt and strong emotional responses are only some of the issues frontline staff are called to deal with as a result of the pandemic. Spread of misinformation is suspected to have exacerbated these issues amongst frontline healthcare staff.

The effects COVID-19 had in the psychological and emotional wellbeing of frontline staff is an underreported and under researched area. This study is one of the few we are aware of that is set to examine these. Our intended audience is both Academics and Practitioners.

Paper number 336 | Poster | Poverty and inequalities

Let's talk money: subjectively reported financial performance of people with neurodegenerative diseases

Akke-Marij Ariesen, University of Groningen (Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology); Roosa Tuomainen, Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology – University of Groningen (the Netherlands); Peter De Deyn, Department of Neurology and Alzheimer Center Groningen – University Medical Center Groningen (the Netherlands), Laborato; Oliver Tucha, Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology – University of Groningen (the Netherlands), Department of Psyc; Janneke Koerts, Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the type and extent of subjectively reported problems in financial performance of people with neurodegenerative diseases (NDDs). NDDs, such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), or Parkinson's disease (PD) are widespread disorders generally characterized by progressive cognitive decline and neuropsychiatric disturbances. One of the abilities that seems particularly vulnerable to the impairments in people with NDDs is the capability to manage one's finances. Difficulties in financial capability can lead to debts, poverty, or financial abuse. Previous research showed that people with NDDs consistently present with more problems on performance-based financial tasks than healthy individuals. Whilst objective tasks provide insight into the financial competence of people with NDDs in a controlled, standardized setting; relatively little can be said, based on these tasks, about their degree of success in dealing with the financial demands, issues, or questions of everyday life (i.e., financial performance). Method: To gain valuable insight into the everyday financial functioning of people with NDDs, existing literature on NDDs and subjectively reported financial performance was systematically searched and analysed. Results and Conclusions: In total, 22 studies were included that compared the financial performance of people with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), AD, PD, or multiple sclerosis to a cognitively normal control group. Overall, the results indicate people with NDDs are more vulnerable to impairments in financial performance than cognitively normal individuals, and that the degree of reported problems seems to relate to the severity of cognitive decline. As the majority of studies, however, focused on MCI and/or AD and used limited assessment methods, future research should develop and adopt comprehensive assessments to study strengths and weaknesses in financial performance of people with different NDDs. Combined with objective measures, outcomes of these assessments may enable researchers and clinicians to offer the required level of support.

Paper number 773 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The influence of robotization on job characteristics and employees' work experiences and outcomes. A qualitative study.

Eva Arino-Mateo, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Lucía Barrera, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Vicente González-Romá, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; José Maria Peiró, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Fernando Pons, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Laura Lorente, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain

The implementation of robots in work organisations during the last decades is an indisputable phenomenon that will grow in the coming years. Although there is a general agreement that this phenomenon is influencing the content and characteristics of jobs, there is a scarcity of studies that investigate the influence that the phenomenon of robotisation has on the characteristics of the affected jobs, the work experiences of the employees who occupy them, and the outcomes associated with the performance of those jobs (e.g., job satisfaction, well-being, and performance). Addressing this gap in research is important for theoretical, practical, and ethical reasons. Therefore, the general objective of this qualitative study is to determine the influence that the implementation of robots in work organisations (robotisation) has on the perception of job characteristics and employees' work experiences and outcomes. We conducted 26 interviews with employees of four manufacturing firms located in Spain. The interviews' duration was around one hour. The interviews' content was analysed with NVivo. The results obtained showed that although employees had an initial fear of robots before their implementation, then they accepted them quite well because they generally contributed to improving their jobs. We discuss the specific aspects that were affected and suggest ways for future research.

Paper number 775 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Teleworking in Spain: A comparative study between the years 2021 and 2022.

Eva Arino-Mateo, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Matias Sebastian Arriagada Venegas, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; David Perez-Jorge, University of La Laguna, Spain

With the possibilities granted by the current state of technology and the new reality introduced by the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of teleworking or remote work has increased. Because of this, the National Institute of Statistics of Spain (NISS) in 2021 introduced a new survey that shows the use of and perception towards teleworking called the Equipment and Use of ICT´survey. The NISS defines teleworking as remote work carried out through the exclusive or predominant use of computers, telematics and telecommunications media and systems. The objective of the present study was to analyze the perception of teleworking among employees in Spain and compare the results of the years 2021 and 2022. 29,866 households from all autonomous communities of Spain were surveyed. The sample consists of 4,606 persons that answered that they were teleworking, out of these 46% were men and 54% were women (the average age of the sample is 46.3 years). Data analysis included descriptive, correlations, and comparison of means. The results show that the number of days that Spanish employees want to telework has changed from 3.3 days a week in 2021 to 2.6 days a week in 2022. However, the positive perception of teleworking has grown significantly from 2021 to 2022. Furthermore, the difference between current and expected teleworking hours is more extensive in 2022. The data may indicate that employers need to pay more attention to the balance between the office and teleworking hours and the expectations of the employees.

Paper number 776 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The relationship between Personality Traits and Technostress at work: The mediating role of Organizational Dehumanization.

Eva Arino-Mateo, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; Matias Sebastian Arriagada-Venegas, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain; David Pérez-Jorge, Universidad de La Laguna

The present study examines the individual differences related to technostress on employees drawing on the Five-Factor Model of Personality. Furthermore, it aims to analyse the mediating role that Organizational Dehumanization plays between Personality Traits and Technostress. The study was carried out with a sample of 190 participants, 42.1% were men and 57.9% were women (with an average age of 41.6 years). The employees belong to different professional categories and job sectors in public and private organizations from European and Latino-American countries. Data analysis included descriptive, correlational, and mediation analyses. The results show that the Personality Traits of agreeableness and conscientiousness negatively influence Technostress at work. Moreover, it is shown that Organizational Dehumanization plays a mediator role in the relationship. The findings of this study contribute to the knowledge base of Organizational Dehumanization by understanding the linkages of (and among) Personality Traits and Technostress.

Paper number 518 | Oral Presentation | Others

How We Rehearse and Recollect is Related to Relationship Satisfaction: A Latent Constructs Model Testing

Gizem Arık, Tekirdag Namik Kemal University; Aylin Ozdes, Tekirdag Namik Kemal University, Department of Psychology

Literature on autobiographical remembering suggests a latent constructs model to characterize the qualitative aspects of autobiographical remembering. According to this model, event characteristics (EC), Rehearsal Characteristics (RC) and Phenomenological Characteristics (PC) constitute the higher order constructs of remembering. In addition, recalling positive and negative events seems to influence the satisfaction felt for romantic relationships. Based on these two lines of research, the present study aimed to investigate the role of the qualitative aspects of autobiographical remembering (e.g., EC, RC, PC) on relationship satisfaction among young adults.

A total of 259 university students (Mage=21.33, SDage = 2.44, 85% females) participated in the study. Participants were asked to report one positive and one negative event they experienced in their romantic relationships, and then rate the memory characteristics of those events. Lastly, they were asked to fill out the demographic questionnaire and the Relationship Assessment Scale.

The structural equational modeling (SEM) was used for all analyses. First, the structure of the conceptual model of remembering was tested. This model yielded good fit for both positive and negative memories. EC was positively associated RC, but not related to PC.

When relationship satisfaction and memory age were integrated to the model, the model displayed good fit for both memory types, $\chi2(121) = 229.43$, CFI = .96, NNFI = .92, TLI = .94, RMSEA = .04. Memory age was negatively related to RC only for negative memories ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .05$). For negative memories, none of the qualitative aspects of autobiographical remembering was significantly related to relationship satisfaction. However, for positive memories, RC and PC were positively related to relationship satisfaction ($\beta = .31$, $p < .01$; $\beta = .17$, $p < .05$; respectively). Findings are discussed with respect to the functions of autobiographical memories in romantic relationships.

Paper number 1062 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Hero or Danger: Exclusion and negative experiences of healthcare professionals who work at covid-19 service during pandemic

Nursena Armagan, Albert Ludwigs Freiburg University; Sabire Merve Bicakci, Izmir Katip Celebi University

Covid19 emerged in December 2019 and affected the entire world. During the pandemic, healthcare professionals are one of the most crucial groups. They have an impact on society as a hero, but they are also open to exclusion from society. We wanted to investigate this possibility of stigmatization and exclusion for healthcare professionals and their negative experiences during the pandemic process. We aimed to learn whether this exists, how healthcare professionals experience this process, how this exclusion mechanism works. As researchers, we had the opportunity to collect and analyze the data by observing the period first hand. To understand their perspective, experiences, exclusion, stigmatization perceptions and attitudes, we conducted a comprehensive qualitative research design. First step, various methods were used like internet data collection; social media feeds, the internet news, the visual data and films. According to that information, the second step, a semi-structured interview was applied to healthcare professionals. We conducted interviews with 4 participants with different characteristics working in the covid-19 service in Turkey. The thematic analysis conducted highlighted three main themes: negative experiences and challenges, representations of healthcare professionals and exclusion. The data obtained from the study were interpreted in the light of literature and social contact theory. Finally, the Exclusion Detection Mechanism was created to explain how the themes are related to each other and works.This study, which was carried out at the beginning of the pandemic, has been an important data source that sheds light on the policies to be developed for healthcare professionals in future epidemic periods.

Paper number 617 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Surviving Limbo: Critical Career Competencies of Entrepreneur Immigrants in an Extreme Context

Gamze Arman, University of the West of England (UWE Bristol)

Aim and Objectives: The present study explored the adjustment process of a unique group of Turkish entrepreneur immigrants in the United Kingdom, whose initial experiences upon their move were disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020. Key career competencies serving as facilitating or hindering factors for entrepreneur immigrants were defined, building on an in-depth analysis of the context. The study represents the first effort to adopt the career capital framework (Arthur et al., 1999; DeFilippi and Arthur, 1996; Inkson and Arthur, 2001) to identify the critical competencies of entrepreneur immigrants.

Method: Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore this immigrant group's experience on the path to potential immigration success or failure as indicators of adjustment. The content of the interviews was analyzed via theoretical thematic analysis.

Results: Key facilitating competencies for entrepreneur immigrants under the unique conditions of Covid-19 were defined as knowing why they left the home country, preferred the host country and should persist to stay there, and how to revise the business plans when needed. Key hindering factors (due to lack of the relevant competencies) were defined as not knowing how to start a business (particularly under extreme conditions), whom to contact in the host country, and why they should persist to stay.

Conclusion: The findings reveal the impact of context and are expected to guide further research on immigrants in different contexts facing varying degrees and types of crises.

Paper number 626 | Oral Presentation | Others

To and fro the Bosporus: Rationalizing Commuting in Istanbul before and after Covid-19

Gamze Arman, University of the West of England (UWE Bristol); Melis Oguz, Beykent University; Belgin Okay-Somerville, University of Glasgow

Aim and Objectives: Commuting for work and spending hours in traffic are parts of the daily lives of millions of employees living in big cities, despite the shift towards hybrid work. This study examines the perceptions of intercontinental commuters in Istanbul (ICC) based on a qualitative analysis of their psychological mechanisms for rationalising their decisions to live and work in this city despite its considerable costs. ICCs constitute a globally unique group of commuters, as they commute across two continents almost daily for their work and suffer from very high commute times due to the physical and structural characteristics of the city. Therefore, the primary purpose was an exploration of the rationalisation of commuting by this unique group, building on Cognitive Dissonance Theory (Festinger, 1957).

Method: During the first phase, one-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted between December 2018 and February 2019. The sample consisted of 40 ICCs, mainly from the creative (e.g., architecture, art, design) and finance (e.g., banking, insurance, consultancy) industries. For the follow-up study (after the pandemic outbreak), all respondents were approached, and 15 agreed to participate. Reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006; 2021) was adopted as the data analysis strategy to clarify the mechanisms used to rationalise commuting in Istanbul.

Results and Conclusion: Fundamental rationalisation mechanisms were defined as viewing commute (i) as a trade-off for living in Istanbul (romantic approach); (ii) as a trade-off for living or working on the 'other' side (fanatic/enthusiastic approach); and (iii) as an opportunity for effective utilisation of time (pragmatic approach). However, the outbreak of Covid-19 led to changes in those perceptions. Results highlight the importance of context in analysing the perception and rationalisation of commuting.

Paper number 1285 | Symposia Paper |

Assisted suicide in Austria and Germany and decision-making competence

Christian Arnezeder, Professional Association of Austrian Psychologists

Assisted suicide has been legally possible in Austria since 2022 according to the Oregon model. Few individuals have made use of it, and there is dissatisfaction from supporters and opponents with the law even if it meets with a lot of approval from people. In Germany there are intense debates before legislation can be passed because every suicide maybe will be covered by the law. Clinical psychologists in Austria along with psychiatrists can assess the decision-making competence and free will of those willing to die and protect them from error and abuse. Decisive for the distinction between suicide and homicide is the ability to make decisions, which can produce a self-determined will to die. The ability to make decisions is often understood as a non-transparent process or as a black box model, which is mainly judged on the basis of the result. What constitutes a decision and the ability to make it is viewed through dimension and context.

Paper number 582 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Internal Leader Identity Congruence in Authenticity at Work and Ego Depletion

Samet Arslan, The University of Sheffield; Kristin Hildenbrand, The University of Sheffield; Anna Topakas, The University of Sheffield; Cristian Vasquez, The University of Sheffield

Despite existing research in leader identity literature, we know relatively little about how leaders define themselves such as the congruence on leader identity between leaders and their significant others. Moreover, the intrapersonal aspect of congruence and the causal mechanisms between internal identity congruence and outcomes have been neglected. Therefore, drawing on self-verification theory, our study aimed to test the role of congruence between managers' leader identity and their perception of their life-partners' assessment of their leader identity. Namely, this study explores the mediating role of authenticity at work on the relationship between congruence on managers' leader identity (i.e.,

congruence between managers' leader identity and how managers believe their life partners see managers' leader identity) and ego depletion. We used a three-wave time-lagged survey design and included 196 managers from various organizations. By employing polynomial regression with response surface methodology, we found a significant indirect effect of leader identity congruence on ego depletion (b = -.55, 95% CI = [-.92, -,25]). Furthermore, the direct effect of leader identity congruence on ego depletion was not significant in the presence of the mediator variable. Thus, authenticity at work fully mediated the relationship between leader identity congruence and ego depletion. This study contributes to our understanding of the intrapersonal dynamics of leader identity by underscoring the importance of the congruence between how managers see themselves and managers' reflected appraisal of their life-partners. Our results also highlight the benefits of bringing about leader identity congruence, and its impact on authenticity and ego depletion. Limitations of this study such as single-source data and inferring causality should be considered for future investigations. Finally, the practical implications of our study for organizations will be discussed.

Paper number 712 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Virtuous Leadership and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement

Samet Arslan, The University of Sheffield; Ömer Faruk Kayar, The University of Birmingham; Malcolm Patterson, The University of Sheffield

Although there is no consensus on the definition of virtuous leadership, a set of core leader virtues are common in different frameworks, which are prudence, temperance, justice, courage, and humanity. Leader virtuousness is positively related to various employee outcomes. Based on Bandura's social learning theory and Emerson's social exchange theory, we expect the virtuous leadership style will have a positive impact on employees' organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB). Moreover, we expect work engagement will play a mediating role in this relationship. We used secondary data that includes 997 employees from the UK and USA to analyse our hypotheses. First, to test the direct relationship between variables, OCB was regressed on virtuous leadership using SPSS. Results indicated that virtuous leadership has a positive impact on OCB (b = .579, p < .001). Second, using Process Macro (model 4), we found a significant full mediation effect of work engagement in the relationship between virtuous leadership and OCB (b = .1016, 95% CI [.0760, .1293]). This study contributes to the literature by shedding light on the relationship between virtuous leadership and OCB. Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, our study is the first to examine the mediating role of work engagement in the relationship between virtuous leadership and OCB. The findings might inform practitioners by emphasizing the importance of virtuous leadership behaviours on employee outcomes. Finally, the limitations of the study such as the cross-sectional design and halo effect were discussed.

Paper number 481 | Symposia | Counselling

International Transitions and Career Development: Addressing Inequities and Inclusive Practices

Nancy Arthur, University of South Australia

Many people embark on international learning and employment transitions as they move from their home countries to destination countries. There are varied motives and resources associated with international transitions that are influential for the ways that people navigate new customs, practices, and social interactions. Much of the attention paid to international transitions has been at the point of entry and the initial adjustment, ignoring complex processes that unfold over time and across situations. Although previous research has surfaced common concerns and barriers, it is arguably a form of oppression to consider people experiencing international transitions as a homogenous group, without considering their unique circumstances for managing life in new country and cultural contexts. An overemphasis on individual responsibility for integration also ignores critical social processes in community, school, and work settings that influence people's personal capacity and resources available to support their career development. In this symposium, the presenters will highlight research in four papers that focus on the experiences of four populations and their experiences of navigating international transitions, including

refugees, adolescent international students in secondary schools, former international students who stayed and are working in the destination country, and the accompanying partners of international students. The presenters will critically examine core concepts in vocational psychology and career development and emphasize individual and systemic influences on people's career development across country and cultural contexts. Four qualitative approaches to research on career development will be featured in the symposium. The results are discussed in light of recommendations for addressing equity and inclusive practices in the provision of psychological and career development support.

Paper number 1259 | Symposia Paper |

Inclusive Practices for Younger International Students

Nancy Arthur, University of South Australia; Jon Woodend, University of Victoria

This research presentation will focus on the experiences of younger international students attending secondary schools in Canada. Although the Covid-19 pandemic disrupted international travel, many schools in destination countries are intensifying recruitment activity to regain and/or increase market share. Previous research on international students has primarily focused on learners in higher education, ignoring critical developmental needs and oppressive experiences of social and academic marginalization. At the same time as international students are navigating life in a new context, they may experience internal and external pressure to determine future career choices. Learning experiences in a new cultural context can be affirming or unsettling, often relying on international students to 'fit in', while ignoring important cultural and contextual influences. Based on surveys and interviews with international students and key personnel in five schools, this study surfaced key influences for their career planning and exploration, from both home and destination countries. The analysis conducted using the Systems Theory Framework focused on the individual, social, and environmental influences on younger international students' career planning and decision-making. The results illuminated key themes related to individual international students, other people in their home and host country networks, supports in secondary school, and emerging career aspirations. Implications will be discussed for inclusive practices in schools, including psychological and specialized career development support for international students.

Paper number 1263 | Symposia Paper |

Critical Incidents Research: Positionality and Engagement with Diverse International Students

Nancy Arthur, University of South Australia; Jon Woodend, University of Victoria

This symposium presentation will focus on a qualitative research approach to investigate international students' career transitions from university to employment in the destination country. A critical incidents approach was selected to give voice to students' experiences amidst policy and practices directed at the retention of international students as preferred immigrants and commodities in the global labour market. A brief historical overview of approaches to using critical incidents in vocational research will be provided to set the context for the current study, based on critical incident interviews with 200+ international students in Canada. Interviewing for critical incidents allows researchers and participants to work collaboratively towards generating meaningful examples or incidents deemed to be critical from participants' life experience. In other words, assumptions about international students can be challenged through giving active voice to their experiences and their expertise. The current study involved critical incident interviews with international students who were in their final year of university and up to 2 years post-graduation. The critical incidents research approach was designed to generate examples of what was helpful in navigating the transition from university to employment, what international student participants perceived to hinder their transition to employment, and what advice they would offer for improving support to integrate into the labour market. Strengths of using critical incidents in qualitative research will be explored along with some of the challenges and considerations of using a critical incidents method of interviewing. The discussion will focus on researchers' positionality for conducting research with diverse international student populations, including power, access, and multiplicity of worldviews.

Paper number 1187 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Misperceptions in a post-truth world: Effects of subjectivism and cultural relativism on bullshit receptivity and conspiracist ideation

Julia Aspernäs, Linköping University; Arvid Erlandsson, Linköping University; Artur Nilsson, Linköping University

Aims and objectives: We investigated whether belief in truth relativism yielded higher receptivity to misinformation and disentangled the role of two forms of truth relativism: subjectivism (truth is relative to subjective intuitions) and cultural relativism (truth is relative to cultural context).

Theoretical background: There is a lack of systematic work on the measurement of epistemic beliefs about the nature of truth, whose role in the evaluation of (mis)information has received scant attention.

Method: We conducted two online survey studies with representative samples from Sweden and the UK. In both studies, we investigated the unique contribution of subjectivism and cultural relativism to the prediction of belief in conspiracy theories and bullshit receptivity when controlling for competing predictors, e.g., analytical thinking.

In Study 1, exploratory analyses revealed that truth relativism could be divided into two factors: subjectivism and cultural relativism. In the preregistered Study 2, we validated this distinction through confirmatory factor analysis and included improved measures with higher validity and reliability, and components of actively open-minded thinking (AOT).

Results: Subjectivism consistently predicted higher degrees of receptivity to both forms of misinformation, while the unique effects of cultural relativism were in the opposite direction (Study 1) or non-significant (Study 2). Subjectivism was negatively associated with AOT (Study 2).

Limitations: Self-report measures may suffer from social desirability biases; future studies of truth relativism should include behavioral measures.

Implications: The distinction between subjectivism and cultural relativism has great theoretical relevance to research on receptivity to misinformation, which should consider the role of epistemic beliefs concerning the nature of truth.

Originality: This research represents the first substantive attempt at measuring relativist beliefs about the truth and clarifying their role in receptivity to misinformation.

Keywords: epistemic beliefs, truth relativism, misinformation

Paper number 1207 | Poster | Political psychology & democracy

Motivated formal reasoning: Ideological belief bias in syllogistic reasoning across diverse political issues

Julia Aspernäs, Linköping University; Arvid Erlandsson, Linköping University; Artur Nilsson, Linköping University

Aims and objectives: We investigated ideological belief bias (IBB) by measuring participants' ability to evaluate the logical validity of political syllogisms, and whether analytical thinking mitigated or augmented IBB.

Theoretical background: Belief bias occurs when we accept invalid inferences when the conclusion is perceived as believable and reject valid inferences when the conclusion is perceived as unbelievable. IBB is a subtype of politically motivated reasoning (PMR).

Method: A Swedish nationally representative sample evaluated syllogisms with a diverse set of political issues. The correct response was aligned with either leftist or rightist political ideology. We balanced the syllogisms' logical validity, form, and political orientation, within each political issue. The participants completed a training session. We included two manipulation checks.

Results: Overall, the participants correctly evaluated more syllogisms when the correct response was congruent with their ideology, demonstrating IBB. Analytical thinking predicted higher accuracy for syllogisms of any kind among leftists, but it predicted accuracy only for leftist syllogisms among rightists.

Limitations: Adding incentives for correct responses would have lent credence to the interpretation that poor performance was caused by biased reasoning. We did not examine the effectiveness of the training session.

Implications: In research on PMR, it is often difficult to rule out that prior beliefs affected the outcome. The study of IBB in syllogistic reasoning is a promising new paradigm for identifying PMR as prior beliefs are irrelevant to the rational evaluation of the truth of the premises and conclusions, i.e., the logical validity.

Value: This research refines a promising paradigm for studying PMR, demonstrating IBB outside of the United States across diverse political issues, and providing the first evidence that analytical thinking may reduce such bias.

Keywords: belief bias, politically motivated reasoning, syllogism.

Paper number 82 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Mediator Role of Capacity to be Alone on the Relation between Attachment and Loneliness

ASLIHAN ATAMAN, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University; BETÜL SAĞLAM TOPAL, Istanbul University

In the literature, there is a well-established link between loneliness and mental health problems. Therefore, correlates and predictors of it were paid considerable attention. One of the variables found to be a predictor of loneliness is the attachment which conceptualized as emotional bond of a child build with the caregiver (Bowlby, 1973). Considering this supported relationship, one of the factors having role on it might be “capacity to be alone” which is conceptualized as a part of process of child’s attachment to the caregiver (Winnicott, 1958).

The purpose of this research, therefore, is to examine associations among attachment, capacity to be alone and loneliness and particularly role of capacity to be alone on the relation between attachment styles and loneliness. In the light of the previous literature, we hypothesized that capacity to be alone will have a mediator role on the relation between attachment styles and loneliness.

We aimed to collect data from individuals older than 17. In order to determine minimum required sample size for analysis, GPower program was used (alpha level is set as .05 and beta level power is set as .95) and the program yielded 219 minimum sample size. We shared a link via Googleforms including Consent Form, Socio-Demographic Form, Capacity to Be Alone Scale, Relationship Scales Questionnaire and UCLA Loneliness Scale. We expect to complete data collection procedure by December 15, 2022.

Pearson’s correlation will be used to examine the correlations among main variables. Mediator Analysis will be performed by using model 4 of the PROCESS extension based on bootstrapping (Preacher & Hayes, 2004). A simple mediation analysis will be conducted to investigate the hypothesized relationship that attachment styles (secure, fearful, dismissing, preoccupied) affect loneliness through its effects on capacity to be alone.

Paper number 98 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Dark Triad and Infidelity in Romantic Relationships: Systematic Literature Review

ASLIHAN ATAMAN, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University; Özden Yalçınkaya Alkar, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University

The one of the fundamental aspect of romantic relationships is the mutual understanding of being faithful for couples. Infidelity in romantic relationships is supported to have detrimental effect for the relationship and for partners. In the scientific literature, the correlates and predictors of infidelity were given considerable attention already. Within this scope, dark triad was supported as having an important role on infidelity with respect to the theoretical bases on life history strategies. However general picture in the literature regarding the associations among dark triad and infidelity in romantic relationships is unknown.

The present paper, therefore, aimed to conduct a systematic review of related scientific articles. This systematic review was conducted in accordance with PRISMA guidelines. Studies were included depending on (a) being published in a peer-reviewed journal, (b) being quantitative empirical study and available in English (c) addressing the relationship between infidelity behaviors (committing infidelity) and at least one of the dark personality traits. The databases EBSCOHOST, Web of Science and Scopus were searched several times between 22-25 July by using search strategy based on the combination of two concepts – infidelity and dark personality traits and 13 articles were included in current systematic review.

Majority of the studies reported positive associations of dark personality traits with committing infidelity. Particularly, while some included studies reported that narcissism and psychopathy had insignificant relation with infidelity, some included studies reported predictor role of them on infidelity. Given all the limitations of reviewed studies, in order to account for inconsistent patterns of their findings regarding the link between dark triad and infidelity, it might be argued that dark triad might not be as "dark" as expected in the sense that they have considerable effect on infidelity experiences in romantic relationships.

Paper number 69 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

The impact of exercise type and exercise duration on anxiety levels in healthy males

Chris Hunt, Arden University; James Au-yeung, Arden University

The effect of physical activity on anxiety has been researched in recent decades. This study aimed to investigate the impact of exercise type and exercise duration on anxiety in healthy males. Anxiety disorders are common and annually 60 million people within the EU are affected by anxiety (Remes et al. 2016). CBT and pharmacotherapy are common treatments of anxiety disorders, however, approximately 14-43% do not respond to these interventions and more relapsed (Deboer et al., 2012). Physical exercises had been investigated as an alternative. A 2x2x2 mixed factorial design with intervention (pre- vs post-exercise), exercise type (vigorous walking vs bodyweight circuit) and exercise duration (20 minutes vs 40 minutes) was employed. Forty healthy UK males volunteered. The exercise programme lasted six weeks. The STAI-S was applied prior and upon completion of the intervention. A 2x2x2 mixed ANOVA showed a significant effect of intervention (reduction of anxiety post-intervention), a significant effect of exercise type (higher anxiety for walking) and a significant effect of intervention*exercise type (more reduction for walking). No other effects were significant. By chance, pre-intervention anxiety was significantly higher for the walking (46.5) than the circuit group (37.9). Both groups lowered anxiety to a similar level post-intervention (30.0 and 27.8 respectively). Being a pilot study, the sample size was small. The results, however, were marked for exercise intervention and, importantly, exercise type. The exercise type and duration were each limited to two levels. Extension to studying females will be a natural next step. The research helped to develop a simple and cost-effective way to reduce anxiety. The current study demonstrated that simple exercises lowered moderate and high anxiety to low anxiety level.

Paper number 648 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Mentalizing self and others and sensibility to social rejection in anorexia nervosa

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Introduction: Socioemotional impairments constitute a crucial and widely described dimension of anorexia nervosa (AN) and have a detrimental impact on treatment outcomes and prognosis. Several studies support that anorexic patients have deficit in their ability to mentalize mental states for themselves and others. These deficits could be associated with impaired social skills in AN patients, such as a high level of sensitivity to rejection. To date, the ability to mentalize and its relation with rejection sensitivity have been little studied in AN. The aim of this study is to compare the ability to mentalize as well as the rejection sensitivity between anorexic patients and healthy participants.

Method: Fifty patients with AN and 50 matched healthy controls completed self-report questionnaires assessing AN symptoms, rejection sensitivity and mentalization ability. Participants also performed the Movie for Assessment of Social Cognition (MASC), a multiple-choice task requiring the identification of the emotions and thoughts expressed in 45 short video sequences depicting real-life social interactions.

Results: Patients with AN showed greater sensitivity to rejection compared with the healthy participants. They also highlighted a deficit in mentalizing self and others both for emotional and cognitive states. Importantly, mentalization deficits were associated with greater sensitivity to rejection in patients with AN.

Discussion: These findings provide empirical evidence that impaired mentalizing abilities are associated with rejection sensitivity in AN, and suggest the importance of examining both emotional and cognitive states for a better understanding of the ability to understand the mental states of others in interpersonal relationships. These observations support the development of psychotherapeutic interventions targeting mentalizing abilities in eating disorders.

Limitations: This study used a cross-sectional comparison constitutes a limitation.

Paper number 1243 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Why Climate and Psychology?

Meltem Avci-Werning, German Association of Psychologists

The purpose of this presentation is to highlight the significance of our professional association activities in relation to climate change as one of the most important challenges of our time. The connection between climate and psychology should be communicated in the best possible way and presented to the public. Part of our contribution as psychologists is to create awareness about the climate crisis, to accompany a new emotional approach to it and to promote constructive action in dealing with the climate crisis and its effects. Our expertise is significant in politics as well as in the public, it should be made tangible and understandable. Various questions such as behavioral changes, attitudes and political change as well as climate fears of the population in Germany, Europe and worldwide are in the focus of the contribution.

Paper number 1244 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

More Psychology into Schools means more Psychology into Society !

Meltem Avci-Werning, German Association of Psychologists

Psychology as a science of human experience, behavior, and thought offers multiple implications for the multifaceted challenges facing modern democracies. Bringing psychological knowledge into society has the potential to strengthen individuals' self-reflection, self-efficacy, and resilience, and thus to avoid or reduce harmful choices and behaviors for themselves and their environment.

Potentials can be developed in schools, they are the most important instance for the socialization of children and adolescents besides family and friends. They are highly relevant not only in terms of maximizing social participation. It is at school that the adults of the future are shaped, and it is here that there is a unique opportunity to strengthen them in their psychosocial development, to promote participation at school. School is not only where academic knowledge is taught, but also an understanding of democracy and the openness and tolerance... towards minorities and people in psychological distress. The goal is destigmatization of mental illness and integrating people from different cultures without focusing on individual and group deficits. School is not only a place of learning, but also a workplace where mental health plays a role. In this lecture the special importance of psychology in schools will be shown.

Paper number 424 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Treatment-Seeking and Treatment Decision-Making Behaviors in a Culturally Changing Kharwar Adivasi Community

Purnima Saxena Awasthi, Banaras Hindu University; Ramesh Chandra Mishra, Banaras Hindu University

Health is one of the major concerns of all individuals and communities living in different parts of the world. In every community, people try to seek treatment and make decisions about treatment in ways that influence their health-related outcomes. The present study examines the treatment-seeking, treatment decision-making behaviors, and health outcomes in a culturally changing Kharwar Adivasi community (N= 450) living in the Naugarh region of the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. The focus is particularly on diarrhea, jaundice, malaria, pneumonia, and eczema – health problems which affect a large section of the Kharwar people. The sample included male and female participants in the age range of 21 to 65 years. For treatment-seeking behavior, the analysis revealed a significant difference between male and female groups, with women resorting to both clinical care and folk healing more than men. No significant differences between male and female groups were observed in the 'decisional conflict' measure of treatment decision-making. However, men were found to resort to 'defensive avoidance' more than women. Findings regarding health outcomes revealed that in comparison to the male group, the female group scored significantly higher on pain while the male group scored significantly higher on the severity measure. Stepwise MRA revealed that in both the groups, contact acculturation and education were significant predictors of treatment-seeking and treatment decision-making behavior. Findings regarding treatment-seeking and treatment decision-making behaviors are discussed and their implications for intervention in the health problems of the Kharwar people are pointed out.

Paper number 563 | Poster | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

Repression and recovered memory beliefs among Turkish university students

Ayse Aycicegi-Dinn, Department of Psychology, Istanbul Atlas University; Şeyma Aydın, Department of Psychology, Istanbul Atlas University; Wayne Dinn, Department of Psychology, Istanbul Atlas University

Psychologists have presented a considerable amount of evidence which supports the contention that repression of traumatic memories and recovery of such memories during therapy are pseudoscientific "myths" and have demonstrated in experimental settings the "implantation" of false memories. However, relatively recent studies suggest that surprising numbers of clinicians and university students still endorse elements of the trauma/repression model. Following Patihis and others we will investigate the frequency of these beliefs among university students. We will determine the prevalence of beliefs involving

repression of traumatic memories and recovery of such memories during therapy among Turkish university students majoring in psychology. University students (n = 581) completed an 18-item memory beliefs questionnaire (based on items used by Patihis and colleagues). Despite an understanding of the malleable nature of memory including false memory implantation and the reconstructive nature of memory (as determined by response to specific items on the questionnaire), a striking number of Turkish university students endorsed (agreed or strongly agreed) key components of the repression/recovered memory model. For example, a substantial number of students (73.4%) "agreed" or "strongly agreed" with the statement "Repressed memories can be retrieved in therapy accurately." Gender differences were observed with female participants demonstrating stronger belief in the trauma model (repression) and the accuracy of recovered memories relative to males. Gender differences were statistically significant for 9 of 18 items; however, effect size values were relatively small. Area of interest (i.e., clinical vs. non-clinical) did not have a substantial impact on beliefs involving repression and accuracy of recovered memories. In conclusion, belief in essential elements of the trauma model and the accuracy of recovered memory is widespread among Turkish university students. To our knowledge, there are no published reports exploring the prevalence of such beliefs among Turkish university students majoring in psychology (i.e., future academicians and clinicians).

Paper number 159 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The Science or The Nature: Using Virtual Reality for Eliciting Awe

Bahar Aykaç, Istanbul University; Sevim Cesur, Istanbul University

Awe as a complex emotion can be elicited by nature, science, witnessing birth, charisma. Because of its rare occurrence researchers have used Virtual Reality to emerge this emotion. However, using virtual reality could be an unexpected awe elicitor of awe because of its scientific feature and attendants on the control condition can feel disappointed by dull scenes they experienced. Helping to clarify this issue, in this research the various elicitors of awe are compared.

Two experimental conditions were created. Two videos were chosen by 3 jurors who experience different videos, and they rate the videos in terms of emotion eliciting value and simulation sickness. The first one is a 360 video that includes nature on it with tall trees and northern lights. The second 360 video is a city video showing the Hong Kong New year. It is hypothesized that nature would elicit more awe than the city. The VR device used is a VR Box with 3 degrees of freedom. 9 female, 11 male VR naïve people (Age M=32,9; SD =5,66) who work in Duzce University attended the current pilot study. After experiencing 5 minutes videos their awe level was measured. Then they answered semi-structured questions about their experience. The presence levels of the videos show no significant difference (U=41.5, p=.897) The results showed that there was no difference in awe between two conditions (U=40;p=.00). On the other hand, people who attend nature condition significantly expressed more emotions and reported that they had higher levels of pleasure for their experiences. People who attended to the city conditions, expressed less emotional reactions, and sometimes even reported that it has not been as 'expected'. The results are discussed by features of awe as an emotion and its elicitors. The present results are expected to contribute to the further virtual experimental designs.

Paper number 511 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

A qualitative study about ethical principles among actively working psychologists from Turkey

Mert Aytaç, Esra Damla Çakır, Bingöl University; Musa Bozkurt, Bingol Üniversity

Background and aim: The ethical principles are meant to guide the psychologist while they are working in different circumstances. In an attempt to evaluate the thoughts of psychologists working in the field in various regions of Turkey, the ethical dilemmas they experience, the violations of professional ethics they see in the field, and their strategies/suggestions for the solution, an interview study has been conducted.

Methodology: The study includes thematic content analysis of structured interviews that have been conducted with 71 psychologists from different cities of Turkey. The purposive sampling methodology was used to reach the participants, but only 8 interviews were included in the analysis for now because the thematic saturation was achieved.

Results: Using MAXQDA Software, the transcripts are categorized into four themes as "the importance of ethics in psychology in terms of functionality", "common ethical dilemmas and violations", "solution strategies" and "suggestions about teaching professional ethics courses at undergrad and grad level".

Limitation: Since the interviews were conducted within the ethic course by senior psychology students who differed in terms of methodological knowledge, the way the questions were handled during the interview process varied. This affected the way all participants answered the questions in terms of detailing.

Implications and value: Considering the results of this research, the effectiveness of the professional ethics course given at universities can be reviewed and steps can be taken to improve the experience of psychologists working in the field. It is highly valuable to guide educators and the psychologist who are working in the field about what needs to be developed and intervened in ethics.

Keywords: ethics, ethical violations, solution strategies.

Paper number 578 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

I am not available all day: Working from home and work-life balance

Ferhat Ayyıldız, İstanbul University; Samet Arslan, The University of Sheffield

Working-from-home (WFH) practices have become more common during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the self-isolation requirements. Although quarantine measures were lifted, the WFH has become permanent for many companies. The research on the effectiveness of WFH prior to the pandemic has yielded contradictory results. The outcomes of the WFH might differentiate based on how organizations configure the process. Thus, it is vital to examine in which circumstances WFH is beneficial for employees' work-life balance. Our study aims to fill these by examining how the extended availability resulting from the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) moderates the relationship between WFH and work-life balance. Although ICTs are considered beneficial as they enable employees to be available anytime and anywhere, it also yields potential dangers for them. The extended availability leads to prevent employees from psychologically disengaging from work and hinders the recovery process. Thus, we propose that extended availability will moderate the relationship between WFH and work-life balance. Respondents of our study (N=307) are employees of private and public firms in Turkey. We tested our research model using an online cross-sectional survey design. We used PROCESS macro (Hayes, 2013) to analyse our hypotheses. Results revealed that WFH is not significantly associated with employees' work-life balance (β= .11, p> .05). However, interaction effect of WFH and extended availability on work-life balance is significant (B= -.12, p< .05). Conditional effects showed that the effect of WFH on work-life balance was only significant when the extended availability was low. Therefore, our hypothesis was supported. These findings suggest that higher extended availability might hinder the work-life balance in the WFH context during the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, we discussed several limitations of the study and provided recommendations for theoretical and practical implications.

Paper number 234 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

It is easier to stay out than get out: Challenges of drug abuse and prevention among emerging adults in Nigeria

Bukola Bada, University of Lagos, Akoka; Gbenusola Akinwale; University of Lagos, Akoka

In recent years, the frequency of drug abuse and other antisocial behavior has increased significantly; additionally, the increase in drug use among emerging adults has been strongly linked to their knowledge and attitude toward the drug due to social media exposure. As a result, the government, parents, academia, non governmental organizations, and all other relevant agencies have made it a matter of urgency and concern.

Given the potentially disastrous consequences of substance abuse and misuse for emerging adults, their families, and society at large, the study is important in providing expert responses to promising prevention strategies. The study surveyed professional parents' perspectives on promising prevention strategies that can be used to combat substance abuse and misuse among emerging adults in Nigeria. Thematic content

analysis was used to generate themes from the written responses of the study's participants. The findings of this study are hoped to improve existing prevention strategies to combat drug abuse and misuse among adolescents and emerging adults, the nation's future hope. Furthermore, the study's findings will be a useful guide for organizing prevention intervention programs and trainings for adolescents in secondary schools who will be ambassadors in Nigeria's war on drug abuse or misuse.

Paper number 1339 | Symposia Paper |

The Cross-Cultural Conceptualization of Human Flourishing among Emerging Adults in Selected Countries: Gradients from Nigeria, United States, Uganda and India

Bukola Bada, University of Lagos, Akoka; Delia Bingea, University of Lagos, Akoka; Jennifer Namutebi, University of Lagos, Akoka; Astha Arora, University of Lagos, Akoka; Divya Bansal, University of Lagos, Akoka

The concept human flourishing has different meaning to different individuals globally and it has received little consideration especially among emerging adults. The possibilities of exploring the cross-cultural knowledge on what human flourishing is among emerging adults from Nigeria, United States, Uganda and India informed the need for a qualitative research in this study. The cross-cultural perspective of this research will draw experiences from different countries around the world and bring to a common platform of reflection of practical commonalities and differences in the conceptualization of what human flourishing is. This research is therefore driven by a concern to prompt provision of a wider picture of what human flourishing is among emerging adults in the developed and developing countries around the world. The current study proposes to explore what human flourishing means to emerging adults from different countries (Nigeria, United States, Uganda and India) that participated in the study. Can an emerging adult flourish? Does human flourishing differ among emerging adults? Also, what are the pathways and impediments and prospects to human flourishing among emerging adults from other countries?
In the qualitative study, 150 participants aged 18 to 29 will be recruited from universities in the different countries represented in the study. After obtaining their consents, the participants will be interviewed in groups at different session using recording tools to gather information from them. Thematic analysis will be utilized to analyze the data,

The findings of this study will increase our understanding of what the constructs human flourishing means to emerging adults from selected countries across the globe, what are the impediments and pathways to flourishing and lastly it will inform future development of emerging adults flourishing scale for youths.

Paper number 1405 | Symposia Paper |

Creating a culture of self-care in schools

Sara Bahia, Order Of Portuguese Psychologists

Preventing mental health issues and work absenteeism has been an important and recent “battle” that has emerged as decisive in face of the world changes in these last years. Promoting healthy workplaces has proven to reduce mental health issues, increase productivity and create psychologically safe cultures of trust and support. Working in a school context means attending to the needs of all those involved in the learning and teaching process and therefore facing an increased risk of developing psychological distress such as stress and burnout. Literature has shown that engagement in self-care activities help to moderate the effects of stress and burnout and improve general well-being in care professions. That is why self-care emerges as an imperative for psychologists and teachers. Schools face yet another mission to promote the mental health of all workers as well as teachers: the promotion a culture of self-care. This presentation intends to analyse in-depth interviews to school psychologists and teachers in order to deepen the understanding of the factors influencing self-care engagement and to inform the development of strategies to foster greater engagement in self-care behaviour that creates a psychologically safe culture of trust and support for all those involved in the school system: psychologists, teachers, administrators and other staff, as well as students, families and the broader community.

Paper number 845 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Can young people's approaches to life planning explain their desire to emigrate from Eastern Europe? The case of Bulgaria

Diana Bakalova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Ilina Nacheva, Department Of Psychology, Institute For Population And Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy Of Sciences

Planning is defined as a life management strategy that enables people to control and structure their lives, including goal-setting, constructing plans and realizing the plans. Earlier research on the relationship between planning and emigration (attitudes) has focused on the construct of planning as a stage of the emigration decision-making process, rather than in terms of setting and approaching major life goals in various areas of life relating to emigration.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the predictive power of life planning as an overall approach to individual goals and future over emigration attitudes of young Bulgarians, considering that Bulgaria is a sending, rather than receiving Eastern European country in terms of migration.

Data was collected within a national survey (N=1200) representative of young Bulgarians aged 18-35 years, carried out in September-October 2021. Originally designed measures of life planning approaches (22-item) and emigration attitudes (5-item) were employed.

The findings suggest two basically different approaches to life planning – structured and unstructured. The unstructured life planning approach proved to be a significant positive predictor of emigration attitudes, while the structured life planning – a significant negative one. Young people, who were less likely to set major life goals, to make plans for their future, and to control their lives in various areas of life, were found to be more positive about emigration, and vice versa.

The findings suggest some interdisciplinary implications, both for psychological theory and for demographic policy. On one hand, the life planning approaches are outlined as psychological antecedents of emigration attitudes. On the other hand, the findings highlight the need of specific migration and educational measures to improve life planning skills of young people in order to prevent further deepening of the demographic crisis in terms of negative net migration rates for Eastern European countries.

Paper number 968 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

To plan or not to plan? Survey evidence of young people's life planning strategies in relation to their risk-taking tendencies

Diana Bakalova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Tsvetelina Panchelieva, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

In a rapidly changing environment, it is essential to rely on a set of personality driven aspects that help tackling life challenges, especially in emerging adulthood or in early career stages. Such aspects are risk propensity and life planning, both of them understudied from a young people's perspective. To overcome a gap in the literature about the interrelations between risk propensity and life planning, the purpose of this study is to explore how the tendency to take risks (risk propensity) and the ability for life planning of young people (aged 18-35) interfere.

Based on the quantitative method of survey (N=1200), two scales were used – General and Domain-Specific Risk Propensity Scale (modified after Jackson, 1994) and Dominant Model of Life Planning Inventory (original). Two life-planning styles were found – structured and unstructured, as well as five risk domains – non-specific, financial, social, ethical and health. While no instrument was specific to or tested in a youth setting, instruments designed to directly measure both risk propensity domains and life planning were considered the most useful.

Results showed that both overall and domain-specific risk propensity had positive associations with the unstructured life planning, but negative associations with the structured life planning. Furthermore, both

ethical and social domains of risk propensity proved to be the strongest psychological predictors of young people's unstructured life planning strategy.

Such findings, especially for young people in a developing economy within EU such as the Bulgarian one, raise many questions and pose serious challenges to the societal model and its further development. The implications of the study are both theoretical and practical. They suggest that a new approach towards young people is needed in order to ensure societal well-being. The results can serve in various areas such as personality and social psychology, economics and career development.

Paper number 1092 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Forensic

Investigating factors associated with absconding from residential facilities specialising in the treatment of harmful sexual behaviour in the United Kingdom

Rosie Baker, University of Nottingham

Study aim: To explore whether there are identifiable risk factors for absconding in young males in residential treatment for harmful sexual behaviour (HSB).

Background: Looked after children (LAC) and young people not living with family are significantly more likely than other children to go missing in the UK. Absconding can pose a high risk to young people, including engaging in criminal activity, becoming victims of crime and abuse, and being at risk of exploitation. Risk factors for absconding include age, gender, mental health, substance abuse, prior history of running away and placement instability. Young people who engage in HSB may pose a greater risk to themselves and others compared to those who abscond from other settings. They are vulnerable due to their age and status as a LAC, and pose a risk to the wider community due to their offending behaviours.

Methodology: This study will involve the use of previously collected data collected between 2017-2022, including demographic information, completed psychometric assessments (including but not limited to measurements of anger (NAS-PI), trauma (TSCC), and resiliency (RSCA)) and absconding records to investigate whether there is a significant difference in characteristics between absconders and non-absconders.

Results: Data has been collected, however not analysed. Analysis to be completed by March 2023.

Limitations: One facility specialising in the treatment of HSB has participated in this study, limiting the generalisability of this study.

Practical Implications: To help identify factors associated with a higher risk of absconding which organisations can identify on admission, and help inform safeguarding policies and procedures. This will allow staff to put measures in place aimed at reducing the occurrence of absconding and minimise its impact on the young person, residential staff and the wider community.

Originality: No research has been carried out focusing on young people absconding from residential facilities for HSB.

Paper number 862 | Oral Presentation | Others

Impact of Employee Experience on Customer Experience in the Physical Retail Industry: Personal Initiative as a Moderator

Jeeva Balakrishnan, Indian Institute Of Management – Trichy; Abhishek Totawar, IIM Trichy

Today's customers of physical retail stores expect personalized service that empowers them to make informed decisions. The literature identifies that if an employee has a positive employee experience (EX), she/he will be able to create a positive impact on customers' experience (CX). The way an employee serves the customer sets the stage for a continued association with that customer and contributes to sustained growth. In essence, individuals must display Personal Initiative (PI) to deliver performance and delight their customers. Michael Frese (2001) argues that PI is a concept for the 21st century as it has an impact on individual and organizational performance. PI is about self-starting, proactive behaviour and the ability to overcome difficulties.

The extant literature is silent on the effect of PI on driving the EX to deliver CX. In this study, we evaluate the moderating role of PI on the impact of EX on CX – in a large electronics retail organization in India.

We conducted unstructured interviews with 9 of these retail store managers. The hypotheses were formed based on the content analysis of the interviews' transcripts. To test our hypotheses, we surveyed 1223 customers (for CX), and 369 employees (for EX and PI), across twelve electronics stores in the western part of India.

Our findings support the hypothesis that EX has a positive impact on CX of retail stores, and PI (of employees) moderates the relationship between EX and CX. We discuss the research findings and suggest managerial implications for encouraging PI of front-end employees. The findings are relevant to focus on the retail organization's initiatives in enhancing the EX and encouraging the employees to take personal initiative to deliver exceptional CX. This model and the measurement tool can be used to measure the EX and CX to enhance the quality of employee-customer encounter value.

Paper number 937 | Oral Presentation | Others

Development and Application of a Leadership Archetypes Framework

Jeeva Balakrishnan, Indian Institute Of Management – Trichy; Abhishek Totawar, IIM Trichy

Leaders at every level in an organisation define the culture code of any organization. Leadership Archetypes are designed based on the ideal values and behaviours, thoughts, actions and words of leaders, in alignment with the overall philosophy and vision of any organisation. Kim Aitken & Kathryn Von Treuer (2020) studied a range of specific and observable leadership competencies and behaviours that can be employed to foster organisational identification during change. Schein (1990) claimed that leaders are shaping culture during the first stages of business creation, but later, when the business matures, it is a culture that shapes leadership characteristics. Chodkowski (1999) concluded that leaders' behaviour influences the perception of organizational culture among followers. Schein (1983) has commented on the impact of the founder on the culture of the organization. The vision of the founder becomes established as a shared overall image, in the minds of those at the strategic apex of the organization, of the identity of the organization (Limerick et.al, 1994).

We argue that there is a gap in the extant literature in suggesting an approach to developing a Leadership Archetypes Framework (LAF). In our study, we have developed a LAF for a large retail conglomerate in India by studying the organisation's founding vision, the business context in a changing environment and the expectations from senior leaders. We have drawn a list of ideal behaviours from videos, articles, minutes of the meetings, and unstructured interviews with 16 senior leaders of the organisation. Using thematic analysis, the behaviours are grouped under 4 archetypes of leadership to define LAF. The approach could be used to identify the ideal leadership archetypes for any organisation and application of the LAF across all levels of the organisation to establish organisational identity and nurture the desired culture.

Paper number 610 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Depression after pregnancy loss: high-risk factors and the difference between miscarriage and stillbirth

Stefanie Balle, University of the Bundeswehr Muenchen; Christine Nothelfer, Universitaet der Bundeswehr Muenchen; Roland Mergl, Universitaet der Bundeswehr Muenchen; Antje-Kathrin Allgaier, Universitaet der Bundeswehr Muenchen; Kathryn Eichhorn, Universitaet der Bundeswehr Muenchen

Research Aims/Objectives: Pregnancy loss is a common public health problem worldwide with an increased risk of impaired mental health. In our study, we expect a difference between miscarriage and stillbirth regarding depression symptoms and childlessness, relationship quality, coping strategies, and multiple losses to be risk factors for elevated depression scores.

Theoretical Background: Studies indicate childlessness, relationship quality, and coping strategies to be associated with increased depression symptoms. Multiple losses are described as a predictor with

inconsistent findings yet. To our knowledge, there is no study comparing miscarriage and stillbirth in terms of maternal depression symptoms so far.

Method: In an online setting, N = 172 women with miscarriage or stillbirth throughout the last 12 months completed the Patient Health Questionnaire, Brief-Cope, and the Partnerschaftsfragebogen, a German relationship inventory.

Results: In a multiple hierarchical regression analysis, stillbirth is associated with higher levels of depression symptoms than miscarriage, $\beta = 0.15$, $p = .035$. Living children, $\beta = -0.17$, $p = .022$, self-blame and emotional avoidance, $\beta = 0.34$, $p < .001$, and negative emotionality, $\beta = 0.16$, $p = .039$, are predictors of depression scores.

Limitations: The cross-sectional design and the lack of a control group represent the main methodological limitations of our study.

Research/Practical Implications: Especially with regard to women who suffered a stillbirth, health care providers should monitor the development of depressive symptoms. Our results indicate the need for specific instruments measuring coping style and relationship quality following pregnancy loss.

Originality/Value: This is the first study to compare psychopathological outcomes between women suffering miscarriage and women suffering stillbirth. A wide range of potential risk factors for the development of depressive symptoms after pregnancy loss have been examined.

Intended Audience: Both academics and practitioners.

| Invited Panel Discussion | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Social and emotional learning: Connecting social relationships and wellbeing in childhood and youth

Robin Banerjee

Professor Robin Banerjee's keynote presentation addresses the social and emotional dimensions of learning at school, situating children's psychological development in the context of their relationships. Drawing upon his research over the last 15 years, Professor Banerjee will discuss key questions and insights regarding the development of socio-emotional competencies, with a particular focus on peer relationships. The implications of developmental research in this area for efforts to promote mental health in schools will be considered, with specific attention to the concept of a 'whole-school approach'. The presentation will conclude with a broader analysis of kindness, drawing upon findings from Professor Banerjee's recent project, the 'Kindness Test', developed in partnership with the BBC.

Paper number 1150 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Community Psychology

Impact of Night shift Work on Brain Abilities, Stimulant Substance Uses, Chronic Illness and psychological wellbeing in Jordanian hospitals

Ansam Baniamer, Yarmouk University; Hanen Batat, Yarmouk university; Mohammad Alsharqwi, Yarmouk university; ABDEL RAHMAN SAHYOUN, yarmouk university; ABD ALRHMAN HAMASHA, yarnouk university; Jehad Feras AlSamhori, Jordan university Faculty of Medicine

Night shift work is a widely studied variable as it compromises several aspects of human health including homeostasis and well-being. It's considered to be an impediment to alertness and changes in natural circadian rhythms. It also cause memory and other brain function problems with decreasing in the levels of alertness and visual focus, as well as declines in the ability to control impulses and situational response. Moreover, it causes serious health complications, including diabetes, mood disorders and substance abuse especially caffeine.

Method: observational cross-sectional study conducted at public and private hospitals in Jordan. Healthcare providers, including Nurses, Pharmacist, resident and specialist physicians were invited to participate in the study, by using questionnaires written in Arabic and English, the survey consisted of four sections including demographic, incident response and mental functions, stimulating substance

consumption including (cigarette, hookah) and the prevalence of chronic disease, depression and anxiety (Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7)

445 people were included in our study with a mean age of 29,97 ± 6.083 (Mean ± SD). 65% were female and half were married. Majority of respondents were nurses 66.3%, who made up of the 58.7% of the night shift responders The caffeine intake in Night shift team considerably consumed more than 3 cups (38.7%), whereas the Day shift team notably consumed less than 3 cups (56.0%)The Association with (PHQ-9), Responders who were moderate depression, were significantly more likely to get impacted on their ability to recall information (73.6%), learning new skills (68.0%), and decision making (61.6%) and were more present with headache (60.0%),fatigue (79.2%), and tremors (42.4%) . The Association with (GAD-7) moderate anxiety, were significantly more likely to complain from impacted recalling information ability (58.3%),learning new skills (47.2%), and decision making (40.3%).and were more present with headache (50.6%), and fatigue (70.8%) through their work.

Paper number 1164 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Association between depression and mortality in patients with colorectal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Hanen batat, Yarmouk university; Ansam Baniamer, Yarmouk University; ABD ALRHMAN HAMASHA, yarnouk university; ABDEL RAHMAN ABU SAHYOUN, Yarmouk university; Mohammad Alsharqwi, Yarmouk university; Yazan Ibrahim, JUST university; Jehad Feras AlSamhori, Jordan university Faculty of Medicine

Introduction: Some observational studies assumed that colorectal cancer patients with depression have a higher chance of All cause mortality compared to non-depressed patients while other studies have an opposite view, however, there is still no one comprehensive meta-analysis about the impact of depression on colorectal cancer. We aim to declare the relationship between depression and colorectal cancer mortality.

Methodology: This study is a systematic review and meta-analysis for a group of observational studies from Scopus and PubMed after using MeSH standardization and the related keywords, There were 5790 references found, and only six cohort studies were included according to the inclusion criteria

Results: A total of 6906 patients with colorectal cancer were involved, and the trials ranged in size from 15 to 2396 participants. The duration of follow-up ranged from 6 months to 28 years. Among these studies, four studies were from the United States, one from Italy, and the last one from the Netherlands.

The results show that depression is associated with a 58% increasing in the rate of All cause mortality, subanalysis was done according to the time of assessment of depression, follow-up duration and tool of mental status management

When depression was assessed after the diagnosis of colon cancer it had a higher impact on all cause mortality [1.76 (1.27, 2.25)] rather than when it was assessed before the diagnosis [1.05 (0.88, 1.22)]. Additionally, studies with a follow-up duration of fewer than 10 years tended to have higher All-cause mortality [2.09 (1.91, 2.26)] rather than those who had a follow-up of more than 10 years [1.15 (0.92, 1.37)]. Finally, patients who were assessed through clinical standardized interviews had a higher impact on all cause mortality [2.10 (1.92, 2.28)] in comparison for those who were assessed by self-report scales [1.25 (0.95, 1.54)].

Paper number 643 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Adolescents' Perceptions of Physical Activity-Related Policies Operating in Their Local Environment: a Photo-Voice Study

Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Ewa Kulis-Stefanczyk, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw, Poland; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Research aims and objectives: This study investigated adolescents' awareness of a presence/lack of policy solutions targeting physical activity (PA), operating in their local community. The study mapped the policies recognized by adolescents using the MOVING framework.

Theoretical background: Research on adolescents' awareness of physical activity public policies is limited. Identifying adolescents' perceptions of policies categorized in such policy frameworks as MOVING may represent the first step in developing empowering adolescents to contribute to public policy processes.

Design/Methodology: Forty-one adolescents (aged 16-19 years old, 90% women) were recruited in 3 locations representing rural and urban environments, as well as low SES or high SES areas of the country. Data were collected applying a qualitative photography-based method (Photovoice). Adolescents were asked to take photos of public policies (or a lack thereof) that promote PA or healthy nutrition. After taking photos participants filled in questionnaires and shared their perceptions during focus group meetings. All photos (n = 222) were coded by 3 independent coders and mapped according to the MOVING framework.

Results: Among photographs capturing PA policies, 73% captured implemented policies, whereas 27% captured a lack of an implemented PA policy. Considering the domains of MOVING framework, the photos most frequently concerned two policy domains: "Visualizing and enacting structures and surroundings that promote PA" and "Implementation of infrastructure and opportunities that support public and active transport".

Limitations: This study included three regions in one European country (Poland), which limits the generalizability of the findings.

Research/Practical Implications: Our findings may inform policymakers and youth organizations that aim to empower adolescents to participate in PA-promoting policy development/implementation.

Originality/Value: This is the first photovoice-based study to assess adolescents' awareness of a presence/lack of implementation of public PA-related policies operating in their local environment.

Paper number 1015 | Panel Discussion | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Diversity and Psychological Testing: Practice Issues

Helen Baron, Independent; Nancy Doyle, Birkbeck, University of London; Glenda Liell, HM Prison and Probation Service; Uzma Waseem, Delta Alpha Psi / Birkbeck University Centre For Neurodiversity Research At Work

Psychological testing has a unique position in psychological practice. Testing can be a highly effective diagnostic tool, but often functions as a gatekeeper to mental health services, educational opportunities, employment and disability based medical, educational and occupational support. This varied panel of experienced practitioners will discuss some of the diversity issues impacting use of tests today, such as balancing standardisation and accommodation for the needs of the individual.

The aim is to raise awareness of practical and ethical dilemmas inherent in using psychological tests and to provide a forum to share good practice across domains. The panel practice in different psychological domains but all have in common that they have worked to promote both diversity and high standards in their own practice and/or as members of the British Psychological Society Committee on Test Standards (BPS CTS).

Helen Baron has been developing psychometric instruments for nearly 40 years and promoted fair and ethical use of instruments through practice and committee work including the BPS CTS and the EFPA Board of Assessment (facilitator).

Professor Nancy Doyle has worked in the field of disability and neurodiversity inclusion for over 20 years pioneering the 'positive assessment' in which strengths are explored in balance with challenges for neurominority diagnosis. She is a member of the BPS CTS.

Glenda Liell is a Forensic Psychologist with 24 years' experience in roles across criminal justice. She is the Chair of the BPS CTS.

Uzma Waseem is an Occupational Psychologist and psychometrician working in the field of equality, diversity and inclusion. She has served as a Board member for the Association of Business Psychologists.

The session should be of interest to practitioners who use tests in their practice as well as to those involved in developing and maintaining standards in testing. Potential audience 30-50 people

Paper number 1380 | Symposia Paper |

Issues in Reviewing Tests

Helen Baron, Independent; Paula Elosua, University of the Basque Country; Ana Hernandez, University of Valencia

Test reviews are a useful tool for practitioners who need to find a test for a particular purpose or decide which test might be the best measure to use. There are systems for developing test reviews in a number of countries and this paper discusses some of the issues that arise in implementing a test review process and compares some of the different approaches for addressing them. For example, the EFPA Board of Assessment has published a test review model that can be used as a structure for reviewing tests. Some countries use it without change whereas others have adapted it for local needs. The well-known Buros reviews have very little common structure. We discuss the considerations behind such a key decision. Other issues include finding appropriate people to act as reviewers – balancing matters such as expertise, technical psychometric knowledge and practical experience of using and interpreting test results with potential, perceived and actual conflicts of interest. There is a need to develop a financial model to support the review process and make it viable – for example in some processes the publisher pays for the review, in others it is the consumer of the review who pays to access it. In many cases the reviews are run as a not-for-profit service, but there are also examples of commercial organisations running review process. The financial model can also impact on the manner in which reviews are distributed and made available. The discussion of these issues will be relevant to anyone who consults test reviews in the course of their work as well as those who are involved in, or interested in developing, test review processes.

Paper number 374 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Social support and optimism as predictors of life satisfaction in adults living with HIV

Susana Barradas, Universidad Externado De Colombia

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is currently one of the main concerns at the public health level. The continued spread of the epidemic throughout the world, and the growing feminization of the infection mean that it is considered a health emergency. Latin America and the Caribbean region are among the most affected areas. In Colombia, recent data showed an estimate of 170.000 living with HIV. Psychological wellbeing and quality of life are the most affected areas, and low levels of Life Satisfaction (LS) are common in these patients. The lack of social support and low levels of dispositional optimism are often related with a lower perception of LS. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between perceived social support, dispositional optimism, and LS. Social support was measured with MOS Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS). Dispositional optimism was measured with the Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R). LS was measured with Questions on Life Satisfaction (FLZ). This sample consisted of 140 patients with HIV, of which 35 were women (25.4%). The average age was 37.0 years (SD = 37.8). The average score for the overall MOS-SSS was 75.2 (SD = 22), which indicates good levels of social support. The average score for LOT-R was 24.8 (SD = 4.5) which also indicate good optimism levels. Higher levels of social support were associated with higher levels of LS (β=.982, p=.000). Furthermore, higher levels of dispositional optimism were associated with higher levels of LS (β=3.927, p=.000). The value of the explained variance in the model was 34% (F(5,101)=10.794, p=.000). Improving social support as well as dispositional optimism could ameliorate psychological indicators. Further work is necessary to continue exploring the relationship between social support, dispositional optimism, and psychological wellbeing in these population.

Paper number 562 | Poster | Forensic

The simultaneous and lagged effects of the parental warmth on child-to-parent violence

Nazaret Bautista-Aranda, University of Jaén; Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén; M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén

Research aims and objectives: To analyse the predictive role of the parental warmth during childhood (T1) and adolescence (T2) on child-to-parent violence.

Theoretical background: Different studies have found that the absence of parental warmth is fundamental in the development of child-to-parent violence. However, it is necessary to further investigate the simultaneous and lagged effects of this relationship.

Methodology: The sample consisted of 644 Spanish parents (57.8% mother and 42.2% father; Mage = 47.39; SD = 6.45) of adolescents aged between 13 and 18 years old. The participants completed the Child-to-Parent Violence Questionnaire (CPV-Q, Parents' Version) and the Warmth Scale (WS, Parents' version). Regarding the WS, the participants were asked to respond with respect to two different times: T1-childhood (when their children were younger than 10 years old) and T2-adolescence (the past year).

Results obtained or expected: The results showed that parental warmth-communication during childhood (T1) and adolescence (T2) were negatively and significantly related to the violence towards the father and mother, whereas parental criticism-rejection during childhood (T1) and adolescence (T2) were significantly and positively related to the violence against both parents. Furthermore, parental warmth-communication (T2) and criticism-rejection (T2) predicted the violence towards the mother, while only parental criticism-rejection (T2) predicted the violence towards the father.

Limitations: This is cross-sectional research with a Spanish sample of parents of adolescents, so this aspect must be considered when generalizing the results.

Research/Practical Implications: The warmth-communication and criticism-rejection from parents to their children during adolescence (T2) are better predictors of child-to-parent than during childhood. These results suggest a simultaneous effect (bidirectional) of the parental warmth on child-to-parent violence.

Originality/Value: This study analyses the predictive role of parental warmth during childhood (lagged effects) and adolescence (simultaneous effects) on child-to-parental violence. The results suggest simultaneous effects.

Paper number 873 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Clinical

The mediator effect of emotional eating in the relationship between aggression and eating attitudes

Gözde Türkmen, Tubanur Bayram Kuzgun, Dr Tubanur Bayram Kuzgun (Special) – Istanbul Arel University

In this article, it was aimed to examine the relationship between emotional eating, aggression and eating attitude characteristics of adults and the mediating role of emotional eating behaviors in the relationship between aggression characteristics and eating attitudes. A total of 293 participants, including 70 men and 223 women, were included in the study. In the study, the participants filled the Demographic Information Form, Buss Perry Aggression Scale, Turkish Emotional Eating Scale and Eating Attitude Test (EAT 26). It was found that there was a significant difference in the averages of aggression compared according to healthy and unhealthy eating attitudes. It was determined that there was a significant difference between the emotional eating averages of the participants according to their healthy and unhealthy eating attitudes. It was determined that there was a significant difference in the average eating attitude of the participants according to the presence of emotional eating behavior. According to the Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis findings, there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between eating attitude and aggression; a statistically significant and positive relationship between aggression and emotional eating; A statistically significant and positive relationship was found between eating attitude and emotional eating. Structural equation model results show that emotional eating has a mediating role in the relationship between hostility and bulimia and eating preoccupation. Emotional eating has been found to play a mediating role in the relationship between diet and hostility. In addition, the relationship between oral control and hostility was found to be mediated by emotional eating.

Paper number 364 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Role of inflammation in the cognitive functions of haemodialysed patients

Giulia Belluardo, U.O.C Nefrologia e Dialisi, Ospedale Maggiore di Modica (ASP 7 RAGUSA); Concetto Sessa, U.O.C Nefrologia e Dialisi, Ospedale Maggiore di Modica (ASP 7 RAGUSA); Dario Galeano, U.O.C Nefrologia e Dialisi, Ospedale Maggiore di Modica (ASP 7 RAGUSA); Walter Morale, U.O.C Nefrologia e Dialisi, Ospedale Maggiore di Modica (ASP 7 RAGUSA)

Patients with chronic End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) on haemodialytic treatment (HD) have a higher risk of developing cognitive impairment compared to the general population. Persistent inflammation is a distinctive symptom of the Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and of haemodialysed patients. The aim of this study is, therefore, to investigate the role of inflammation in the cognitive dysfunctions of patients in haemodialytic treatment. Patients with CKD were recruited among those who performed chronic HD (≥ three months), with an age range of 21-80 and without previous diagnosis of neuropsychological deficits. The following tests were administered: Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB), Trail Making Test A/B (TMT), Rey's Tangled Figures (RTF). The following factors, involved in the related CKD inflammation, were collected: C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen (FIBRIN), serum albumin (ALB), hemoglobin (HB), hematocrit (HCT), ferritin (FE), transferrin (TF), vitamin D, vitamin B12, creatine phosphokinase (CPK), parathormone (PTH). The T-Test ($p < .05$) was applied to assess the association between inflammatory indicators and cognitive variables. An overall of 30 HD patients (67% males), with an average age of 65 (±12 std. deviation), were included: 18% of them reported deficit scores at MoCA, 45% at FAB, 55% at TMT-A, 66% at TMT-B and 28% at RTF. RTF test found a significant association with all inflammatory indicators; TMT-A/B found associations with all inflammatory indicators, except for Vit.B12 and CPK; FAB and MoCA found associations with all indicators, except for Vit. D and CRP. The results show that inflammation plays a role on the cognitive dysfunctions observed in haemodialysis patients, which needs to be further investigated with a larger sample and additional phlogistic indicators, useful in defining the etiopathogenesis of cognitive deterioration in haemodialysis.

Paper number 693 | Oral Presentation | Others

RIPARTO: the effects of over-indebtedness on psychosomatic balance and relational dynamics in Italian adults

Pietro Bussotti, Cnop; Concetta Ricciardi, ACLI – Associazioni Cristiane Lavoratori Italiani Aps; Martina Benvenuti, University of Bologna

Aims and objectives: RIPARTO is a psychological, social and financial inclusion project, aimed at concretely addressing the problem of over-debt, with a significant focus on the psychological dynamics that govern this condition of hardship in Italy. The project was funded, and it was approved by the local scientific committee, supervised by the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policies in collaboration with ACLI, an Italian workers' association and other interested partners (e.g., Italian banks and universities). The RIPARTO project was born with the intention of making a significant contribution to the "fight against all forms of poverty in the world" (Goal 1 of the 2030 UN Agenda). Method. Data collection started on May 2022 and finished in October 2022. Data were collected in presence through a questionnaire administered by the counter operators (operators of the offices where people with debt problems go) directly to the person who used the service. Sample consist of 603 participants (242 females, 346 males and 1 prefer not to say), the age is comprised from 56 to <71 y.o. For the psychological dimensions was used the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), that is a self-report measure of psychological distress (Cronbach' a= 0.91).

Results and conclusions: Results show that the condition of over-indebtedness correlates positively with the size of the GHQ-12: as the debt increases, the problems of the subjects related to sleep, concentration, productivity, the ability to make decisions and feelings of depression and despondency increase personal. However, these problems decrease if the subject has a family and/or social network that supports him/her and with which he/she shares this problem.

Paper number 1219 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Assessing the Effectiveness of the Italian Psychological Bonus: A Study of Access, Impact, and Cost-Effectiveness

Ilaria Maria Antonietta Benzi, University Of Pavia; David Lazzari, National Board Of Italian Psychologists; Angelo Compare, Department of Human and Social Sciences, University of Bergamo; Santo Di Nuovo, Department of Science of Education, University of Catania; Gianluca Lo Coco, Department of Psychology, University of Palermo; Vittorio Lingiardi, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, and Health Studies, Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza Universi; Laura Parolin, Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca

Theoretical background: The general population is experiencing a surge in anxiety and depression, leading to increased demand for psychological help and a struggle to meet individual needs, especially in milder cases. Thus, the Italian government has launched the "Psychological Bonus" policy, allocating 25 million euros for mental health support and providing up to 10-12 psychological consultations.

Research aims: In this scenario, our contribution, in collaboration with the Italian National Council of the Order of Psychologists, aims to investigate the initiative's effectiveness by pursuing three objectives: first, surveying the access to the Psychological Bonus; second, evaluating the impact of the interventions on the psychological well-being of adults and adolescents before and after the intervention and at six months follow up; third, evaluating the economic impact of this initiative through a longitudinal cost-effectiveness analysis that considers the benefits in terms of improved well-being.

Study design: Participants are licensed psychotherapists (N= 3160; F= 82%; Mage= 45.09; SD= 9.21) and their patients (adults and adolescents) that utilized the Psychological Bonus.

Data collection is ongoing and will be completed by May 2023.

Psychotherapists will provide diagnostic data and assess their patients' functioning. Patients will be evaluated on various aspects of mental health, including clinical symptoms, emotion regulation, and quality of life. We will use multivariate regression and longitudinal mixed models to explore the study's primary outcomes.

Expected results and impact: We expect our findings to show a decrease in overall patients' psychological symptoms and distress and improved quality of life. Furthermore, we anticipate that the initiative will deliver a favourable return on investment and prove to be cost-effective. This study represents a unique opportunity to assess what works and for whom to implement more structural initiatives in the Italian healthcare system and promote a culture of psychological health through disseminating results to the general public.

Paper number 698 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Personality at work: providing practical frameworks mapping ESCO occupations.

David Bernard, AssessFirst; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst

Objective: Personality has become more and more of a consideration within HR decisions. However, this growing interest also coincides with an increase in the desirability of certain traits. Unfortunately, personality, as it pertains to an employee’s success, should be considered in a unique context: specific traits can be useful in particular occupations and counterproductive in others. The goal of this study is then to: (1) identify the traits which are useful for a large range of occupations, (2) study the validity of these models, and (3) show that these are gender-blind and can correct gender imbalance.

Method: We used ESCO occupations and skills classifications, consisting of 3008 occupations and 13890 skills. Each occupation comes with an occupational profile, listing the skills that experts considered relevant for this occupation on a European scale. To identify the traits relevant to each occupation, several psychologists were responsible for labeling the 13890 skills with the relevant personality traits, using a 20-traits framework based on the FFM model. By doing so, we were able to generate a personality-oriented predictive model for each occupation. To extract the most unique traits, we applied a TF-IDF weighting scheme. We also take into account the occupation complexity using other data sources (O*NET).

Results: Study 1 presents the construction of these models. Study 2 shows that participants within a certain occupation will better fit with the model we created for that occupation, compared to a random sample. Study 3 shows that all the models will recommend hiring men and women in similar proportions (weighted impact ratio ≥ 0.80).

Conclusion: Our work (1) provides a personality framework for different occupations, and complete ESCO occupational profiles, (2) provides business leaders with the right personality traits they should look for when hiring for a specific occupation.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 1114 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Response speed trajectories as clues of personality in image-based personality assessment

David Bernard, AssessFirst; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst

Objective: Completion speed in personality tests has long been of interest in psychometrics. Recent studies concluded that traits are not associated with individual differences in completion time. However, most studies have assumed the speed of test takers to remain constant during the test. Also, since responding to a questionnaire requires reading and understanding items, cognitive ability is suspected to influence completion time. Therefore, the goal of this study is twofold: (1) explore individual differences in speed trajectories and their relationship with personality, (2) study the role of cognitive ability.

Method: 139 participants completed an image-based, forced-choice personality assessment consisting of 60 items measuring BFI-2, on mobile. Participants also took a series of psychometric tests from an online assessment platform, which included measures of FFM personality traits and g factor. We used clustering algorithms to identify 5 trajectory profiles. We compared the traits of the different profiles using ANOVA.

Results: Profiles significantly differed on traits related to openness ($F=3.952$, $p=0.0488$; $F=4.439$, $p=0.0369$) and neuroticism ($F=5.981$, $p=0.0157$). Notably, “Hasty” (high initial speed and accelerating) individuals scored higher on a trait related to a need for variety and task switching, while “Thoughtful” (low initial speed and decelerating) individuals scored lower on intellect, and higher on neuroticism. While not significant, other trends were highlighted, with “Thoughtful” being more detail-oriented and scoring lower on cognitive ability.

Conclusion: While results should be considered with caution due to the low sample size, this study contributes to a better understanding of the influence of personality traits on test completion time, through the lens of speed trajectories. Data on a larger sample are currently being collected to confirm results with more robust analysis. The confirmation study will be run before the congress.

Intended audience: Academic.

Paper number 108 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Faultlines based upon personality traits negatively affect team functioning

Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Nils Myszkowski, Pace University, New York; Martin Storme, IESEG School of Management; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst

Objective: The question of the relationship between the diversity characteristics of a team and its performance is an important issue for organizations. Among the research that has addressed this issue, some have focused on the role of group faultlines, that is, hypothetical dividing lines that split a group into two or more subgroups based on the alignment of one or more individual attributes. In the present study, we investigate the impact of faultlines based upon the personality traits of team members on various indicators of team functioning.

Method and results: We collected data on 28 work teams ranging from 6 to 12 members. We found that the presence of faultlines in a team was negatively associated with various indicators of team performance – such as the team’s ability to reach objectives ($r = -.42$, $p < .05$) and the team’s productivity ($r = -.36$, $p = .05$) – and team satisfaction – such as the quality of relations in the team ($r = -.41$, $p < .05$) and the team’s sustainability ($r = -.43$, $p < .05$).

Conclusion: Implications for the constitution and management of teams are discussed.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 1127 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Forced-choice items: When the respondent cannot choose

Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Martin Storme, IESEG School of Management; Nils Myszkowski, Pace University, New York; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst

Objective: Personality questionnaires using forced-choice items are often preferred in high-stake contexts to counteract the social desirability bias. One of the downsides of the forced-choice approach is that a respondent can sometimes disapprove or approve with the same intensity all the propositions composing an item, making the choice of a proposition impossible. In the present study, we set out to 1) investigate the prevalence of both multiple disapproval and multiple approvals in personality assessment, 2) identify personality traits that make respondents more likely to disapprove or approve with equal intensity of the set of propositions comprising an item.

Method: 455 french participants completed an online personality questionnaire, which is forced-choice and consists of 60 pairs of propositions measuring BFI-2 traits. For each, participants had the possibility to choose one of the two pairs, select both (multiple approvals), or neither of the two (multiple disapproval). Interviews were conducted with some participants (N=5) to better understand their usage of multiple disapproval or approvals.

Results: Our preliminary findings show that respondents reject the two propositions composing an item 3.45 times on average (SD = 3.86) and approve the two propositions composing an item 5.53 times on average (SD = 7.47). Further analyses reveal that the number of multiple disapprovals is negatively predicted by extroversion ($B = -.06$, $p < .05$), whereas the number of multiple approvals is positively predicted by openness ($B = .24$, $p < .001$). The interviews conducted confirmed the possibility of multiple approvals and multiple disapproval as a mean to relieve frustration in forced-choice questionnaires.

Conclusion: Implications for personality assessment using the forced-choice approach will be discussed. We will also present a replication of this study on a larger sample, as well as an application of this method in a newly developed assessment.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 843 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Can time-limited stabilisation work help a man who has experienced chronic developmental trauma?

Ruth Berry, Lypft; Yusuf Rasul, formerly LYPFT

Research aims and objectives: Practice-based evidence. Exploration of value of time-limited stabilisation work for a man who has experienced chronic developmental trauma.

Theoretical background: behaviourism remains the dominant model for working with people with a learning disability. Defining people in terms of behaviour makes it harder to meet them as a person. Buber (2008) argues for the importance of I-Thou relationships. People with a learning disability are more likely to experience abuse and other forms of adversity and are less likely to have access to the kind of relationships that can ameliorate their suffering. Implementing trauma-informed practice requires attention to a number of principles that include empowering the individual and collaboration. Our Psychology service had historically offered long term therapy contracts with questionable benefits.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Following work with the system to create a greater sense of safety, client was offered four face-to-face sessions to develop a wellness plan. The foci were on noticing himself and on what he could do to adaptively manage difficult feelings. Key aspects of the intervention were: 1) meeting the client and 2) involving the client's established support network.

Results obtained: The client was more fully present in interactions with clinicians, speaking about deeply personal matters in a way that felt like he was genuinely connected to his feelings of loss. He used the strategies in the wellness plan to manage dips in mood differently. He expressed a sense of mastery & pleasure at this.

Limitations: Single case, query wider applicability.

Research Implications: case series to explore generalisability and limits.

Originality/Value: a time-limited, collaborative approach which helped a man with a complex trauma history.

Keywords: complex trauma, stablisation

Paper number 761 | Oral Presentation | Others

Depression, Anxiety, Stress and Perceived Social Support in Arsenic Induced Cancer patients from arsenic affected middle Gangetic plain of India

Das Ambika Bharti, Central University Of South Bihar, Gaya; Shishu Kesh Kumar, Department of Psychological Sciences, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya

Background: Health issues of the 21st century are largely environmental issues. Arsenic induced cancer (AIC) caused by prolonged consumption of arsenic contaminated groundwater, is one such public health concern in the Indo Gangetic plain. Almost 300 million people on earth are facing this environmental menace and the situation is worst in middle Gangetic plain.

Originality/Novelty: While environmental and physical ailments have been widely investigated, the psychological burden on people suffering from AIC remains under studied across geographical boundaries. With United Nation envisaging health as an important sustainable development goal in the UN development agenda 2030, the conceptualization of development shifts from economic growth to healthy human. This emphasises the emergent need to explore the psychological aspects of AIC for a holistic understanding of the underlying mechanism behind its deleterious health consequences.

Objective: To explore depression, anxiety and stress as a function of perceived social support (PSS) in AIC prevalent in Bihar, an Indian state in middle Gangetic plain.

Method: Correlational survey research was conducted with 61 consenting AIC patients (N=61; mean age= 51.84 years) residing in the arsenic affected Gangetic plain for more than 10 years. Quantitative data was collected on self-report measures of the variables. Correlation and stepwise linear regression analysis explored the associative and causal relationship between the variables.

Results: Depression, anxiety and stress were negatively associated and predicted by PSS. PSS from significant others emerged as the best predictor of depression and anxiety while stress was best predicted by PSS from family.

Conclusion: PSS is salient having significant impact on depression, anxiety and stress experienced by AIC patients.

Implication: Policy makers, social workers and researchers are suggested for timely psychological interventions and palliative care that focus enhancing perceived social support to ensure the psychological health of this population.

Paper number 1160 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Experience of and Coping with Eco-Anxiety in Urban India: A Mixed-Methods Exploration

Nandini Bhatia, CHRIST (Deemed to be University); Elizabeth Thomas, CHRIST (Deemed to be University)

With an increase in anthropogenic climate change and environmental crises, eco-anxiety is gaining its due relevance as a resultant multi-dimensional experience. As a response, eco-anxiety can either activate or inhibit actions such as pro-environmental behaviour. Guided by the dimensions of eco-anxiety as defined in the Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale, this study explored the experience of high eco-anxiety by individuals in

urban India and the coping strategies they used, in order to determine whether high eco-anxiety activated or inhibited action in them. This mixed methods study collected quantitative data from 185 participants from urban India to establish the prevalence of and relationship between eco-anxiety and pro-environmental behaviour. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five respondents from the sample who had 'high' eco-anxiety. The qualitative data was thematically analysed and revealed that the respondents experienced distressful emotions and engaged in rumination. They felt a high sense of personal responsibility, experienced changes in interpersonal interactions, and felt discomfort with others' behaviours. Eco-anxiety was found to invoke action in the respondents and pro-environmental behaviours were a prominent medium of coping. A need for community and professional mental health support was also expressed. While the study sample has geographical representation from 16 states and union territories, its representation of the urban Indian population is limited across identity groups of caste, class, occupation, ability, etc., which would have differential experiences of eco-anxiety. The findings have implications in theoretical, clinical, and public health and policy settings for the development of evidence-based approaches to promote pro-environmental behaviour and manage eco-anxiety. There is scope to replicate and compare the research within alternate and specific settings in the Indian subcontinent as scientific studies, news coverage, and data on eco-anxiety were found lacking. Current climate research is emerging from high-income countries and this study contributes to the global inclusion of researchers from LMICs.

Paper number 1325 | Symposia Paper |

The Search for a Science of Education: Eugenics and Teacher Training

Nazlin Bhimani, University College London

This paper focuses on the influence of eugenics on teacher training using as evidence the articles published in the Journal of Experimental Pedagogy (JEP), which was founded in 1911. JEP was set up at a time when it became urgent to establish a 'science of education' so as to raise the status of the subject in higher education and to elevate the status of the teaching profession. It disseminated the findings from pedagogical experiments investigating perception, recognition, attention and association taking place in the laboratories of Ernest Meumann and Wilhelm Wundt in Germany, on intelligence tests by Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon in Paris; and in new field of Child Study invented by the eugenicist and psychologist G. Stanley Hall in America. The journal went through two subsequent phases when it became the Forum of Education in 1923 before being taken over by the BPS in 1930 and becoming the British Journal of Educational Psychology. The title change in 1923 reflected the journal's 'spiritual re-birth' under the editorship of the eugenicist C. W. Valentine, professor of education at Birmingham University. During this phase, the number of discussion papers employing psychometric psychology increased to the point where, by the end of the 1920s, they dominated the journal. While in its first phase the journal openly advocated the teaching of eugenics, by the second and third phases overt references to it were fewer. By this time, however, the concept of innate intelligence and mental testing, promoted by Cyril Burt, Charles Spearman and other Galtonians ensured that eugenic thinking had become integral and widely accepted among educationalists. This is evidenced by the reorganisation of schools with a break at 11+ years. Psychology and psychometrics were now incorporated into the teacher training curriculum. Eugenics had infiltrated deeply into the education system at all levels.

Paper number 1319 | Symposia Paper |

Social media, civic engagement and well-being: The case of Bangladeshi youth

Miron Bhowmik, The Education University of Hong Kong; Koon Lin Wong, The Education University of Hong Kong; G M Rakibul Islam, Noakhali Science and Technology University; Md Motier Rahman, Jagannath University

A recent review of education policy, school curriculum and textbooks, and interviews with teachers suggest that civic and citizenship education in Bangladesh does not give sufficient prominence to the civic participation domain. Yet, there is an indication that Bangladeshi youth's civic engagement is growing with the proliferation of social media use. Based on in-depth interviews with a group of young people, this presentation will provide a comprehensive understanding of their social media usage behaviors. It will

especially highlight what civic activities they are engaged in, how deep is their engagement and what factors facilitate. It will also examine the threats they encounter while using social media and how their well-being is affected. The presentation will shed light on how young people can safely, ethically, responsibly, and effectively function in social media space and what knowledge, skills and attitudes can enable such engagement. It will also illustrate what media and information literacy is needed for fostering critical civic participation and engagement in and through social media. The presentation will conclude by highlighting implications for education policy makers, educators, teacher educators and other related professionals in Bangladesh.

Paper number 1125 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Political psychology & democracy

'Are they refugees or economic migrants?' The effect of asylum seekers' motivation to migrate on intentions to help them

Emine Bilgen, Royal Hollaway University of London; Hanna Zagefka, Royal Hollaway University of London; Thora Bjornsdottir, Royal Hollaway University of London; Yasemin Abayhan, Hacettepe University

Immigration has played a significant role in human history as people move to new places for economic opportunities, religious freedom, or political refuge. However, asylum seekers are often viewed negatively and falsely portrayed in media, leading to fear and distrust among locals. In the current research, participants read a fictitious news article about an asylum seeker's (Syrian, Ukrainian, or Yemeni) motivation for seeking asylum (seeking safety, seeking financial betterment from a position of relative financial hardship, or seeking financial betterment from a position of extreme financial hardship). Participants then reported their willingness to help that asylum seeker, and their prejudice and empathy toward both that asylum seeker and their group as a whole (e.g., Syrian refugees). Results showed that people were more willing to help asylum seekers whose motivation for seeking asylum was grounded in safety concerns rather than moderate financial concerns (Study 1 2 and 3). Participants also reported more willingness to help to the asylum seeker's group as a whole if the individual asylum seeker's motivation was described as seeking safety rather than financial betterment. Further, describing financial concerns as so severe that they endangered survival generated more willingness to help than moderate financial concerns, demonstrating that severe enough financial concerns may be perceived as safety concerns (Study 3). We also found that people were more willing to help Ukrainian refugees than Syrian refugees. Altogether, these findings have both theoretical and practical implications.

| Panel Discussion | Students & Early Career

Clinical Association in Psychology Trailblazer

Natalie Billing

This session will provide an insight into the Clinical Associate in Psychology group, which was established to develop roles within the wider psychological workforce. The CAP role was established to offer a masters level training to psychology graduates allowing them entry into the workforce and able to practice autonomously with appropriate support, working within their scope of practice, under the supervision of a registered applied psychologist. The employment of CAPs within the psychological workforce also offers the opportunity to build greater diversity within the psychological workforce, with fewer barriers to prospective candidates from disadvantaged and minority backgrounds. A Masters-level role with an apprenticeship-training route is likely to be accessible to a wider group of applicants including service users. This session will invite guest speakers from the CAP Trailblazers group, on the GTiCAP, and those in training, who will speak about the role, the background and developments in this workforce.

| Panel Discussion | Students & Early Career

Student Work Experience Session – Round Table Discussions

Natalie Billing

Attendees at this session will be able to engage in 3 different round table discussions to bring together different perspectives around psychology students gaining work experience. Across Europe, psychology

students face many challenges to gaining relevant work experience in their chosen field of psychology, including availability of opportunities, navigating the confidential nature of psychological work and the ability to fund unpaid placement opportunities. We are going to host three round table discussions where psychological professionals, those with an interest in placement opportunities (university staff, placement providers) and students can come together and discuss some of these broader challenges and hopefully begin some cross-European dialogue around the topic. Although this session does not have a specific aim, we would like to use it to foster dialogue around work experience and placements in psychology. We hope that registrants will come away with a shared understanding of the challenges faced by students and placement providers and feel motivated to continue this discussion outside of the Congress, so that barriers could be reduced to students attaining placements.

| Panel Discussion | Students & Early Career

Lunchtime Learn & Discuss Session – Student Ambassadors

Natalie Billing

This session will give an insight into the Student Ambassador programme, which was set up in 2021 by the BPS Careers Team, to recruit volunteer students from across UK universities to represent the BPS and encourage engagement with membership and a career in psychology. Since starting, the programme has been rolled out across all four nations of the UK and is made up of a core group of 135 students. As part of this session, we have invited one of our Student Ambassadors to present on their experience and share some of the work they have been doing. Although only in its first year, the programme has already seen the team grow better relationships with universities, contribute to a variety of careers events and strengthen relationships between our regional branches and students and universities in their region.

| Panel Discussion | Students & Early Career

Wider Psychological Workforce Registration

Natalie Billing

The British Psychological Society (BPS) Wider Psychological Workforce Register is an accredited register of the Professional Standards Authority (PSA). Registration with the Wider Psychological Workforce Register demonstrates a psychological professional's commitment to their area of practice and demonstrates that they have the necessary knowledge, skills and experience to practice. They are part of a professional community that works to high standards, policies and codes of conduct and practice. This workshop will look at the work the BPS has done around getting these registers set up and gaining accreditation.

Paper number 794 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Micro-entrepreneur Resilience During Covid-19: A case of handloom weavers from India

Saswata Biswas, Institute of Rural Management Anand; Indranil De, Institute of Rural Management Anand; Devleena Dey, R&A Division, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi

Handloom weavers are one of the poorest groups of skilled crafts group with less than an average of four euros a day. Compared to other entrepreneurs, they were negatively hit by the Covid-19 pandemic. We examine the resiliency of microentrepreneurs (weavers) under cooperative and private-trader-dominated institutional contexts. Resilience originates from both systemic and individual-level factors. Little study has been conducted on the resilience of microentrepreneurs to external shocks. We examine data from two clusters of weavers, one of which is controlled by cooperatives and the other by individual traders. The study involved a total of 250 weavers, with 125 participants from each cluster. First, we investigate the structural components of resilience. After adjusting for production structure, demand, and interaction with the merchant, the results of a quantitative investigation indicate that weavers linked with cooperative societies displayed greater resilience than the trader-dominated cluster. In addition, the cooperative-dominated cluster is distinguished from the private trader-dominated cluster by the perception of handloom quality, the ability of weavers to negotiate returns, and the effective management of business finances. Weaving businesses employing uncompensated female family labour

were more resistant to shocks. Weavers are more robust when they interact directly with major traders or cooperative management. Weavers' self-efficacy views emerged as a prominent determinant when we examined resilience in terms of individual-level variables. However, there was a negative correlation between the relationship with the supplier and the subjective relative efficiency of weavers.

Paper number 635 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The processes of change in group psychotherapy experienced by patients with anxiety disorders

Lucas Bloc, Unifor; Fugita Carvalho, Unifor

The covid-19 pandemic, among its various negative consequences, brought about the emergence and worsening of cases of anxiety disorders. Due to the increase in the number of cases, it is fundamental to think about different forms of care that can meet this increasing demand. Group psychotherapy emerges as a possible alternative and it is preponderant to understand how this modality impacts individuals, seeking to understand what in its process helps those who are submitted to it and to evaluate how it can facilitate changes in those individuals. The present research aimed through a qualitative method approach to analyze the processes of change in group psychotherapy experienced by patients with anxiety disorders. The participants were submitted to 6 months of weekly group psychotherapy in a school-based service of a university in northeastern Brazil in 2022. At the end of the treatment, a modified version of the Change Interview was used to evaluate the impacts and the changes that those patients experienced throughout the process. Six people were randomly selected to participate in the interviews, which were recorded and analyzed by the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). As a result, patients reported that the feelings of acceptance and identification with other patients's histories and problems were fundamental to their improvement. It was through listening and talking with others in similar situations that they were capable of better understanding their needs and current problems. They also reported a better capacity to understand their feelings and their environment. The practical implication of this research is the impact it had in the lives of the participants. As an original contribution, the analysis of the factors, in group psychotherapy, that can help patients to change is the main point of this work. However, a limitation that can be pointed out is the lack of control data.

Paper number 429 | Oral Presentation | Others

The role of psychological distress and quality of the relationship with the cancer patient in informal carer burnout

Carolina Blom, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences of the University of Porto; Ana Reis, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de São João; CINTESIS; Leonor Lencastre, CPUP- Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences of the University of P

Aims: This study aims to explore the role of psychological distress and the quality of carer-cancer patient relationship as burnout predictors of informal carers.

Background: Cancer patients' impairment requires assistance from informal carers, which may lead to burnout. Literature suggests informal carers' psychological state and carer-patient relationship quality may have implications on the manifestation of this syndrome.

Methodology: Ninety-four informal carers recruited in Portuguese caregiving social network groups, answered a cross-sectional online questionnaire. Distress was assessed by the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales, and relationship quality by the Quality of Carer–Patient Relationship Scale. Three multiple regression analysis were performed to analyse the role of these independent variables as predictors of each of the dimensions of burnout (depersonalisation, emotional exhaustion, and personal accomplishment) measured by Maslach Burnout Interview-Human Services Survey, as dependent variables.

Results: All regression models proved to be statistically significant: depersonalisation ($F(4,90)=7.45$, $p<.001$, $R^2=.249$), emotional exhaustion ($F(4,90)=23.62$, $p<.001$, $R^2=.512$), and personal accomplishment ($F(4,88)=14.68$, $p<.001$, $R^2=.40$). Relationship quality showed a statistically significant predictive value on

depersonalization (st.β=-.306, t=-3.110, p=.003, rpart=-.284), emotional exhaustion (st.β=−.450, t=− 5.681, r part=- .418, p<.001) and personal accomplishment (st.β=.476, t=5.335, rpart=.440, p<.001) and stress on emotional exhaustion (st.β=.299, t=2.371, rpart=.175, p=.020).

Limitations: Direct access to informal carers is difficult to achieve and brought some limitations: the risk of information accuracy in online recruitment and a small sample size.

Implications: Results support the relevance of attaining to the relationship between patient and informal carer in support services and underline the need of continuing to research relationship quality and burnout in relation to other dimensions of carer and caregiving.

Value: This study presents a contribution to the lack of knowledge about informal carers of cancer patients in Portugal, adding new findings to the scarce literature on informal carer burnout and the quality of carer-patient relationship.

Audience: Academic, Practitioner

Paper number 926 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Legal probation of opioid dependent individuals after release from prison

Klara Boksán, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg; Maren Weiss, SRH Wilhelm Löhe Hochschule; Kerstin Geißselsöder, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Nuremberg; Michael Dechant, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Nuremberg; Mark Stemmler, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Research data on the treatment of opioid dependence in prisons are mainly available from the U.S.; whereas in Europe, studies relating to this topic are rather scarce. However, it can be stated that opioid-dependent prisoners are treated unequally in European prisons. The present study is part of the project "Opioid Addiction When Incarcerated – An Evaluation Study" (German: “Haft bei Opioidabhängigkeit – eine Evaluationsstudie; HOpE-Study), in the context of which opioid-dependent prisoners in Bavarian prisons have been interviewed since the beginning of 2020 and followed-up with additional interviews for up to twelve months after release from prison. The research project, funded by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice, aims to clarify whether substitution treatment or primarily abstinence-oriented treatment in prison leads to better outcomes in terms of illicit drug use, addiction treatment, legal probation, social integration, and physical and mental health among opioid dependent individuals after release from prison.

The focus of this presentation is on the question whether opioid substitution treatment initiated during incarceration (independent of positive effects on opioid relapse – these will be addressed in a different presentation), influences the legal probation after release from prison. It will be investigated whether and to what extent differences between the groups (primarily abstinence-oriented treatment vs. substituted treatment) can be found regarding re-offending, imprisonment, and convictions. Of particular interest are the later measurement time points, since in some studies a positive effect of substitution treatment on legal probation after release from prison could only be proven in the medium term. We hypothesise that opioid-dependent individuals benefit from an opioid substitution treatment in terms of lower rates of re-offending, imprisonment, and convictions after their release. To date, we are not able to present results as the final data are still being collected. We expect the data to be complete in May 2023.

Paper number 171 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Eco-conscious or eco-anxious? An Exploration of Eco-Anxiety within the Maltese Context using a Mixed-Methods Research Design

Claire Bonello, University Of Malta; Mary Anne Lauri, University of Malta

Scientific evidence and public advocacy points towards the legitimacy and urgency of climate change and actions to mitigate this global crisis, with its extensive effects being felt on an individual, communal, national and global level. Recent psychological literature has started to explore the mental health impacts of climate change. Eco-anxiety is one such implication that has emerged as a ‘hot potato’ within both lay and professional jargon. This can be defined as anxiety about different environmental events, about these

events' effects and about the general state of our planet. However, despite its increased relevance and asserted prevalence, research on this phenomenon in Malta is scarce. Therefore, this study is deemed necessary to start-off eco-anxiety's inclusion in research within the Maltese context. Its explanatory sequential nature and convergence of quantitative and qualitative information aims to provide a comprehensive overview of eco-anxiety in Malta through a mixed-methods research design. The purpose of the first phase, being quantitative in nature, is to identify eco-anxiety incidence using the 13-item Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale, and associated constructs found to correlate with eco-anxiety in existing literature (e.g., climate belief, environmental self-identity and pro-environmental intentions) via an online questionnaire. Four hundred participants aged 18 and above will be recruited through convenience and volunteer sampling. Subsequently, four qualitative focus groups will be conducted within the qualitative phase to delve deeper into the cognitive, behavioural and emotional experiences derived from climate change and environmental degradation. Participants will also be recruited conveniently and voluntarily, and focus group transcripts analysed thematically. The research is currently within the first quantitative phase, and study completion and write-up are estimated to be complete by May 2023.

Paper number 165 | Poster | Clinical

Worry mediates anxiety's, but not depression's, relationships with probability and cost biases

Robert Booth, Sabanci University; Bundy Mackintosh, University of Essex; Colette Hirsch, King's College London

Research aims and objectives: We investigated whether probability and cost biases are unique features of high anxiety and depression, or merely side-effects of the worry associated with these traits.

Theoretical background: People high in anxiety and/or depression show probability bias (believe negative events are more probable than positive events) and cost bias (believe that events will have greater negative impact then positive impact). However, they also show worry about future negative events. We examined whether probability and cost biases were separable from worry in high-anxiety and high-depression individuals.

Methodology: 218 students rated the probability, positive impact, and negative impact of 10 positive and 10 negative hypothetical events. They also completed the Beck Anxiety and Depression Inventories, and the Penn State Worry Questionnaire.

Results obtained: Path modelling revealed that worry mediated anxiety's relationships with probability and cost biases. However, depression's relationships with probability and cost biases remained significant when worry was controlled.

Limitations: The study is limited by its nonclinical sample and self-report measures.

Research/Practical Implications: Theories which discuss the importance of probability and cost biases in anxiety, especially social anxiety, may need updating to reflect the possibility that these biases are merely facets of the worry associated with anxiety. Theories of depression, on the other hand, should pay more attention to probability and cost biases as direct indicators of the pessimism associated with this trait.

Originality/Value: This is the first study to examine the overlaps among anxiety's, depression's, and worry's relationships with probability and cost biases. It should inform updates of theories about the aetiology of emotional disorders.

Paper number 669 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Counselling

"Enmeshed": Exploring the Relationship Between Youth Digital Technology Use and their Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Sydney Boothroyd, University of Calgary

New generations of youth are coming of age at a time when digital technology is omnipresent, where devices are our constant companions, extensions of ourselves. It is not yet fully known what effect this mass consumption of digital technology will have on current and future generations. Although not entirely negative, dramatic shifts in human interaction and well-being have already presented themselves, begging

understanding. Among these shifts are rising rates of youth struggling with mental health – especially since the COVID-19 pandemic. Various international and domestic governing bodies highlight the importance of this burgeoning field of research, turning in part to our technology-loaded ecosystems for answers. Early research has established associations between increased screen usage and youth mental ill-health. Questions remain, however and there exist large gaps in counselling psychology research as to how we can best support youth in the digital age.

Situated within this debate, the current study establishes a theoretical basis as to the role digital technology plays in youth mental health. The study employs a qualitative methodology, including semi-structured interviewing and thematic analysis. Eight Canadian youth were interviewed during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic and asked to share their experiences of the relationship between their devices and their well-being. Thematic findings highlight a conflictual and "enmeshed" relationship between digital technology use and youth mental health, whereby a relationship exists between their device use and their mental health because of an enmeshment between their digital and real lives, where boundaries are permeable and unclear; what happens online directly impacts real life and vice versa. Because digital technology consumption on this scale is so new, this is one of the first available cohorts of youth to actively participate in the exploration of this topic, offering their unique voices to further societal understandings of technology and mental health today.

Paper number 536 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Include, CAre, Reward and Enhance to Sustain a High Well-Being HRM Model

Maude Boulet, École nationale d'administration publique

Theoretical background: One of the main criticisms that can be addressed to the existing HRM model is that performance is often the primary target, leaving employee well-being as a secondary consideration.

Objective: This study aims to put employee well-being at the center of human resources management (HRM) concerns.

Methodology: Based on a sample of 786 workers collected via an electronic survey, HRM practices were grouped into four dimensions using factor analysis: include, care, reward and enhance. The impact of these dimensions on employee well-being and job performance were analyzed using the structural equation model (SEM). The mediating role of well-being on the relationship between HRM practices and job performance was tested with Stata's medsem package.

Results: The results show that HRM practices that aim to include, care, reward and enhance are positively related to the psychological well-being of employees. In addition, well-being plays a mediating role between these practices and job performance. However, these groups of practices have no direct effect on job performance.

Originality/Value: These findings highlight that the effect of HRM practices on job performance is completely mediated by their effect on well-being.

Practical implications: Organizations and HRM professionals should consider employee well-being as one of the indicators to assess the effectiveness of HRM practices.

Limitations: The sample of respondents contains a high proportion of highly educated teleworking women.

Paper number 1057 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Does harsh parenting lead to later bullying victimisation? A longitudinal discordant monozygotic twin design

Lucy Bowes, University of Oxford; Amber Korde, University of Oxford; Sinziana Oncioiu, University of Oxford

Background and Objectives: Childhood bullying is a public health issue. Whilst research suggests that families may confer risk for bullying victimisation, disentangling nature from nurture remains important. This study seeks to investigate whether harsh parenting is associated with children's peer victimisation over and above genetic or shared environmental factors.

Methods: Peer victimisation and harsh parenting were examined using data from two age cohorts of the TwinLife longitudinal study. The sample comprised of 609 reared-together twin pairs from the 5-year cohort and 605 twin pairs from the 11-year cohort. We used maternal reports of parenting at baseline and child-report measures of peer victimisation measured two years later. We used a stringent co-twin design to control for shared environmental and genetic factors.

Results: Exposure to harsh parenting was associated phenotypically with victimisation, and this association was similar for children in both age cohorts. The associations between harsh parenting and victimisation did not hold after stringent adjustment for genetic and shared environmental factors. In exploratory analyses, we found evidence of gender differences. We also found evidence that psychological control, a subtype of harsh parenting, was most consistently associated with victimisation at the phenotypic level.

Conclusions: The relationship between harsh parenting and children's risk for victimisation appears to be largely accounted for by genetic and shared environmental factors. We did find some evidence suggestive of a causal relationship between harsh parenting and victimisation for adolescent girls, but this was not replicated in other groups of children. Our research highlights the importance of disentangling nature from nurture when examining the role of parenting on children's risk for bullying victimization. Our findings also suggest that 'one-size fits all' interventions are unlikely to be effective, and that identifying which parenting factors are the most important for which children remains important for targeted prevention.

Paper number 1424 | Symposia | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

LGBTQIA+ prejudice in universities: an analysis and policy recommendation after the context of five different countries

Angelo Brandelli Costa, Pucrs; Chioma Cynthia Mildred Ojiaku, Pucrs; Harleen Kaur, Pucrs; Miriam Panning, Pucrs; Sara López Corlett, Pucrs

Prejudice against LGBTQIA+ people in universities institutions when viewed from a global point of view, has a very different status. In the global north, there has been great progress in terms of visibility of the phenomenon by its victims, the creation of mechanisms to monitor discrimination and reduce prejudice levels and improve the institutional climate. In other contexts, however, especially in the global south, it is even now a subject that society does not address, or still stigmatizes. The porpoise of this project is to conduct a rapid-review followed by a policy recommendation in five different countries: Brazil, Nigeria, India, Netherlands, and Spain. This project is part of the Advanced Research Training Seminar (ARTS) Organizing Committee of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). It has two research questions: 1) What is the state of LGBTQIA+ prejudice level in university settings in five different and its impact on psychosocial outcomes? 2) As a secondary objective, what interventions (regardless of the level of complexity and regularity) reportedly improve university outcomes among LGBTQIA+ students in each of the selected countries? The overall design following the PICOT criteria was: P: LGBTQIA+ university students OR the perception about this group; I: Interventions aiming for LGBTQIA+ university students (prejudice and discrimination reduction, affirmative action, positive climate, etc.); C: No intervention; O: Prejudice, violence, discrimination, academic achievement, climate, absenteeism, and dropout; T: Peer-reviewed cross-sectional studies, cohort, case-control, randomized and non-randomized controlled trials and systematic reviews (if any). Studies Published between 2000 and 2023 were included regardless of their language. The project is still in progress, but it is expected to show the state of the art of empirical research in the five countries analyzed as well as best practices at the local level that could be used in other contexts from a global point of view.

Paper number 1048 | Symposia | Others

Learning about ethics from teaching, practise and complaints. A Nordic Perspective

Johanne Inga Bratbo, Danish Psychologists Associations; Maria K. Jónsdóttir, Icelandic Psychologists Association; Kati Tuulia Puumala, Finish Psychologists Association; Ole Magnus Vik, The Norwegian Psychologist Association's Ethics Committee; Kristina Taylor, Swedish Psychological Association

The Nordic Psychologists associations have had common ethical principles for several decades, and transitioned from the code of conduct to four overarching ethical principles at the turn of the millennium. The principles were modified in accordance with EFPPA's Meta-Code of Ethics in 1997 and in accordance with EFPA's Model Code of Ethics in 2020.

An important addition to the Nordic version is a model for ethical reflection process and the signal of the vital importance of reflection in psychological work. The principles have been designed to:

-Support Nordic psychologists in situations in which they need to take a stand on ethical issues

-Protect clients against inappropriate and/or harmful measures

-Support cooperation among psychologists and between psychologists and other professionals

-Retain the public's trust in professional psychologists' practice

-Serve as a basis for creating guidelines and instructions for areas of specialisation in psychology

As members of the Nordic Psychologists Associations we are obliged to reflect on our practice and act in accordance with the ethical principles. Therefore, knowledge of the principles is vital and specially to stimulate a collegial culture that promotes readiness to identify and reflect on ethical dilemmas in psychological work.

The associations are responsible for investigating any complaints regarding their members and for taking a position with respect to such complaints and possible sanctions.

The choice of complaint procedures and sanction forms is left to the individual association and has resulted in different practices based on perceptions of how best to ensure learning by the psychologist and protect the client or the reputation of the profession.

The presentations in the symposium represent different perspectives from the five Nordic Countries on the promotion of ethical reflection to stimulate debate among participants in the symposium

Paper number 1279 | Symposia Paper |

Working conditions for psychologists and ethical dilemmas and complaints are interrelated

Johanne Inga Bratbo, Danish Psychologists Associations

Psychological knowledge and services are increasingly in demand both individually, among groups, companies, authorities and society. There is a focus on the prevention of mental disorders in young people, treatment of mental disorders, optimization of employees' resources and skills. It is a development that in itself increases the value and status of psychologists' work. At the same time, expectations of psychologists can put their working conditions under pressure and for some that there is a constant imbalance between demands and resources that generates stress reactions. A context that can reduce time and energy for reflection on ethical dilemmas, collegial sparring and supervision as part of quality assurance and also result in more complaints to Board of Ethics and authorities.

A survey among member groups in the Danish Psychological Association in 2019-2020, articles in Member magazine and the overview of contacts to the open telephone line at the Board of Ethics point to areas where working conditions give rise to more ethical dilemmas for psychologists: Inability to discuss ethics when one's leader is not a psychologist; assigning too many and conflicting roles in relation to the same client; assignment of tasks in which the psychologist may lack concrete competencies; rules in systems that require flow in the task solution at the expense of professional quality in assessment and tests; resource focus in organizational and insurance tasks that push method selection; increased demands on documentation.

As the Nordic psychological associations are both professional societies and trade unions, we have a special obligation to relate to the contexts in which psychologists work and internally to stimulate ethical reflection. The Danish Psychologists Association has as one of its initiatives in 2022 – spring 2023 develop easily accessible relevant material for ethical reflection on the website and the number of visitors is increased by 50%.

Paper number 1280 | Symposia Paper |

Communication strategy to stimulate ethical reflection among psychologists

Johanne Inga Bratbo, Danish Psychologists Associations

All members of the psychological associations forming part of EFPA are obliged to abide by ethical principles for psychologists. Awareness of the principles is vital and specially to stimulate a collegial culture with openness that promotes readiness to identify and reflect on ethical dilemmas in psychological work. The ethics boards can play an important role in the dissemination of ethical principles as tools for quality assurance.

In 2018 the Board of Ethics in the Danish Psychologists Association realized the need to formulate a communication strategy in order to comply with the task of promoting ethical reflection among the association's members.

Step 1 of the communication strategy: questionnaire survey among the decentralized units of the association about the relevance of developing more useful and accessible reflection material, contact to the universities about the level of ethical teaching to psychology students, contact with instructors of ethics in specialist courses. A total of 14 decentralized units reported back and all supported the need for more reflection and gave input with a number of examples of work tasks that often give rise to ethical dilemmas. The universities showed great variations from nothing to systematic teaching, and the instructors clearly supported the need for reflection material.

Step 2: 2020-2022 Development of a model for elements in reflection material for the association's website, preparation of the elements (cases, presentations, exercises), leaflets and creative material, articles for web and member magazine, as well as offers to contribute with presentations to member groups.

The status in spring 2023 is that ethics as a theme and materials on the new website are easily accessible, application-oriented, and the number of visitors to the pages has grown by 50%, and that the Committee for Ethics has had several invitations to give presentations.

Paper number 403 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Helping Pregnant and Postpartum Women with Substance Abuse Problems

James Bray, University Of Houston College Of Medicine; Brittany Zaring-Hinkle, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center; Susan Nash, Baylor College of Medicine

Background: Pregnant and postpartum women who are homeless and near homeless are a highly vulnerable population, especially when their problems are compounded by substance use. The Pregnant And Mothers Postpartum Enhanced Recovery-oriented Residential Services (PAMPERRS) program provided evidence-based mental health treatment, case management, and recovery support for women and children through integrated, trauma-informed care and services, strengthened by a comprehensive and coordinated family systems approach. This paper will describe the program for women and children and provide evaluation data that demonstrates its effectiveness. Clients participated in an inpatient recovery program. In addition, they received trauma informed care that included evidence-based mental health services, family services, and case management. Clients were assessed at intake, discharge and 6-months after intake on family functioning, recovery capitol, stress, parenting and substance use.

Results: Ninety-three percent of the clients discharged successfully from the program, and substance abuse decreased to 5.6% at follow-up. Over 80% of clients reported that the PAMPERRS program enhanced their recovery treatment experience. We examined individual differences in trends over time with multilevel modeling. Within-person trends over time were modeled in the first level, and individual

differences in intercepts and slopes were modeled in the second level. Women reported significant improvements in general family functioning, posttraumatic stress symptoms, reductions in perceived stress and parenting risk. Further, participants increased their recovery capital, improved their parental monitoring, and increased social support over time.

Conclusion: Overall, the PAMPERRS Program met the planned goals and successfully helped the women to decrease use and abuse of alcohol and illicit and prescription drugs; reduce related effects of maternal substance abuse on infants and children; improve mental and physical health of themselves and their children; and, improve family functioning and quality of life.

Paper number 1388 | Symposia Paper |

Implementing the European test users' accreditation model in Poland – lights and shadows

Urszula Brzezińska, Psychological Test Laboratory Of The Polish Psychological Association; Nigel Evans, CPsychol, NEC

The EuroTest standard of qualifications in test use was formulated by EFPA Board of Assessment to promote advanced testing culture among the EFPA member states. Together with the EuroPsy and the Test Review Model, EuroTest standards are part of the EFPA information strategy meant to enhance the development of psychological testing market in a way that secure best quality of tests and assessments from a competent and qualified professionals.

The main goal of the EuroTest standard is to disseminate a general European level 'benchmark' against which local national systems can be compared. After being recognized by EFPA, the local system of awarding the certificates in tests use is considered equal. The EFPA test use model aims to harmonize internationally the requirements that must be met by a test user to purchase a psychological test from its publisher.

As of 2023, three countries, including Poland, have completed the EuroTest accreditation process. This paper will use the international context of more developed testing cultures to present the implementation efforts of building the Polish Level 2 Occupational Testing qualifications. In Poland, there is no tradition to assess the test users' competencies in a standardized way, so the Polish Psychological Association appointed a task force to implement EuroTest guidelines to ensure this. During the presentation milestones and turning points of the process will be discussed. Emphasis will be placed on issues related to the change in granting access to psychological tests based on assessment of competences rather than on possession of a university diploma in psychology, which is rather controversial for Polish testing culture. Input from the audience on how the professional diagnostic competence should be granulated is welcomed. Case issues highlighted may not be exclusive for Poland, and as such could be restraining interest in implementing the EuroTest within other countries.

Paper number 273 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

Individual differences in sharing political misinformation on social media: the role of positive schizotypy

Tom Buchanan, University of Westminster; Rotem Perach, University of Westminster; James Kempley, University of Westminster; Deborah Husbands, University of Westminster

Aims: Political misinformation on social media is a significant problem. Individual users spread false information; sometimes believing it is true, sometimes on purpose. However, only a minority of people do this. What differentiates them from those who do not? We examined trait schizotypy as a possible factor.

Theoretical background: Research on individual differences in misinformation sharing has had mixed findings, with inconsistent results across studies. Some predictors identified to date correlate with schizotypy, a set of trait-like characteristics associated with disordered thinking in the general population. Schizotypy is also thought to be related to reliance on biases and heuristics, which are central to some accounts of why people spread misinformation.

Design: Across five online studies, participants completed measures of individual differences (personality and cognitive style) and indices of sharing false political information. In three, participants reported

historical sharing of false information (both accidentally and deliberately). In two, participants rated their likelihood of engaging with examples of false information.

Results: Positive schizotypy predicts self-reports of having shared false political information, and engagement with false information in scenario studies. Convergent results were found using two different methodological approaches and two different measures of schizotypy. While other individual differences are associated with sharing false information when considered in isolation, they have limited influence when schizotypy is accounted for.

Limitations: These studies used self-report and scenario-based measures of sharing misinformation. More ecologically valid research should examine links between schizotypy and sharing false information in real life.

Implications: Identifying schizotypy as a key individual difference variable means it can become a focus for theoretical and practical work, examining mechanisms and potential interventions.

Originality/Value: Our novel findings reconcile conflicting evidence on individual differences. We demonstrate that schizotypy is an important influence on whether individuals will share false political information online.

Audience: Academic.

Keywords: Misinformation, Disinformation, Schizotypy.

Paper number 964 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Impact of a Single-Session Growth Mindset Intervention on Adolescent Lebanese and Syrian Refugees

Alexandra Buchlmayer, Holy Cross College at Notre Dame Indiana; Lucas Snyder, Holy Cross College at Notre Dame Indiana; Cosette Fox, Holy Cross College; Jessica Schleider, Stony Brook University; Arielle Smith, Stony Brook University; Laura Jans, Stony Brook University; Ian Sotomayor, Stony Brook University

Growth mindset theorizes that intelligence is malleable and abilities can be improved over time through effort. Research suggests that a single-session intervention (SSI) teaching growth mindset (GM) in person or online, can lessen hopelessness, improve agency, and reduce depressive symptoms in adolescents. The current research is a replication of a study which established the effectiveness of the online GM-SSI Project Personality program and two other SSIs for depression management in American adolescents during COVID-19. This study assessed the effectiveness of a Project Personality GM-SSI in combating depression and hopelessness in disadvantaged adolescents in Lebanon to determine if a similar relationship was present. Sixty-two Lebanese and Syrian refugees, ages 10-17 years old, were recruited at a youth center and a small private school. Participants accessed an Arabic language Project Personality link from Schleider's Project YES website. Demographic data and five pre-tests including measures of adverse childhood experiences, mood and feelings, hopelessness, hope, and self-hate were used. Participants completed the Project Personality intervention followed by a re-administration of the five questionnaires and additional scales assessing perceived control, change in problem solving and hopelessness, and a feedback questionnaire. Statistical analysis revealed that the intervention resulted in a significant increase in hope and perceived control and a significant decrease in self-hate. Providing easier access to mental health services through the use of online growth mindset SSIs could be beneficial for adolescents in vulnerable situations such as Lebanon where use of mental health services is often associated with taboos and is often not affordable or accessible. Additional statistical analyses will be performed on this data set assessing the impact of childhood trauma, status in Lebanon, and gender as predictors of intervention outcomes.

Paper number 266 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Community Psychology

Investigation of PTSD and Psychopathological Symptoms in Substance Users

Şeyma Buluş, Tilburg University; Mehmet Çakıcı, Cyprus Science University; Tubanur Bayram Kuzgun, Dr Tubanur Bayram Kuzgun (Special) – Istanbul Arel University

This study aims to investigate posttraumatic stress disorder and psychopathological symptoms in substance users. Since substance use is generally started at an early age, psychological, social and cultural effects are of great importance. It is suggested that there is a relationship between cigarette, alcohol and substance use and trauma, psychiatric and psychological symptoms. The sample of the study is comprised of male and female participants who non-substance users 75 substance users 75. The data used in the research; The Personal Information Form was obtained from the participants through the Model European Alcohol Questionnaire, Post Traumatic Symptom Scale and SCL-90-Psychological Symptom Check Scale. The individuals using the substance were mostly male, individuals who are above 25 years of age, they had a fragmented family, they did not work, and most of the individuals who used the substance did not live with their parents. Depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder differed significantly from the psychopathological symptoms which are one of the main objectives of our study. According to another result of this study, it was found that they used the most alcohol in all of the young people and then they used cigarettes. In individuals with substance use, the most commonly used substances after alcohol and cigarettes were marijuana, pill, volatile matter, amphetamine, bonzai, cocaine, heroin, anabolic steroid and finally LSD. This research is limited to university students living in TRNC. In the data collected through purposeful sampling, it was observed that many people were resistant to answering the questions and did not want to fill out the questionnaire, so this was considered as another very important limitation. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations, media, universities and other organizations, war against drug use must be established and long-term preventive plans and programs should be developed.

Paper number 1415 | Symposia Paper |

Using schema therapy with stalking perpetrators (single case)

Kirsty Butcher, Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust

This presentation provides an overview of the application of schema mode therapy with people who have engaged in stalking behaviour, with reference to a single case study.

Schema therapy is an integrative therapy, developed as a treatment for people diagnosed with personality disorders, it focuses on beliefs about the self, the world, and others. Schema mode work is the preferred form of therapy for people with severe personality pathology, and it is argued, with those that have engaged in stalking. Schema modes are the 'part of the person' that dominate one's thoughts, feelings and behaviour at a given time. This presentation explains how the concept of schema modes can help make sense of stalking behaviours and motivations and how schema mode therapy can be used to address these. Schema mode therapy identifies the early maladaptive schemas and modes, maps the role of modes that underlie the stalking, and develops new ways of meeting the needs of these modes through experiential learning and practice.

A single case is presented of schema mode therapy with a young man who voluntarily engaged with a UK based multi-agency stalking project. The schema mode formulation illustrates the role of his maladaptive modes in the stalking behaviour. Experiential, behavioural, and cognitive techniques, plus acceptance and mindfulness, were used with a limited reparenting therapeutic stance.

Therapeutic gains were demonstrated by psychometric measures, but more powerfully by his improved relationships and functioning.

It is argued that schema mode therapy provides an effective, person centred approach to address long standing maladaptive ways of relating to the self and others, which lays at the heart of some stalking behaviour.

This presentation is aimed at both practitioners and academics.

Paper number 1371 | Symposia Paper |

Covid-19 and the Italian Government Task Force: the role of Social Psychology

Elisabetta Camussi, Department of Psychology, University of Milano Bicocca – Adriano Ossicini Foundation for Psychological Profession, Rome; Chiara Annovazzi, University of Valle d'Aosta, Aosta

Over the last decades, the social context has been characterized by uncertainty, complexity, and inequalities, with significant impacts on people, groups, and communities. The Covid-19 Pandemic accentuated inequalities and social discrimination, with repercussions on general income, health, and education that have been exhausting people, the economic system, and the welfare state. To cope with these difficulties, on April 10, 2020, the Italian Prime Minister appointed a Task Force of 17 experts with scientific and applicative skills in psychological, social, and economic fields. Within a short time, the Task Force aimed at identifying practical solutions priming the relaunch of the country. Given the women's central role in the country's social and economic development, in the final version of the Task Force Plan, Gender Equality was indicated as the third—strategic and innovative—axis, together with Digitization and Green Economy. The Task Force's Working Group named "Individuals, Families, and Society" proposed specific initiatives aimed at recognizing and bridging the gender gaps in various areas and measures to support vulnerable people. The contribution will illustrate the Task Force's internal dynamics (there were four women out of 17 people, then increased), the process of inclusion of different perspectives, both gender and multidisciplinary, and the practices suggested for the post-pandemic rebuilding. The final goal will be to show the inability to promote innovation, resilience, and sustainability, without working "with" and "for" the community. As shown by the Italian Task Force, an innovative change must consider a multiplicity of perspectives that reflects the complexity of reality, even in the political and decision-making debate. Therefore, it is central to build multidisciplinary teams that include various professionals from the psychological and social sectors, such as Social Psychology, Sociology, Pedagogy, and Social Statistics, both women and men.

Paper number 1002 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Viewpoint Dependency in Dynamic Events: Spatial Details Are Not Registered When There Are Multiple Actors Present in a Visual Scene

Ayşe Candan Şimşek, Yaşar University, Turkey; Tolgahan Aydın, Yaşar University; Zeynep Güneş Özkan, Bournemouth University

The study of dynamic visual events has recently become more common in cognitive psychology due to their underlying complex structure. Previous research has mainly used static scenes to inquire about how people represent spatial relations and found mainly viewpoint-dependent representations. The present study adds to the literature by examining viewpoint dependency in dynamic events. In the current study, we used naturalistic activity videos that we filmed in the laboratory, which involved two actors engaged in simple activities. We have used a 2X2 mixed design, where perspective (single perspective vs. shot-reverse shot (SRS)) was employed as a within-subjects variable and order (canonical vs. reversed) was employed as a between-subjects variable. Single perspective videos depicted the scene from only one actor's perspective while an SRS sequence showed the scene from both actors' perspective consecutively. In addition, in the canonical videos, the order of the action was regular (in the correct order) while in the reversed videos, parts of the activity were reordered The results indicated that people had difficulty encoding the perspective of individual shots in the SRS sequences while memory was better for single perspective sequences. Also, there were no main or interaction effects for order, suggesting that the effect of perspective was independent of order. Consistently, post-experiment questionnaire results indicated that people were mostly not aware of the order manipulation. The results overall indicate that due to possible cognitive load of the narrative, people do not code changing viewpoints as more actors are involved in a visual scene. The results are in line with the Film Form Model that suggests that viewers form a spatial map of the scene economically, basing their reference on the first shot of a scene. This has implications about how people perceive spatial relations in complex naturalistic events.

Paper number 1001 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Remembering Cinematic Sequences: Boundaries Disrupt Memory in High Paced Visual Events

Ayşe Candan Şimşek, Yaşar University, Turkey; Elif Kurum, Yaşar University

We engage with at least one type of visual media on a daily basis. Among those, there is a growing interest in the perception of cinematic events among cognitive psychologists. Studying these complex visual narratives provides valuable insight into the mechanisms of everyday visual perception. Among the most influential theories in this area, Event Segmentation Theory (EST) states that we form an active model of an event in short-term memory, which is updated when there is a significant change that violates predictions. The current study investigated how event boundaries affect recognition memory for complex dynamic scenes. In the experiment, participants were presented with brief movie clips comprising out of six shots. We used a 2X2 within-subjects design where a clip either included an event boundary (across scene) or not (within scene); and the clip had an average shot lenght (ASL) over 6 seconds (low paced) or below 6 seconds (high paced). For across scene clips, the first three shots came from directly before the boundary and the last three shots came from directly after the boundary. The results indicated that slow paced scenes were remembered better than high paced scenes. More interestingly, there was a significant interaction between event boundary and ASL. For high paced clips, lower accuracy as well as higher reaction times were observed for scenes that involved an event boundary compared to those without an event boundary. This result is consistent with EST suggesting that information pertaining to the previous event is updated and replaced with the subsequent one. Our experiment showed that this process is observed when the information is presented at a fast pace. The current study contributes to the literature by showing that for visual events, memory operates economically to rely on the current model when the resources are limited.

Paper number 592 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Interpersonal Factors and Suicidal Behavior during COVID-19 in Young Adults in Turkey

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The pandemic and following restrictions on social interactions have drawn attention to the risk of increasing symptoms of depression, leading to increased suicidal behaviors and ensuing risk of suicide (e.g., Lee et al, 2021; McCallum et al., 2021). In Turkey, reports indicate that 0.51% of total deaths were caused by suicide in 2020. According to the interpersonal theory of suicide, individuals experience suicidal desire when they have persistent feelings of perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness (Joiner, 2005). Our study sought to understand the associations of factors related to the interpersonal risk for suicide (i.e., thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness) with different types of stressors and interpersonal factors such as cultural values (individualism/collectivism), social network, perceived interconnectedness, in the pandemic period between 2020 and 2021, of young adults in Turkey. The participants were recruited via social networking platforms. A link to the online survey was provided to those who consented to participate. A total of 324 Turkish adults ages ranging between 18 and 45, participated in the survey. We will report the associations of perceived burdensomeness and belongingness with suicidal behavior during the pandemic and lifetime. We expect to find that higher levels of COVID-related stress, higher levels of collectivism values, a higher density and number of social network, and perceiving self as interrelated to loved ones and community would be associated with lower perceived burdensomeness and lower thwarted belongingness during the pandemic. This study's limitations include the convenience sampling method using online survey and limited generalizability to population and older age groups. The reason behind the originality of the research is the fact that past research has not studied factors affecting suicide risk in Turkey during the pandemic. Identifying the factors that affect perceptions related to social connections would help inform clinical interventions and preventive policies.

Paper number 565 | Poster | Forensic

Moderating effect of impulsivity in the association between punitive parental discipline methods and child-to-parent violence

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The objective of this study is to analyse the moderating effect of impulsivity in the predictive association between punitive parental discipline methods and child-to-parent violence (CPV). The literature has pointed out the influence of punitive parental discipline on CPV. The risk and protective factor approach has proven to be a useful theoretical framework. This approach proposes that certain variables interact with a certain risk factor, buffering its effects. Other variables negatively affect this relationship, amplifying the negative effect of parental violence towards their children. In this approach, impulsiveness is expected to intensify the relationship between punitive discipline and CPV. The sample consisted of 338 Spanish young people (67% women), aged between 18-25 years (M = 21.2, SD = 2.1) who habitually lived with their parents during the last year. The participants completed the Child-to-Parent Violence Questionnaire (CPV-Q), the Inventory of Parental Discipline Methods (IDD-C) and the Barratt Impulsivity (BIS-11). The complete sample (approximately 1,000) is expected to be available by February-April 2023. In the preliminary analyzes carried out, a moderation effect of impulsivity is detected in the relationship between the punitive discipline exercised by the mother and the child-to-mother violence. The results show that a positive relationship between maternal punitive discipline and child-to mother violence is intensified as impulsivity levels increases. In the case of violence towards the father, no moderating effect of impulsivity is detected. It is a cross-sectional study, so causal relationships cannot be established. This study advances in the knowledge of the interaction between family and individual variables as predictors of CPV. It is necessary to intervene both incorporating appropriate methods of parental discipline and with the young aggressors. This is the first study that analyzes the interaction between punitive parenting practices and children's impulsiveness in the prediction of CPV.

Paper number 757 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Examining the Interpersonal Emotion Regulation in the Context of Social Anxiety

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Interpersonal emotion regulation (IER) refers to regulating own emotions through others, and the research investigating its role in psychopathology is limited. The aim of the present study was to examine the IER in the context of social anxiety in an experimental design. The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS), Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (IERQ), and a scenario triggering the feeling of anxiety were used in this study. First, 787 university students were recruited to determine the levels of social anxiety by using LSAS scores. Then, the high and low levels of social anxiety groups were specified and invited for the second study consisting of 121 participants, of whom 60 were in the high levels of social anxiety group, and 61 were in the low levels of social anxiety group. In the second part of the study, the participants first filled out the IERQ, then read the scenario presented on the screen and completed the IERQ again to indicate how they tried to regulate their emotions evoked as a result of the scenario. Multivariate Analysis of Covariance was conducted to test the group differences in interpersonal emotion regulation strategies by controlling their pre-test scores of IERQ. The results indicated that the low social anxiety group scored significantly higher on the perspective-taking subscale of the IERQ as compared to those in high levels of social anxiety group to regulate their emotions. In other words, the low social anxiety group goes to the other people more to hear that there is nothing to worry about, and the other people would have the worse. People with social anxiety have an excessive fear of behaving that will be evaluated negatively and a fear of humiliation might cause them to seek other people less to adjust their emotions.

Paper number 929 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Investigating the role of Thought Action Fusion between Emotion Regulation and Obsessive Compulsive Symptoms in Japanese and Turkish University Samples

Tuğba Çapar-Taşkesen, Social Sciences University Of Ankara; Risa Eguchi, Mejiro University

The literature defines obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) with the obsessions and compulsions. Compulsions, are repetitive and ritualistic behaviors or mental acts, are displayed to decrease the distress and anxiety caused by obsessions. Based on this definition, OCD can be seen as an emotion regulation disorder. In this study, it was aimed to examine the mechanisms of the relationship between emotion regulation strategies (suppression and reappraisal) and OCD. Thought action fusion, which is defined as the believe in that intrusive thoughts have substantial moral and practical inferences, has the potential impact on this relationship. In this research, we investigated the OCD with the scope of emotion and cognitive perspectives in two cultures. 112 Japanese and 110 Turkish university students were recruited for this research and was requested to fill in the Thought-Action Fusion Scale (TAF), Obsessive Compulsive Inventory-Revised (OCI-R) and Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). The mediation role of the TAF between the emotion regulation strategies and OCD was tested by using Process macro. It was found that the TAF has a mediator role between the suppression and OCD in Japanese sample. The participants having high levels of suppression also have the higher TAF scores and higher OCD symptoms. However, in Turkish sample the mediation role of TAF is not significant. Emotion regulation can be shaped by the culture since the some of the seminal works claiming that the individualistic cultures tend to use more cognitive appraisal, on the other hand, collectivist cultures show more suppression. Turkey encompasses both individualistic and collectivist features while Japan has more slightly collectivist features. As a result, the suppression can be more prominent in the Japanese sample.

Paper number 942 | Poster | Forensic

The efficacy of a new sexual violence prevention program for adolescents: A Cluster Randomized Trial

Eunice Carmo, Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; Joana Carvalho, William James Center for Research, Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro; Nélio Brazão, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, CINEICC – Center for Research in Neuropsychology

Aim: This protocol describes the development, delivery, and evaluation of efficacy of a new sexual violence primary prevention program for adolescents (SUN: Stand Up Now against sexual violence).

Theoretical background: Sexual Violence is a public health problem. Trajectories of victimization and perpetration can start in adolescence, with serious long-term consequences for the physical and mental health of the individuals involved in it.

Design and intervention: The SUN program is a school-based sexual violence primary prevention program. This is a manualized cognitive-behavioural intervention with bystander components that complements psychoeducation with skills training exercises. The program includes ten weekly 45 minute sessions with mixed-gender groups of 30 adolescents aged 15 to 18 years. The research project includes a pilot and feasibility study (waitlist control group: N = 30; intervention group: N = 30) and a cluster randomized trial (waitlist control group: N=100; intervention group: N=100).

Expected results: It is expected that the pilot and feasibility study will allow the assessment of the acceptability and feasibility of the program and the establishment of its preliminary efficacy. The cluster randomized trial will evaluate the program's efficacy in the reduction of victimization and perpetration of sexual violence, the reduction of sexual violence myths, the increase of bystander attitudes and behaviours, and the increase of empathy and compassion.

Limitations: The main expected limitations of this research project are the limited sample size and the potential for underreporting of sexual violence victimization and perpetration.

Research and practical implications: It is expected that this project will increase the scientific knowledge regarding sexual violence prevention and that it will significantly impact the reduction of SV among adolescents.

Originality and value: The SUN program is one of the first sexual violence primary prevention programs to be evaluated with a CRT in Europe and the first to be implemented in Portugal.

Paper number 818 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

"I call it fizzing like bath bombs, and you're slowly dissolving": Exploring the educational journeys of woman with ADHD

Kate Carr-Fanning, QD228239; Mary Quirke, Trinity College Dublin; Dinara Shaimakhanova, University of Bristol; Conor McGuckin, Trinity College Dublin

An emergent body of literature suggests that the experiences of females with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is different to that of men, however, much of what is known about ADHD is based on research with men. This participatory research project explored the journeys of woman with ADHD through education into employment to identify empowerment enablers. 13 women (25-45 years) participated from across Europe (Ireland, Scotland, England, Spain, Germany, Finland, Malta, Belgium, and Romania) in an individual interview exploring their educational journeys through a life narrative approach. Women then participated in a focus group (n=11) further exploring experiences of empowerment enables in education and employment. Interviews and focus groups were recorded, transcribed, and analysed using Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). A co-construction workshop included participants and a wider group of women with ADHD (N= 30) to verify and unpack the themes. Three main themes were identified. First, 'ADHD in woman and girls', which focused on strengths and difficulties, including ADHD-related characteristics and how these were often at odds with gender norms. Second, 'opportunities for empowerment' focus on the importance and the characteristics of empowering relationships, finding meaning in experience, using their strengths, and getting the right support. Third, '(dis)empowerment' focuses on experiences of disempowerment, and how these can be changed to create opportunities for empowerment. The woman wanted to discuss their experiences of disempowerment as important parts of their educational journey. The woman spoke of real struggles beginning in secondary education, chronic social difficulties, and a lack of understanding of how ADHD manifests in females. We will also explore their experiences of being 'put in a box' in school, which they then struggled to get out of, impacting their experiences in employment. Findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for educational practice.

Paper number 1082 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Reflections of well-being dimensions in fifth-grade children's gratitude experiences: An exploratory study

Sonia Carrillo, University of los Andes; Manuela Grimaldo, Universidad de los Andes; Yvonne Gómez, Universidad de los Andes; Gordon Ingram, Universidad de los Andes

Literature shows that gratitude is associated with children's prosocial behavior, positive relationships with others, and well-being (Barlett & De steno, 2006; McCullough et al., 2002). Children's well-being has been characterized as a multidimensional construct that involves multiple domains. Based on children's perspective on well-being, Fattore et al. (2016) described a model of well-being that includes relational and social well-being as the central well-being dimension. This category encompasses significant domains such as security and protection, agency and autonomy, and identity.

This study aimed to explore the presence of well-being domains in fifth-grade children's gratitude experiences. Data used in this study was gathered in a more extensive qualitative study on children's understanding of gratitude. The sample consisted of thirty-eight fifth-grade children from public schools and private schools in a developing country. The study had approval from the University ethics committee. Focus groups were audiotaped with parents and children's consent; during the focus groups, children shared gratitude experiences related to their everyday life. Transcripts were coded and analyzed by using NVIVO.12.

This study highlighted the importance of children's perspectives on gratitude and well-being research. Children's gratitude experiences reflect specific aspects of the Fattore et al. (2014) multidimensional well-being model. Specifically, results showed that children's gratitude experiences included aspects of the emotional and relational domain, particularly the security and protection dimension. The protection and security children receive from family members constitute a crucial element in their gratitude experiences. Elements from other domains, such as leisure time and economic well-being, were also named in children's experiences. Two new categories related to children's well-being emerged in the stories: spirituality and nature. Cultural variables may be responsible for this finding; future studies could explore the role of culture in children's gratitude and well-being.

Paper number 1091 | Poster | Others

An adaptation of The Multi-Component Gratitude Measure in Spanish for youth

Sonia Carrillo, University of los Andes; Yvonne Gómez, Universidad de los Andes; Gordon Ingram, Universidad de los Andes; María Alejandra Tangarife, Universidad de los Andes; Daniela Robles, Universidad de los Andes; Carolina Ibarra, Universidad de los Andes; Blaire Morgan, Department of Psychology, University of Worcester

The instruments used to measure gratitude in Latin American contexts show adequate psychometric properties. However, they are based on conceptualizing gratitude as an emotion or a disposition to be thankful. These instruments failed to capture gratitude as a multi-dimensional construct. To capture these different dimensions of gratitude in adults Morgan and colleagues (2017) designed the Multi-Component Gratitude Measure (MCGM). The MCGM aims to examine gratitude more comprehensively by involving three components (emotional, conative/attitudinal, and behavioral) distributed across six subscales.

The present study aimed to assess the psychometric properties of the MCGM in Spanish with a sample of 540 children between 8–12 years old (265 females, mean age 10.04 years; 75 males, mean age 10.08 years). The process began with the translation and back translation of the MCGM. A principal component analysis, based on the original six subscales, was conducted to validate the instrument's factor structure. The MCGM subscales showed good reliability coefficients between 0.7 and 0.9. Confirmatory factor analysis indicated that a 4-factor model structure (obtained in the PCA) presented the best-adjusted fit indices. Factor 1 represented the feelings subscale; factor 2 represented the attitudinal component, and factors 3 and 4 the behavioral component.

Additionally, convergent validity was evaluated with other instruments of gratitude, along with additional variables, including positive emotion, prosocial behavior, and well-being, in a subsample of 210 children. Results corroborated that gratitude can be understood as a complex, multi-component construct from children's perspectives. They also indicate that the translated and validated measure, the MCGM-Spanish Youth (MCGM-SY), is an instrument with good reliability and validity for measuring gratitude in Spanish-speaking children.

Paper number 507 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Promoting resilience at school through music and poetry: the EU Erasmus+ "Muse" project

Giuseppe Carrus, Roma Tre University; Chiara Massullo, Roma Tre University, Italy; Giustino Alessandroni, Demetra SPV srl, Italy; Francesco Colasanto, Associazione Rosso Arancio, Italy; Andrea Bartole, Comunità Autogestita Costiera della Nazionalità Italiana, Slovenia; Massimiliano Dinardo, Comunità Autogestita Costiera della Nazionalità Italiana, Slovenia; Luis Domingues, Escula Secodnaria Alves Martin, Portugal; Ananya Gupta, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland; Mihai Istrate, Liceul Tehnologic Ticleni, Romania; Idil Merey, Özel Kumluca Sınav College, Turkey; Maria José Sousa, Escula Secodnaria Alves Martin, Portugal; Francesco Tanda, Demetra SPV srl; Giuseppe Colasanto, Associazione Rosso Arancio

In this poster we present the main conceptual features and the preliminary results of a multi-country EU-funded Erasmus

educational project titled “MUSE-Music and Poetry to Empower Teenagers’ Resilience at School”. MUSE is a multi-country project, with the participation of researchers, schools, SMEs and institutions from Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey, which started in 2020 and will end in 2023. The main aim

of MUSE is to promote the factors at the basis of resilience in teenagers at school, such as positive school attitudes, optimism, emotion regulations and adjustment to failure feedbacks. In particular, students of secondary schools in Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey were involved in collaborative education and cooperative learning activities, with the aim of producing a pop symphonic musical poem focused on the themes of resilience and adolescence, and especially to write the lyrics of the poem. The music of the poem was composed by the coordinating partner of the project, and the poem was actually performed (or scheduled to be performed) in the different countries of the project (Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey). In addition to that, a web-based App was designed and presented to the students, in order to obtain a quantitative and qualitative assessment of different aspects of resilience, according to students self-reports. Through the web app, different resilience factors were self-assessed by the participating students, such as Hope, Self-confidence, Sharing, Empathy, Tolerance and Commitment. The results of this self-assessment exercise are being analysed, also in relation to the participation to the musical poem writing and performance activities (evaluation and analysis are still in progress). The theoretical and practical implications of the project outcomes will also be discussed

Paper number 555 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Mathematics self-concept, cognitive functions and mathematical skills in primary school children

Giuseppe Carrus, Roma Tre University; Ylenia Passiatore, Roma Tre University, Italy; Sara Costa, Roma Tre University, Italy; Sabine Pirchio, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

In this poster we present a study about the role of cognitive and affective factors on mathematical skills. In particular, we look at the protective role of self-concept for mathematical learning and performance. In a field study, we test the relation of mathematics self-concept and short-term visuo-spatial working memory on the mathematical abilities of second-class primary school children in Italy (N = 105). Measures include the “Test for the evaluation of calculating and problem-solving abilities” (AC-MT 6–11), the backward Corsi blocks test (Battery for Visuo-Spatial Memory), and the mathematics self-concept sub-scale of the Self-Description Questionnaire-I (SDQ-I, Italian version). In line woth our expectations, correlation and moderated regression analyses shows that mathematics self-concept and working memory both positively predict mathematical skill such as operations and numeracy (but not accuracy). Furthermore, simple slope analysis confirms our moderation hypothesis, with working memory predicting mathematical abilities at low levels of math self-concept, but not at medium and high levels. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Paper number 639 | Poster | Climate Change and sustainability

Promoting sustainable energy choices through information and social norms: results of two Italian case studies of the EU-H2020 project “ENCHANT”

Giuseppe Carrus, Roma Tre University; Massimo Amodio, Fondazione Roffredo Caetani, Italy; Jessica Brighenti, Fondazione Roffredo Caetani, Italy; Federica Caffaro, Roma Tre University, Italy; Eugenio De Gregorio, Link University, Italy; Alberto Gastaldo, Energia Positiva, Italy; Chiara Massullo, Roma Tre University, Italy; Stefano Mastandrea, Roma Tre University, Italy; Lorenza Tiberio, Roma Tre University, Italy

In this poster we present the preliminary results of two case studies testing different behavioural interventions to promote sustainable energy choices, conducted in Italy in the more general context of the EU-funded HORIZON 2020 research project titled “Energy Efficiency through behaviour change transition strategies – ENCHANT”.

The main aim of ENCHANT is to review and assess previously available knowledge about behavioural intervention to reduce energy consumption, and to design, conduct and test new intervention strategies through a series of RCT-like field experiments in six EU Member States (Norway, Austria, Italy, Germany, Romania, and Turkey)

The case studies presented here were conducted in Italy, with the active participation of an Italian energy cooperative and renewable energy provider and of a non-profit foundation devoted to the preservation of the natural, cultural and archaeological heritage in central Italy.

Results of the energy cooperative case study (N = 184) showed that the performance of sustainable behaviours by cooperative members is driven by environmental and health factors, rather than economic ones, and that sustainable energy choices and behaviours are predicted by organizational identity and social norms.

Results of the non-profit foundation case study (N = 1114) showed that feelings of connectedness to nature predict beliefs in global warming through the mediation of discrete emotions such as guilt and happiness, and that exposure to climate-related information in natural settings increases individual willingness to donate money for renewable energy projects.

The theoretical and practical implications of the case studies results will be discussed, also in relation to similar energy-related EU-based projects, policies and initiatives, aimed at contrasting energy poverty, empowering energy communities, sustaining energy citizenship and promoting sustainable energy choices (such as, for example, the EU-funded H2020 project "Inclusive DIALOGUES towards an operational concept of energy citizenship to support the Energy Union – DIALOGUES").

Paper number 262 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Patterns of attention, emotional and sexual response toward a sexualized female videogame character

Joana Carvalho, William James Center for Research, Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro; Jorge Oliveira, Lusófona University

Aims and objectives: Psychological models conceptualizing human sexual response emphasize the role of attention as a precursor of sexual arousal and behavior. Sexual stimuli, i.e., stimuli displaying human-realistic nudity and overt sexual intercourse, are emotionally salient, capturing more attention and inducing a sexual response. However, with the advent of the internet and gaming, female videogame characters become "new" sexual stimuli. Animated features apparently substitute human-realistic features and may be used to trigger a sexual response. However, no studies have captured evidence regarding the attentional, emotional, and sexual responses triggered by (sexualized)videogame female characters. Accordingly, this study was aimed at testing the effects of being exposed to a sexualized versus non-sexualized female videogame character on men's attention and emotional/sexual responses.

Method: 46 men (M age = 25, SD = 8.71) were exposed to the following 2-min, video clip, counterbalanced conditions: 1) a sexualized female videogame character, i.e., the character is fighting against a non-human male character, using a bikini; 2) a non-sexualized female character fighting, and wearing a common, practical, outfit, with no evidence of nudity. The videoclips and the female character are equal, except for the woman's clothing. Participants' visual attention and sexual interest were captured by an eye tracker (dwell time and pupil size, respectively); attention, emotional, and sexual responses were further measured by subjective means.

Results and conclusions: Participants reported more distraction and sexual arousal during the sexualized condition. Likewise, ocular metrics revealed that during the sexualized condition participants paid less attention to the game/dangerous cues and spent more time looking at the woman's body. No effects were found regarding pupil size. Findings suggest that sexualized female videogame characters mimic the effects of human-realistic sex stimuli. Findings add to the understanding of basic processes involved in human sexual response and contribute to the discussion on sexual preferences diversity.

Paper number 263 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Forensic

A systematic review of sexual violence in sports

Joana Carvalho, William James Center for Research, Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro; Cláudia Rodrigues, University of Porto; Eunice Carmo, Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; Bárbara Moreira, Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto

Aims and objectives: Sexual violence in sports (SVS) is gaining increased attention. It has been recognized that SVS happens at all competition levels and victimizes athletes of every age. Perpetrators have been

found to be among coaches, athletes, and high hierarchies in sports. However, evidence on SVS has not been scientifically systematized precluding our chances of a solid and scientifically grounded debate. The aim of the current work was to perform a systematic review of the literature considering the following research questions: What is the prevalence of SVS? How does the coach-athlete relationship prompt sexual violence? How does SVS take place? What are the risk factors for SVS? What are the consequences of SVS?

Method: This work followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines (PRISMA). Articles search was done on the following platforms: Web Of Science Group, PubMed, Science Direct, and SAGE Journals. Articles published until December 31, 2021, are considered in the current abstract. For the ECP in July a revision of the 2022 published articles will be added. Based on the inclusion/exclusion criteria, 23 articles, including articles of original research and case studies, were eligible.

Results and conclusions: Findings revealed a great variability regarding the prevalence rates, with rates ranging from 0 to 72%. SVS is most often perpetrated by male athletes, while victims are mostly women. Victims of SVS report negative consequences including reduced well-being or abandonment of their sports career. Although research is still incipient, some risk factors have been identified such as poorly defined boundaries between coaches and athletes, lack of sports guidelines regarding those boundaries, soft or absent sentences regarding SVS cases, or excessive/frequent physical touch. Contrary to public expectations, athletes rather than coaches were more often the perpetrators. Results stress the need for a scientific agenda focusing on SVS.

Paper number 924 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Individual factors affecting antibiotic abuse

Paola Castellano, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Bologna, Italy; Paolo Maria Russo, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Bologna, Italy; Bianca Maria Piraccini, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Bologna, Italy; Michela Mazzetti, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Bologna, Italy

Aims and objective: Antibiotic resistance represents a worldwide health concern, with an estimate by the WHO of around 10 million deaths by 2050. The main cause for the development of resistance is the prolonged and inappropriate use of antibiotics, which can also alter the psychophysiological balance and have effects on several biological indexes. Given the large number of factors involved in medicine adherence, the purpose of the current study was to investigate beliefs, attitudes and behaviors of the general population toward antibiotics, through an online questionnaire, with the aim to identify personality factors and personal experiences which influence antibiotics misuse.

Method: A convenience sample of 100 responders (74 females, mean age 35.53, age range 18-75) completed an online survey administered to assess several psychological indexes (Big Five Questionnaire, BFQ-R; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, STAI; Perceived Stress Scale, PSS; PsychoSomatic Problem Scale, PSP), together with a revised form of a survey of the World Health Organization investigating knowledge and practice toward antibiotics, and a set of ad hoc questions to evaluate disease behavior and past experiences with antibiotics, both individual and family-related.

Results and conclusions: Results showed a good knowledge of the antibiotic usage and functioning, but a reduced awareness of the antibiotic resistance phenomenon. Moreover, according to self-reported behavior, the tendency to use more antibiotics was higher in case of better cognition of antibiotic-related health practices. Interestingly, people exposed to inappropriate usage of antibiotics in family (e.g., use them in any disease state or without medical prescription) presented the tendency to use more antibiotics, as well as people with a family which has demonized antibiotics tended to use them less. This finding supports the hypothesis that family experience may be a fundamental factor in affecting behavior towards antibiotics.

Paper number 483 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Sexual dysfunction among heterosexual women: Its relationships with reassurance-seeking, interpersonal problems and histrionic personality – Preliminary results

Deniz Çelik, Çankaya University; Yağmur Saklı Demirbaş, Middle East Technical University; Tülin Gençöz, Middle East Technical University

Non-organic sexual dysfunction (SD) is a common psychological problem among heterosexual women. There is a growing body of literature to understand the etiology of different types of SD from biopsychosocial perspectives. However, there is a limited number of studies investigating the relationship between personality and SD. The aim of the current study is to propose a psychoanalytical theory-laden model to better understand the working mechanism of SD. From the psychoanalytical perspective, symptoms are rooted in the individual's own psychic history. Furthermore, for people suffering from SD, the symptoms tend to have some common features in terms of their functionality. Moreover, histrionic personality is characterized by a search for being desirable, but still, these people usually end up with inadequate sexual satisfaction. In this proposal, in line with this theory, it is hypothesized that histrionic personality will significantly predict sexual dysfunction through the mediation of interpersonal problems and reassurance-seeking. Data will be collected based on convenient sampling from sexually active heterosexual adult women. The expected sample size is 400. The data collection process is expected to be completed in May, 2023. Female Sexual Functioning Index, Coolidge Axis II Inventory – Plus Histrionic Personality Subscale, Reassurance-Seeking Scale, and Inventory of Interpersonal Problems will be used as the instruments. To test the proposed model, path analysis will be conducted. Considering the variability of SD in different cultural contexts, the results may reflect some culture specific features of Turkish women as well. To the best of our knowledge, there is no previous study investigating either the histrionic nature of SD or the mediator roles of reassurance-seeking and interpersonal problems in between. The findings of this study will have the potential to further improve our understanding of symptoms of SD, which may then contribute to developing some new perspectives for the intervention of this problem.

Paper number 522 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Political psychology & democracy

Social representations of democracy: Associations of democracy in Istanbul sample

Canan Çelikadam, Istanbul University; sevim cesur, Istanbul University

This study includes the data obtained from the first stage of the doctoral thesis in which social representations of democracy are examined. The aim of this study is to examine what kind of concepts democracy evokes in people. For this purpose, online data were collected from 113 participations living in Istanbul, which is a very heterogeneous place. Participants were given a schematic card where they could place the concepts that come to mind when democracy is mentioned. In this card, there is a central circle in which democracy is at the center and in which the 5 concepts that are thought to be most related to democracy will be placed. Surrounding this circle, there is a close circle where the 5 concepts less related to democracy will be placed, and a distant circle surrounding this circle where the 5 concepts that are considered to be the most distant to democracy will be placed. The obtained data were analyzed by content analyses method and each concept was coded as a code. Accordingly, a total of 1623 codes (concept) frequencies were obtained. The five codes with the highest frequency in the central circle were equality (f=64), justice (f=52), freedom (f=48), respect (f=15) and right (f=15). While the five highest codes in the close circle are freedom (f=13), education (f=13), public (f=11), justice (f=10), secularism (f=9); the five highest codes in the distant circle are dictatorship (f=15), monarchy (f=9), oppression (f=8), religion (f=7), one-man rule (f=7). In the light of these findings, in line with the literature, it can be said that citizens believe that democracy is more related to liberal democratic terms such as equality, justice and freedom and the most unrelated to the systems of government that are the opposite of democracy, such as the dictatorship, monarchy and the one-man rule.

Paper number 568 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

An Exploratory Study on Children's Experience of Moral Emotions: Turkey Sample

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The relationship between morality and emotions has long been examined in the literature. The purpose of this study is to exploratively examine in which situations children experience moral emotions. In this direction, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 193 children between the ages 7-15 from different provinces of Turkey. In this interviews was tried to understand how and in which contexts the feelings of disgust, pride, anger, shame, guilt and sadness, which are defined as moral emotions, are experienced by children. The obtained data were analzed with the method of open-coded content analyses. Accordingly, a large number and variety of themes emerged in which moral emotions were experienced. The theme in which all moral emotions take place and which also has the highest frequency is "harm" (24,5%). Harm was seen as a broader theme that included sub-themes such as physical, emotional and property damage. Other prominent themes where than one moral emotion is experienced are "success/failure" (18,8%), "helping/not helping" (3,6%), "disrespect" (3%), "privacy" (2,4%). Other high-frequency themes accompanied by moral emotions are "behaviours in front of others" (4,8%), "injustice" (3,3%), "harmony/incompatibility" (2,3%). The most frequently experienced moral emotion was anger which made up 22,3 percent of the codes. These findings reveal that moral emotions are experienced by children in a wide variety of contexts. At the same time, the feelings of morality are more about universal moral issues such as harm, care, justice, helping; it shows that it also emerges in issues such as authority, tradition, social norms that regulate social interactions and relations such as fulfilling responsibilities, being compatible, respecting, being successful.

Paper number 295 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Continuing bonds during suicide bereavement: a spiritual perspective

Austėja Čepulienė, Vilnius University; Beata Pučinskaitė, Vilnius University

The aim of this study was to reveal the continuing bonds through the spiritual perspective of women bereaved by suicide.

After a loved one's death, one part of the bereavement process usually refers to continuing the bond with the deceased. A life partner's suicide can be experienced not only as a loss but also as an abandonment, which troubles the process of transforming the continuing bonds. Spirituality during suicide bereavement can be an important part of the way to experience and understand continuing bonds with the deceased.

The sample consisted of 11 women bereaved by their life partners' suicide. Participants attended semi-structured interviews. Results were analyzed by inductive reflexive thematic analysis.

5 themes were identified: Emotional bonds with the deceased continue (longing; anger; love remains; difficulties to separate one's personality from the deceased; aims to explain the suicide), Continuing bonds through the memory of the deceased (through memories; through rituals), Continuing bonds through beliefs about the afterlife (beliefs about the afterlife; influencing the state of the deceased's soul; the deceased supports from beyond), Continuing bonds through spiritual experiences (conversations with the deceased; the sense of the deceased's presence; the deceased visits in dreams), Absence of continuing bonds (the continuing bond seems to be impossible; struggling to break the continuing bond of).

This was an exploratory study, which reveals only information about the experiences of women, bereaved by their partner's suicide.

Future studies should compare continuing bonds among different groups of the bereaved. Practitioners should be aware of the complexity of the continuing bonds during suicide bereavement and the spiritual experiences and questions which can occur independently of the bereaved religious beliefs.

This study broadens the understanding of continuing bonds during suicide bereavement and the spiritual perspective of the process of continuing the bond.

Paper number 672 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Environmental concerns and meaning in life and in studies among two samples of university students

Marine Cerantola, University of Lausanne; Nimrod Waehner-Levin, University of Lausanne

The threat that environmental issues pose to life on Earth is well-established. Nevertheless, the risk of a less hospitable life on the planet is primarily the result of human activities. 99% of scientists do indeed agree on the existence of anthropogenic climate change (Lynas et al., 2021). It is therefore our responsibility to live a life that respects the limits of our planet (Steffen et al., 2015). The purpose of the study was to understand the extent to which university students are concerned about environmental issues and to explore the relationship between their involvement in these issues and the way they think about the meaning in life and in studies. We were also interested in investigating whether the field of study could play a role in these results. As this area of research is still emerging, our approach for this paper was relatively exploratory. We have therefore opted for a quantitative approach. The sample was composed of 337 students from the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. 195 were students from psychology (Mage = 22.26 ± 4.90; 80% women) and 143 were students from the faculty of geosciences and environment (Mage = 24.08 ± 3.62; 52% women). The questionnaire used was composed of six existing scales to measure environmental concerns, meaning in life, meaningful studies, relationship to work, and career decision status. The results showed that, for geography students, meaning in life and meaningful studies moderate the relationship between the perception of climate change risks and the willingness to act for the environment. However, for psychology students, only a perception of meaningful studies moderates the relationship between these two environmental variables. The results of this study demonstrate the potential of a meaningfully perceived choice of studies to drive sustainable choices and behaviour beyond the scope of one's professional life.

Paper number 986 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The Therapeutic Effects of Imagery-based Chinese Calligraphy Handwriting Program on Selective Attention and Working Memory: An fNIRS Study

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Research Objective: To Investigate the effectiveness of a Imagery-based Chinese calligraphy handwriting (IBCCH) program in improving and attention and working memory functions in older adults with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) immediate after (short term) and 2-week after the guided training (long term), in terms of behavioral outcome measures and prefrontal hemodynamics activity.

Theoretical Background: It has been theorized that older adults with MCI has a higher tendency of attention and working memory decline. Imagery-based cognitive strategies, as a type of non-pharmacological intervention has a good potential to enhance the declining functions.

Methods: Twenty-nine community-dwelling older adults with MCI were recruited to a six-session IBCCH program, which each was led by trained instructors. Changes of cognitive functions were measured by Backward Digit Span Test, Color Trails Test (CTT), Stroop Color and Word Test, Chinese Version of Auditory Verbal Learning Test (CALT), Simulated Chinese Calligraphy Handwriting test and hemodynamic measurement with fNIRS apparatus at the baseline, post-training, and 2-week follow-up.

Results: Significant long-term improvement was found in working memory reflected by DST-Backward span scores ($p<0.004$). Significant increase in left orbitofrontal region oxygenated hemodynamic concentration ($p=0.011$) during the Stroop Word Color test were revealed at follow-up when compared with the measures at the baseline. The marginal improvement in CTT – Part 2 ($p<0.024$) at the baseline and post-measurement. Significant improvements in Stroop interference score ($p<0.001$) and CALT (long-term memory; $p<0.001$) in both short and long term were revealed.

Research and Practical Implications: The findings support the newly designed IBCCH program has the potential to lead to more enhancement in working memory functions of people with MCI in a longer term compared to improvement in attentional control. The effects of IBCCH appear to extend to executive function, long-term memory, and increased brain activation in the prefrontal cortex.

Paper number 1058 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

A Meta Analysis of the Impact of social media in the Pandemic Time

Saumya Chandra, Banaras Hindu University

The COVID-19 pandemic had been a public health crisis of the highest magnitude. The imposed lockdowns and restriction of movement caused a lot of chaos. At this time of global turmoil, social media provided people with access to a wealth of knowledge, emotional support, and other services. This is not to say that the impact of social media during the epidemic has been totally beneficial. Misinformation tactics on social media resulted in public hysteria and anxiety in various spheres. Regardless, it cannot be disputed that social media played a critical role during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this meta analysis, the role social media played in helping facilitate communication and interpersonal relations during the lockdown period is discussed. The findings of this research will help in develop policies related to emotional health management utilizing social media as key resource.

Paper number 405 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

School-based prevention program to promote well-being during the pandemic

Yuwen Chang, National Taipei University of Education; Meng-Rong Li, Soochow University; Hsing-Jung Chen, National Taiwan Normal University; April Chiung-Tao Shen

This study aims to examine the effects of positive education integrated with life skill training on the well-being, emotional regulation, depression, and Internet addiction tendency of seventh-grade students. The incidence of mental illness has risen rapidly, with younger ages of onset, and the pandemic may exacerbate this problem. Therefore, it is urgent to implement positive education to enhance students' mental health and well-being and mitigate the effects of pandemic. Seventh-grade students from two junior high schools in New Taipei City participated in the study: 144 from School A and 429 from School B. Before the intervention, teachers participated in four half-day workshops. Then, teachers introduced a new module each month, and students were required to utilize the newly acquired skills daily. There are six sessions across three curriculum modules (emotional management, relationship, and communication). Pre-test and post-test measures of well-being, emotional regulation, depression, and internet addiction tendency were administered. As a control group, eighth graders were also included in the pre-test. There was no significant difference between the scores of 7th and 8th graders on these four measures, indicating that the scores of students in School A did not change significantly with the grade level in the absence of the intervention. In School B, however, the eighth graders reported higher levels of depression and Internet addiction than the seventh graders. After the intervention, School A showed a significant increase in well-being and a decrease in internet addiction tendency, but no difference in the remaining two measures. School B showed no significant difference in depression and Internet addiction scores, a significant decline in cognitive reappraisal, and well-being. These results suggest that the program interventions were not only able to protect students from worsening depression and Internet addiction but also to increase their well-being during the pandemic.

Paper number 351 | Poster | Counselling

Not alone with myself: Self-compassion predicts a healthier association between imposter phenomenon and well-being

Yen-ping Chang, National Tsing Hua University; Rui-Pu Hsu, National Tsing Hua University; Wan-Jing Chang, National Tsing Hua University

Background: Imposter phenomenon (IP; aka imposter syndrome and imposter feelings) is the ubiquitous mental state wherein IP-experiencing individuals believe they are lesser – e.g., in abilities, achievements, and even attractiveness – than they actually are, as if they were mere imposters waiting to be caught. This unpleasant state of mind has been known to be detrimental to people's wellbeing overall and specific in many domains of life. Against this backdrop, however, is the scarce theoretical and practical knowledge in the literature for assisting people in IP.

Aim: Addressing this gap, we tested the hypothesis that self-compassion (SC) – i.e., being mindful, understanding, and generally compassionate to oneself – protects one from IP by bringing one closer to one's true self and, thus, circumscribing the negative impact of IP on wellbeing.

Method: Adapting several existing SC interventions, we developed a new 2-week self-help program on SC and examined its effectiveness in a randomized control trial for 228 adults. We further assessed these participants' levels of IP and wellbeing before and after the experiment.

Results: Unfortunately, there was little indication our intervention successfully enhanced participants' SC as compared to the control group. Nonetheless, once treating the study as a 2-wave repeated-measure survey given the null intervention, analyses revealed that SC predicted significantly weaker, therefore healthier associations between IP and multiple positive and negative wellbeing indices, both pre- and post-intervention, bolstering the hypothesis that SC shields individuals against IP.

Conclusion: Though failing to demonstrate the efficacy of our SC intervention, the present study provides strong empirical evidence that SC as a psychological construct still has the potential to serve as the target of intervention. We hence discuss the results in how to realize SC promotion in practices, so it may eventually help the many people suffering IP.

Paper number 459 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

I have and I hold: Nostalgia buffers the effect of unconscious ageism on impulsive buying

Ping-Duan Chen, National Tsing Hua Univerity; Yi-Cheng Lin, Chin-Lan Huang, National Taiwan University Of Science And Technology; Harry Lin, Kang Chiao International School; Yen-ping Chang, National Tsing Hua University

Background: Impulsive buying is known to bring about many detrimental impacts. It is hence crucial to protect people from the tendency. In the literature, one considerable predictor of impulsive buying is ageism – a prejudicial attitude against elders – given that ageism grows out of one's unconscious anxiety about death and eventual meaninglessness; at the same time, shopping behavior serves as one's psychological strategy to hold onto meaning and fight against non-existence.

Aim: To help loose the association between ageism and impulsive buying so the former, even if present, does not lead to the latter; we tested the hypothesis that nostalgia – a sentimental longing for the past – reduces the effect of ageism on impulsive buying. This prediction is based on past findings that nostalgia makes people turn away from substantive possessions and focus on the meaning(fulness) of social relations.

Method: We measured the unconscious, conscious ageism, tendency of impulsive buying, and nostalgia disposition of 198 adult participants, by an Implicit Association Test of ageism, the Succession, Identity, and Consumption Scale of ageism, the Buying Impulsiveness Scale, and the Southampton Nostalgia Scale, respectively.

Results: Confirming the hypothesis, we discovered nostalgia disposition significantly weakened implicit ageism's predictability of impulsive-buying tendency. Further bolstering that this psychological process

was drive by unconscious as opposed to conscious death anxiety, the same moderation of nostalgia did not appear for explicit ageism.

Conclusion: The current study reveals nostalgia prevents unconscious ageism from translating into impulsive buying. For theory, the result indicates to the potential roles of meaning in life and death anxiety in consumer behavior. For practice, the result points to the potential uses of social connectedness in mental and material health of consumers. We therefore discuss how to build future interventions for consumer well-being upon the theoretical insight uncovered in the present work.

Paper number 823 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Farther, together: Emotional synchrony between romantic partners predicts their sense of security and then intention to expand the self

Ying-Hsiu Yeh, National Tsing Hua University; Chieh Lu, National Tsing Hua University; Jia Yi Wang, National Tsing Hua University; Yen-ping Chang, National Tsing Hua University

Background: Relationships play an enormous part in everyone's life. Research from the past decade has revealed that experiencing the world with one's intimate other – or simply, emotional synchrony – confers benefits to the two's relationship now and into the future.

Aim: Building off the literature, here we ask a slightly different yet related question: Whether and, if yes, how emotional synchrony helps "individual partners" grow in romantic relationships? Specifically, we drew from the theory of positivity resonance to hypothesize that moments of emotional synchrony translate to a sense of security, which subsequently, following the theory of relational attachment, prompts the behavior of exploration and self-expansion that would shape people's self-construals.

Method: Both members of 107 married and unmarried couples successfully completed a dyadic daily-diary study, wherein the participants recorded their daily sense of security, intention of behavioral self-expansion, and feelings of 60 positive and negative emotions, every day before bed for 14 consecutive days.

Results: We fit a multilevel model to the data and discovered that the more different the emotional profile of the self was from that of the partner on a given day, indicating a lack of synchrony, the less the self reported feeling secure and feeling like trying something to expand themself that day. The three variables indeed made a statistically significant mediation chain, supporting the hypothesis that it was the sense of security that (partially) drives the effect of emotional synchrony on self-expansion, critically, on a daily basis.

Conclusion: We show in the present study that, in addition to a stronger and healthier relationship, momentary emotional synchrony in romantic relationships, once accumulated over time, may also bring about stronger and healthier personalities for individuals in relationships. We therefore discuss the finding in terms of how relationship science and self-psychology intersect with each other.

Paper number 1116 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

What are the concerns of bereaved spouses? Preliminary results of a multicentred mixed-methods study

Yasmine Chemrouk, University of Strasbourg; Livia Sani, University Of Strasbourg; Delphine Peyrat-Apicella, Sorbonne Paris North University; Rozenn Le Berre, University and Polytechnic Federation of Lille; Marie-Frédérique Bacqué, University of Strasbourg

Research aims: This study aims to identify and understand the expectations, and concerns of spouses who have lost their partner from cancer.

Theoretical background: According to the literature, the bereaved spouse is the most at risk to develop important psychological consequences of the loss. Complicated grief, anxiety disorders, depression and somatization are frequent in this population.

Design: Aftersedatio is a multidisciplinary and longitudinal research conducted in France by a team of clinical psychologists. We study the psychological consequences of the loss of a spouse after an oncological diagnosis and an impaired vigilance, chosen or not by the patient.

The methodology includes a quantitative analysis, through the answers to an online survey and a semi-directive interview.

The Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to present the preliminary qualitative results collected since June 2022.

Results: The analysis of the interviews conducted with the first 8 participants revealed the following themes: communicating with the medical and nursing staff (Have I received all the information?), searching for a meaning (Why us?), questioning the future (What am I going to do now?).

Qualitative interpretation in terms of defense mechanisms shows that:

-the anxiety about death becomes a shield before realizing the loss,

-denial of the risk of death cannot allow understanding the team communication,

-meaning of life is hidden behind the fear of solitude.

Limitations: We have chosen to focus on the specific case of cancer disease and only on spouses.

Practical Implications: Based on the experience of spouses, we hope to prevent the consequences of loss in understanding their unconscious defenses.

Originality: Beyond a psychopathological approach our mixed study focuses on deep analysis of bereaved spouses after cancer.

Intended audience: Our research is aimed at both researchers and clinicians interested in supporting bereaved people.

Paper number 231 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The dual protective roles of proactive personality and work reward in the adaptive process of sickness presenteeism

Jia Wun Chen, Soochow University

Based on the conservation of resource (COR) theory, the aim of this study was to examine the role of personal- and organizational-resources (proactive personality and work reward) as moderators in the process of sickness presenteeism under highly demanding work conditions. We conducted a panel design in which all independent and dependent variables were measured twice over one year, whereas the moderator variables were measured at Time 2. Data were obtained from 207 employees working in diverse industries in Taiwan. We found significant moderating effects of proactive personality and work rewards on the indirect effect of workload on exhaustion and job performance via sickness presenteeism over the space of one year. Specifically, proactive personality as personal resource and work reward as organizational resource mitigated the damaging effects of sickness presenteeism on employees' well-being in the context of high work demands. Furthermore, proactive personality also can protect presentees' job performance under high work demands. Our findings thus support the resource loss-gain dynamism in the adaptive process of presenteeism behavior. Theoretical contributions and managerial implications of our findings are further discussed.

Paper number 550 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Exploring the influence of recovery during work break on employees' well beings and job performance

Yen-Chun Chen, I-SHOU University; Yuan-Hsien Chuang, I-SHOU University

More recently, research on recovery experience at the workplace is increasing, indicating that recovery may facilitate employees to reduce stress and improve their health and well-being. However, findings of the impact of recovery on job performance remain inconsistent. In addition, most research focuses on off-

job recovery, while recovery at work is also important for more exploration. Therefore, the present study intends to explore the relationship between recovery experience at work and job performance, and possible moderators.

The purposes aims to examine the relationship between four types of recovery experiences at work and emotional exhaustion as well as job performance (i.e., creativity and task performance). Next, we examined whether job cognitive demand moderates the above relationships. We collected two-wave data from 200 employees and their direct supervisors in diverse industries in Taiwan. Results revealed that two types of recovery--psychological detachment and relaxation are negatively related to emotional exhaustion, but none of the four types of recovery experience has a main effect on job performance. However, mastery experience significantly moderates the relationship between mastery experience and task performance, such that when job cognitive demand is high, more mastery experience during a break causes more detrimental effects on task performance. Moreover, cognitive demand has a marginal moderating effect on the relationship between psychological detachment and creativity. That is, when a job needs less cognitive resources, higher psychological detachment during a break may promote higher creativity.

Paper number 134 | Poster | Counselling

A study on intervention effect of eating disorder prevention program for junior high school students in Taiwan

Yu-ping Chen, Department Of Counseling And Guidance, National University Of Tainan

Objectives: The main purpose of this study was to investigate the intervention effect of an eating disorder prevention program for Taiwanese students in grades 7-9 at high risk of eating disorders.

Methods: This study recruited participants through a two-stage design and assessed the efficacy of preventive interventions in a quasi-experimental design. First, among 6,031 students in six junior high schools, 294 (4.87%) of high-risk groups with a score higher than 21.5 were screened by EAT-26, 79 of whom agreed to further participate in the intervention program and were randomly assigned to 11 experimental groups. At the same time, a total of 81 students were recruited from each school as the control group. The prevention program is once a week for 6 consecutive weeks, 50 minutes each time, all led by the same psychologist. Results: By the end of the intervention program and at the 6-month follow-up, intervention participants had significant improvements in eating disorder attitudes, behaviors, and body image distress compared to the control group.

Conclusion: This study confirms that the prevention program is effective in a high-risk group of students in grades 7-9 with ED. Suggestions were made for overcoming obstacles encountered during participant recruitment.

Paper number 138 | Poster | Counselling

A study on the change experience of Taiwanese students in grades 7-9 after participating in an eating disorder intervention program

Yu-ping Chen, Department Of Counseling And Guidance, National University Of Tainan

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the changing experiences of Taiwanese adolescents in grades 7-9 at high risk of eating disorders after participating in the prevention program for eating disorders. Methods: Referring to past literature and relevant research results in Taiwan, a six-unit intervention program was designed, and then participants were recruited through a two-stage research design. We screened 294 high-risk students (4.87%) with a score higher than 21.5 from 6,031 students in six junior high schools using EAT-26, of which 79 agreed to further participate in the intervention program and were randomly assigned to 11 groups, once a week for 6 consecutive weeks, each 50-minute intervention, all led by the same psychologist. After the group, 22 adolescents who participated in the program were recruited, and their participation experiences were learned through semi-structured qualitative interviews and analyzed by thematic analysis method. Results: Four themes emerged from participants: (1) reduced negative evaluations of their own appearance and those of others; (2) started

eating three meals a day and snacking less often; (3) felt more confident and improved relationships; (4) When others make fun of their body shape, they can interpret it positively so that they will not be affected. At the end of the paper, discussions and suggestions are made on the results of this study.

Paper number 442 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

To mask or not to mask? Face-masking and preschoolers' development of emotion perception

Meng-ting Chen, Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, National Taiwan Normal University; Yuan-Yuan Chung, National Taiwan Normal University

Background: The face, though not the only, is the most intuitively focused and scientifically researched channel through which humans communicate emotions. Learning its operation is therefore fundamental for emotional development. Unfortunately, the pandemic suppressed such learning for children, when requesting them and adults around them disproportionately to mask their faces. How the pandemic affected the emotional development of the children hence becomes a critical issue.

Aim: Accordingly, we tested two competing hypotheses. On the one hand, it might be the case that the increased masking compromised children's emotional development, due to decreased opportunists to learn (from) the whole face. On the other hand, such masking might enhance emotional development, while forcing children to shift attention away from the often-overemphasized mouth, to the often-overseen eyes in the communication of emotions.

Method: While masking was enforced by law, we randomly assigned classes of 3.5-to-5.5-year-old preschoolers to wear either the common masks or the masks transparent over the mouth (but not elsewhere for equal protection) at school, over the 55-day study period. The children's ability of emotion perception was assessed pre- and post the manipulation using the Emotional Development Questionnaire.

Results: Because it indicated manipulation adherence and varied considerably due to isolation, we factored children's school attendance in the analysis as a moderator, discovering it indeed strengthened the effect of the transparent-mask manipulation on the change in emotion perception. Specifically, those who attended school more (45 days) significantly relatively increased in the ability if wearing common masks, whereas those who attended less (21 days) remained unaffected by the manipulation.

Conclusion: Challenging the lay theory, we report that, once long enough, masking at school actually promotes preschoolers' emotional-perception skills. Consequently, the finding was discussed in its theoretical insights as well as practical uses in young children's emotional learning during and beyond the pandemic.

Paper number 454 | Poster | Teaching

The effectiveness of an after-class lecture note-taking teaching program

Pin-Hwa Chen, National Pingtung University

Considering the deficiency of lecture note-taking strategies among college students and the limitation of class time, this study aimed to develop a program to teach students how to take after-class lecture notes. Given collaborative note-taking helps achieve meaningful learning and the popularity of cloud computing, the program instructed note-taking strategies and asked students to prepare collaborative notes after class in groups using Google Cloud and Google Docs. In the note-taking process, stipulations on responsibilities and joint discussion ensured collaboration rather than division of labor. It adopted a quasi-experiment to evaluate the program's effectiveness. The subjects were 45 students enrolling in a General Psychology course at a university in Taiwan. After obtaining the consent, the researcher conducted the pretest of the Lecture Note-Taking Strategies Scale and randomly assigned subjects to the experimental or control group. During the experiment, the experimental group (n = 22) received the note-taking teaching program integrated with memory unit teaching of the General Psychology course; the control group (n = 23) did not. After the experiment, the researcher conducted the posttest of the Lecture Note-Taking Strategies Scale followed by motivation unit teaching (the unit after the memory unit). The experiment group filled out a feedback questionnaire. After the posttest, the researcher provided a lecture note-taking teaching program integrated with emotion unit teaching (the unit after the motivation unit) to the

control group as in the experimental group for compensation. The results showed that the after-class lecture note-taking teaching program improved students' in-class copying and after-class elaboration strategies. Moreover, the students generally exhibited a positive attitude toward the learning and instruction of lecture note-taking after receiving the teaching. Based on the findings, the researcher suggested that university instructors may refer to the teaching program and develop a similar one to enhance students' lecture note-taking strategies in psychology courses.

Paper number 527 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

The relationship between motives for enrolling in college and subjective well-being among senior high school students

Pi-Hun Yang, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology; Pin-Hwa Chen, National Pingtung University

Many high school students continue their studies after graduation by enrolling in college. Previous studies have shown that student motives for enrolling in college are diverse and often categorized into intrinsic and extrinsic (Bennett 2004; Corts and Stoner 2012; Twenge and Donnelly 2016). Yeager et al. (2014) focused on another distinction—self-interest versus self-transcendence—and further identified three types of motives: self-oriented, self-transcendent, and extrinsic motives. This study aimed to investigate these three motives among senior high school students and their relationships with subjective well-being. The survey participants were 457 students in Taiwanese senior high schools. The instruments comprised the Motive for Enrolling in College Scale, the Life Satisfaction Scale, and the Scale of Positive and Negative Experience. Statistical methods included descriptive statistics, Hotelling's T-squared test, and canonical correlation analysis. The findings were that the three motives for enrolling in college among senior high school students were all medium-high. Among them, self-oriented motives were the highest, followed by extrinsic motives, and self-transcendent motives were the lowest. There were no significant differences between male and female students on these three motives. In addition to extrinsic ones, self-oriented and self-transcendent motives positively correlated with life satisfaction and positive affect. Based on the findings, the researchers suggested that senior high school teachers should be aware that students' self-oriented motives and self-transcendent motives for enrolling in college could be affected by their life satisfaction and positive affect. Additionally, they could plan activities to enhance students' self-oriented motives or/and self-transcendent motives for enrolling in college to increase their subjective well-being.

Paper number 57 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Intolerance of Uncertainty and Problematic Mobile Phone Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Mediating Role of Perceived Stress and Rumination

Ziyang SANG, City University of Hong Kong; Hui-Fang Chen, City University Of Hong Kong

A recent study has shown that during COVID-19, Chinese college students spend around 7.4 hours a day on their mobile phones, that is, nearly half of their time when they are awake (Jiang et al., 2022). As the longer people use their mobile phones, the greater the chances of them developing an addiction to their phones, COVID-19 increases the amount of time Chinese university students spend on their phones. COVID-19 has the potential to aggravate Chinese college students' addiction to mobile phones.

This study intended to investigate the association between intolerance of uncertainty and problematic mobile phone use in Chinese overseas students during COVID-19 and examined whether perceived stress and rumination would mediate this association.

From April 20 to May 20, 2022, an online questionnaire survey was distributed. The questionnaire included demographic characteristics, intolerance of uncertainty, perceived stress, rumination, and problematic mobile phone use. A total of 249 Chinese overseas students around the world participated in this study.

Results showed that more than 75% of respondents reported problematic mobile phone use. Participants with higher Intolerance of uncertainty tended to report more frequent problematic use of their mobile phones. The mediation analysis suggested that intolerance of uncertainty might go through three paths to

influence the problematic use of mobile phones, including perceived stress, rumination, and the chain mediating effect of perceived stress and rumination.

The present study provided further evidence for colleges and related psychological intervention institutions to conduct interventions on mobile phone addiction among overseas students from China. We should take the problematic use of mobile phones among Chinese overseas students seriously.

Paper number 557 | Poster | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Attitude toward Children's Gender Nonconformity among Taiwanese and American Parents: A Critical Literature Review

Yung-Chieh Cheng, Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

As time changes, more and more countries have recognized the human right of LGBTQIA+ by legislation or related policies, the U.S. and Taiwan included. However, based on studies in the past ten years, parents exhibiting discomfort with children's gender-nonconforming behaviors have been the majority in the U.S. and Taiwan. Previous research suggested that negative parental responses to children's gender nonconformity were the strongest predictor of either internal or external disorders in adulthood. Thus, this review aims to identify the attitude toward children's gender nonconformity held by American and Taiwanese parents from a macro-perspective. A literature search was conducted to review studies published from 2000 to 2022 using PsycINFO, SAGEpub, and Airiti Library. Included 26 studies focused on parents' attitudes and responses to gender nonconformity as well as the parent-child relationship. This review provides information on the trend of attitudinal change in the U.S. and Taiwan in recent years. Parallel in cultures within both countries, parents' discomfort with gender nonconforming behavior was strongly associated with intervention to change children's behaviors, and boys were more likely to receive negative responses. The social expectations of masculinity and femininity aligning with biological sex in respective cultures will be further discussed. Additionally, socioeconomic status (SES) may be a potential factor demonstrating the heterogeneity of parents' attitudes within either culture. Nevertheless, there was limited research on ethnic minorities, and studies adopting children's perspectives would be needed. This review highlights the importance of considering cultural context to understand parental attitudes and beliefs on gender, which may better promote the mental health of every unique individual in a specific culture. The recommendations and implications for future research and counseling practice will also be presented.

Paper number 376 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Mothers' and fathers' interparental conflict behavior and children's social-emotional competence: A test of mindful parenting as a mediator

Rebecca Y. M. Cheung, University of Reading; Bertha Hei Ching Kum, The Education University of Hong Kong; Sum Kwing Cheung, The Education University of Hong Kong

Aims and Objectives: The role of mindful parenting in child development has received recent research attention However, little is known about the antecedents of mindful parenting, particularly in the Chinese context. Guided by spillover hypothesis and actor-partner interdependence model, this study aimed to examine mindful parenting as a mediator between mothers' and fathers' interparental conflict behaviors and social-emotional competence in early childhood.

Method: A total of 238 maritally intact families were recruited via 10 kindergartens in Hong Kong. Mothers and fathers of Chinese preschool-aged children (M = 3.90 years, SD = .35) completed self- and partner-report of interparental conflict behavior, as well as self-report of mindful parenting and children's social-emotional competence. Structural equation modeling was conducted to examine the links between interparental conflict, mindful parenting, and children's social-emotional competence.

Results: Structural equation model indicated adequate fit to the data, $\chi2(29) = 72.53$, $p < .001$, CFI = .91, RMSEA = .08; SRMR = .06. Fathers' interparental conflict behavior was associated with mothers' mindful parenting ($\beta = -.27$, $p = .03$). Mothers' and fathers' mindful parenting were related to children's social-

emotional competence (β = .48, p < .001; β = .33, p = .003, respectively). Although mothers' conflict was associated with fathers' conflict (Ψ = 1.32, p < .001), it was not related to mothers' and fathers' mindful parenting and child outcome. As for mediation, the indirect effect between fathers' conflict behavior and children's social-emotional competence via mothers' mindful parenting was significant (β = -.13, p = .04).

Conclusions: This study partially supported spillover hypothesis and actor-partner interdependence model to evidence partner effect of fathers' conflict behavior on mothers' mindful parenting. Mindful parenting was further linked to children's social-emotional competence. These findings suggested mindful parenting as a potential mechanism between interparental conflict and child adjustment as a function of parent gender.

Paper number 381 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The relationship between procrastination and mind wandering: A cross-lagged panel analysis

Rebecca Y. M. Cheung, University of Reading; Bertha Hei Ching Kum, The Education University of Hong Kong; Eliza Main, University of Reading

Aims and Objectives: According to theories of self-regulation, both procrastination and mind wandering may be examples of self-regulation failure (e.g., Smallwood & Schooler, 2015; Tice & Bratslavsky, 2000). Nevertheless, the link between procrastination and mind wandering is not well-understood. The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between procrastination and mind wandering through a longitudinal study utilising self-report measures of procrastination and mind wandering.

Method: A total of 196 Chinese adults were recruited in Hong Kong for three time points, each spaced four months apart. Participants completed measures including the Procrastination Scale (Tuckman, 1991) and the Mind Excessive Wandering Scale (Mowlem et al., 2019). Both measures had adequate internal consistency in this study, with Cronbach's alpha = .91 – .93. Cross-lagged panel analysis was conducted to examine the longitudinal relation between procrastination and mind wandering.

Results: The cross-lagged panel model indicated good fit to the data, $\chi2(8) = 14.04$, p = .008, CFI = .98, TLI = .95, RMSEA = .07; SRMR = .05. Specifically, Time 1 procrastination predicted Time 2 mind wandering (β = .16, p < .05) and Time 2 procrastination predicted Time 3 mind wandering (β = .17, p < .05). Nevertheless, mind wandering did not predict procrastination over time, ps > .05.

Conclusions: Guided by theories of self-regulation, the present study showed that the predictions from procrastination to mind wandering persisted over time, but not the vice versa. As such, the findings indicated a potential maintenance link that could be incorporated in future research. Future studies should further examine third variables such as motivation to further explain the relation between procrastination and mind wandering. Researchers and practitioners should pay close attention to the effect of procrastination and mind wandering.

Paper number 399 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Understanding the processes between mindfulness and mind wandering: The mediating role of self-compassion and grit

Rebecca Y. M. Cheung, University of Reading; Lemuela Djekou, University of Reading; Jesse Jefferis, University of Reading

Aims and Objectives: Previous research has established the role of mindfulness in self-regulation (Teper et al., 2013). However, little is known about the specific mechanisms between them. Extending the findings from previous research (Duckworth et al., 2007; Neff, 2021), this study examined the role of self-compassion and grit as mediating mechanisms between mindfulness and mind wandering in a sample of meditators from the UK.

Method: A total of 487 adults from the UK were recruited via Prolific.co, an online recruitment platform. Participants were on average 38.98 years old (SD = 10.03), with an average of 2.26 hours of meditation/week (SD = 4.47). A total of 243 participants were male, 241 female, and 3 non-binary. Participants completed measures of mindfulness, self-compassion, grit, and mind wandering. Cronbach's alpha ranged from .87 to .94.

Results: Structural equation model indicated adequate fit to the data, $\chi2(2) = 6.40$, $p = .04$, CFI = .99, TLI = .96, RMSEA = .07; SRMR = .02. Mindfulness was associated with self-compassion, grit, and mind wandering ($\beta = .70$, .39, and -.31, respectively, ps < .001). Self-compassion was related to grit and mind wondering ($\beta = .23$ and -.31, respectively, ps < .001). Grit was related to mind wandering ($\beta = -.24$, $p < .001$). Hours of meditation, age, and gender were included as covariates. Based on 10000 bootstrap samples with replacement, the 95% CI indicated that the standardized indirect effect mindfulness and mind wandering did not include a zero (-.43, -.28), indicating self-compassion and grit as mediators.

Conclusions: This study supported the mediating role of self-compassion and grit between mindfulness and mind wandering in a sample of meditators, over and above the effects of hours of meditation, age, and gender. The initial findings evidenced initial mechanisms of mindfulness on mind wandering. Longitudinal process-oriented research merits future investigation.

Paper number 284 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Towards a Sustainable Counselling Professional Community: Group Supervisor Training in Taiwan

Chao-Mei Chiang, National Taiwan Normal University, Department of Educational Psychology and Counseling; Ying-Yi Su, Municipal Taoyuan Shou Shan Senior High School

Supervision has been key to the quality of counselling services. Group supervision is popular because of economics and efficiency (Proctor, 2008). Supervision training has been discussed recently, which predominately focuses on individual supervision. However, group supervision includes the competency of group dynamics and supervision. Therefore, group supervision training needs to be specifically arranged for supervision training. In addition, a guidance counselor is a permanent position at every school level in Taiwan. Therefore, guidance counselors' professional development has been addressed in Taiwan. Currently, guidance counselors receive group supervision regularly provided by counselling psychologists outside of school systems. One of the challenges is that counselling psychologists who might not be familiar with school systems and context could not meet guidance counselors' professional development and growth needs. Therefore, the study aims to train experienced guidance counselors to practice group supervision. In total, ten guidance counselors participate in the study. The training program contains a two-day group supervision workshop, group supervision practice, and supervision of group supervision. The two-day workshop was composed of instructors' lectures, demonstrations, and practice. After the two-day workshop, the participants were separated into four small groups and practice group supervision. Each participant led the group supervision by turn. Each small group received the supervision of group supervision at least one session during the study. After the participants completed the tasks, the researcher conducted the focused group interviews. Thematic analysis was utilized for data analysis. The results indicated that some participants formed a professional learning community because of participation in the study. Additionally, the results showed that familiarity with leading group supervision takes time and effectiveness depends on the relationship and dynamics of the group. Implications for counselling training and education and future research will also be presented.

Paper number 204 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Counselling

Yoga-integrated psychotherapy for emotion dysregulation: a pilot study

Jasmine Childs-fegredo, York St John University; Mary Moran, North West London NHS Mental Health Trust; Elisa Fontana, University of Roehampton; Paul Faulkner, University of Roehampton

Aims and objectives: Yoga is evidenced as beneficial for physical and mental health. The present study piloted the acceptability and feasibility of a yoga-integrated psychotherapy (YiP) intervention, to alleviate difficulties in emotion regulation and improving wellbeing.

Theoretical background: Mind-body interventions aim to work towards integrated bio-psycho-social processes. Practices such as yoga have been successfully integrated into the talking therapies. Evidence suggests that these practices can positively influence the autonomic nervous system to help individuals successfully regulate their emotions.

Methodology: A new model of therapy was designed, integrating yoga practice into integrative psychotherapy. Seven participants scoring significantly on the Difficulties in Emotion Dysregulation Scale (DERS) took part in a psychological assessment session followed by six weekly one hour therapy sessions of yoga-integrated psychotherapy.

Results: An ANOVA revealed that DERS scores were significantly lower, and wellbeing scores were significantly higher, at both mid-point and end-point. Thematic analysis of qualitative interviews identified five themes: 'YiP assists the client's psychological and emotional processing', 'YiP improves insight and focus', 'YiP is culturally sensitive', 'the body as an agent for regulation and resilience' and 'YiP as acceptable & impactful'.

Limitations: The sample size limits the generalisability of the findings due to the statistical power to detect small but positive effects of YiP on dependent variables. Implementation science should be applied to ascertain the validity of 'YiP' as a model of therapy.

Research/Practical Implications: Integrating yoga into psychotherapy is perceived as acceptable and feasible. NICE guidelines could consider incorporating yoga into the treatment of mental health difficulties.

Originality/Value: This is a new intervention which provides clients with an alternative method of engaging in treatment, which is cost-effective with take-home skills. This could contribute to preventative approaches, and assist in faster recovery where good outcomes were achieved in 6 sessions.

Keywords: Psychotherapy; yoga; mind-body approach.

Paper number 85 | Poster | Occupational

Confucian Humanistic Leadership: Scale Development and Preliminary Validation

WAN-JU CHOU, Chung Yuan Christian University; HSIANG-YI CHANG, Innova Solutions Taiwan, LTD.; MENG-YU CHENG, Feng Chia University

In recent years, academic researchers call for a more in-depth examination of humanistic leadership in management practices. Humanistic leadership is more people-oriented and pays attention to the fundamental value of human well-being. In response to this call, Chou and Cheng (2020) preliminarily described the conceptual blueprint of Confucian humanistic leadership through the indigenous lens. Since the understanding or study of Confucian humanistic leadership is still at its preliminary stage, there is still a lack of measurement tools that align with the theoretical concepts. Accordingly, the present study aims to develop the construct and its dimensions of Confucian humanistic leadership, as well as examine its construct validity. In the first step, Confucian humanistic leadership was defined as a five-dimensional construct and a 45-item scale with 9 items for each dimension was developed. Further, according to the experts' review, 2 items were excluded. In the second step, an item-sort task based on the proportion of substantive agreement assessment was conducted by 25 undergraduates to assess the content validity. Of the 38 items assigned to the proper pre-category more than 60% of the items by the judge panels were retained. In the third step, 536 valid samples were collected and randomly split for exploratory factor analysis (N = 268) and confirmatory factor analysis (N = 268) respectively. The results of the exploratory factor analysis suggested a three-factor solution in which the loading of each factor is above 80% without cross-loadings and the number of items was reduced to 18. Confirmatory factor analysis results indicated that Confucian humanistic leadership contains three core dimensions including "putting people first", "prioritizing righteousness over profitability", and "employing ethical regulations and leading by example". These dimensions collectively constitute a higher-order humanistic leadership latent construct.

Paper number 277 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

Primal World Beliefs, Values & Meaning in Life: Exploring the Operational Dynamics and Intersections

Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Namita Ruparel, O.P.Jindal Global University, Delhi NCR; Jerin V. Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani

Recent research has shown that primal world beliefs that evolve from our environment may shape many of our psychological attributes (Clifton, 2020). Of all the 26 primal world beliefs so far and irrespective of the environmental situations one might witness, we still do not know whether and how the manifestation of any of these primals is related to nurturance and formulation of values and/or vices in the lives of an individual. Besides, the emergence of values and their creation is also considered to have its roots in interactive experiences at varying levels, which even leads to meaningfulness or meaninglessness in individuals' lives. To superficially connect the dots and explore the operational dynamics regarding how the environmental and experiential commonalities exist, we investigate the conceptual connections between primals, values, and meaning in life. We use the Primal World Beliefs survey (Clifton et al., 2019), Schwartz Values Survey (Schwartz, 2005; Lindeman & Verkasalo, 2005), and Meaning in life (Steger et al., 2006) scales to check for the conceptual similarities and differences in a sample of n=180 students. Since primals and values possess similar roots, we speculate that the statistical correlations between the constructs would give us an idea to further qualitatively analyze the epistemology and critically reflect upon the probable intersections.

Paper number 367 | Poster | Others

Differential Behavior of Measurement Tools: Experiential Learning from Ryff's Psychological Well-Being (PWB) Scale

Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Jerin V. Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani; Namita Ruparel, O.P.Jindal Global University, Delhi NCR

Background: Ryff's psychological well-being (PWB) scale is the most authoritative instrument available to measure the eudaimonic component of well-being. Although this tool is highly omnipresent and used across cultures, there are questions about its precision and factor structure (Abbott et. al., 2010).

Methods: We carried out a three-wave study and collected data from n=130 participants before the pandemic period (2015-2016), a total of n=110 participants during the pandemic period (2020), and finally, a total of n=140 participants after the pandemic period (2022). The participants were college students between the age of 18 to 24 years.

Findings: We found that the PWB scale strangely looses its structural integrity during the pandemic period, and there were deviations from the initially reported six-factor solution (viz. autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations, self-acceptance, and satisfaction with life) of the scale. Of the six dimensions, the positive relations dimension was significant and did not load appropriately during exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis for the pandemic period. On the contrary, the structural integrity remained intact when the scale was used before and after the pandemic.

Discussion: Irrespective of whether we consider PWB a state or trait measurement tool, it is not an absolute measurement tool and may behave differently, especially during tumultuous times. This furthers the idea that well-being measurement is a very complex issue and we need to have unique methodologies to measure well-being in a holistic and precise manner.

Paper number 123 | Oral Presentation | Others

Using fsQCA in Psychological Research: A Demonstration with a Multidimensional Scale & Secondary Dataset

Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Mohammad Faraz Naim, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Jerin.V. Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is a relatively new technique of qualitative and quantitative analysis in social sciences and has not yet been implied in psychological explorations. A function of this technique which is known as fuzzy-set QCA (a.k.a fsQCA) has been used widely in management and business research to explore the sets of related or unrelated variables theretofore helping and understanding dataset complexities (see Kumar et al.,2022; Kristin-Schmitt et al., 2017; Roig-Tierno et al., 2017). We aim to provide a demonstration of this method by taking into consideration two distinct datasets, of which, one is commonly used in psychological research. Using a multidimensional scale that measures a particular construct (e.g., Values in Action Inventory of Strengths) in all its complexity and a secondary dataset (e.g., Sustainable Society Index) derived from a large-scale survey, we demonstrate how this technique can be used in doing psychological research so that one can understand the complexities of the data and take corrective action before further analyzing the data. Besides, we also provide the do's and don't's of the procedure and other necessary precautions.

Paper number 1016 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Reading anxiety in English as a second language families: An important factor in children's reading development

Bonnie Wing-Yin Chow, University College London

Past studies mainly examined adolescents' and adults' foreign/second language anxiety and very little is known on children's reading anxiety. This study investigated the links between reading anxiety and reading abilities in children learning English as a second language (ESL). The links were tested with children's general anxiety level and nonverbal IQ controlled. This study also examined the links between maternal reading anxiety and children's reading abilities.

A total of 195 Chinese primary second graders were administered measures on nonverbal IQ, general anxiety, and English receptive vocabulary, reading anxiety and reading abilities. Their mothers were administered a reading anxiety measure. Results of hierarchical regressions showed that, when the variances explained by age, gender, nonverbal IQ, general anxiety, and English receptive vocabulary were controlled, children's reading anxiety predicted a significant variance in English reading abilities. Also, when the variances explained by children's age, gender, nonverbal IQ and reading anxiety were controlled, maternal reading anxiety predicted a significant variance in English reading abilities.

The findings of this study have revealed the critical role of reading anxiety of the children and their parents in English reading development among children learning ESL. The investigation of reading anxiety in ESL families has provided important insights into ESL reading difficulty and potential interventions in children.

Intended audience (Both)

Paper number 1473 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

BPS Event – LGBTQ+ Networking

Brit Clayton, BPS

The BPS is excited to be hosting a networking event for LGBTQ+ psychologists at ECP 2023, being held in Brighton in July. The society feels it is important to create a space for the LGBTQ+ community and this event will be for any LGBTQ+ person attending the conference.

Come along to meet other LGBTQ+ psychologists, discuss your work and make connections across Europe and the world.

The event will take place at ECP on Tuesday 4 July between 1pm-2.30pm. Room details to follow.

Paper number 1109 | Panel Discussion | Climate Change and sustainability

Climate in Translation: Shared Approaches to Solutions from Technology, Engineering & Psychology

Amanda Clinton, American Psychological Association; Robert Peterson, University of Minnesota; Salvador Gutiérrez, Universidad de Sonora

The climate crisis continues to create significant challenges for citizens around the world in spite of efforts to control emissions and maintain temperature increases in alignment with the Paris Accords. Skilled groups and individuals are actively developing solutions to the most urgent consequences of climate change, yet professionals rarely interact across disciplinary lines. Psychologists frequently highlight the fundamental need for incorporating psychological science into any potential responses to the issue, yet themselves infrequently initiate proposals, projects, or programs with colleagues from engineering and technology backgrounds. This panel presents research and case experience from three professionals working to address the climate crisis: A psychologist, a technology developer and an engineer. Each presenter provides data supporting climate priorities from their specific profession while identifying critical "missing pieces" from other disciplines can contribute and how they will improve overall effectiveness. The primary examples include where technology innovations and engineering design demonstrated modest results because of the need for inclusion of human factor considerations delineated by psychological science.

Paper number 1117 | Symposia | Others

Applications of the International Declaration of Core Competencies to the Evolution of the Standard of Practice in the United States

Amanda Clinton, American Psychological Association

The International Declaration of Core Competencies in Professional Psychology (IPCP; 2016) delineates knowledge and skills that "serve as the foundation for a coherent global professional identity and possibly an international recognition system for equating professional preparation systems, program accreditation, professional credentialing, and regulation" of the profession. The IPCP is particularly important as psychology becomes increasingly international and interest in mobility grows, a shift that has seen steady advancement since COVID-19 normalized teletherapy. The contributions of the IPCP framework – notably the "Core Competencies" for the development of standards in psychology across the world – vary depending on the context in which they are applied. In countries where psychology is nascent, for example, the Core Competencies may function as a basis for further advancement in the field. In the case of US-based psychology, where a doctoral level standard has been long-established, the Core Competencies may be employed in processes recently undertaken to recognize master's level practitioners via accreditation of their respective training programs. This symposium highlights perspectives experts and leaders at the American Psychological Association on program accreditation, master's and doctoral-level psychology training, and adapting training standards to national, regional and global changes. Applications and integration of Core Competencies and how they may contribute to a professional identity for psychology and psychologists across the world, but within specific national contexts will be provided.

Paper number 1407 | Symposia Paper |

Global perspectives on the promise and challenge of international competencies for mobility

Amanda Clinton, American Psychological Association

The International Declaration of Core Competencies in Professional Psychology (IPCP; 2016) delineates knowledge and skills that "serve as the foundation for a coherent global professional identity" for psychologists. Indeed, the IPCP offers a systematic framework for documenting knowledge and skill sets required to support advancement of international mobility in the profession. While the IPCP provides a strong starting point for leaders of psychology to advance reciprocity beyond borders, little actual

progress has been made due to the nature of complex challenges. More specifically, the translation, adaptation and implementation of competencies differs broadly within and between countries. This means that core coursework incorporates cultural and contextual considerations in highly distinct ways across the world, critical theories of human behavior (i.e., morality, development, etc.) remain lacking an integrated approach, and training approaches take broadly differing perspectives. This part of the panel addresses the potential for further developing the IPCP and factors that are critical for making meaningful progress.

Paper number 1427 | Symposia Paper |

The International Competencies in Professional Psychology as a Framework for Global Psychology: A View from the US and Beyond

Amanda Clinton, American Psychological Association; Cathi Grus, American Psychological Association; Dragos Iliescu, University Of Bucharest

This panel presents a range of experiences and perspectives on the International Principles and Guidelines for Core Competencies in Psychology. The initial presentation discusses the specific case of the United States and the American Psychological Association shifting to master's-level training recognition and the way in which the IPCP can contribute to this process. The second presentation expands from the US to considerations in broader global organizational, university and non-profit partnerships in the field, such as those comprising the Global Psychology Alliance. Finally, the third contributor encompasses the previous examples and considerations of national and international framing to review ways in which the Competencies have been implemented to the present date and thoughtfully analyze options for the future in a world where change has been rapid in recent years. In conclusion, panelists will integrate these distinct contexts and how IPCP offers potential for significant and meaningful shifts in training and mobility in psychology, and how this can support advancing a truly global approach to understanding the human experience.

Paper number 642 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Interventions with psychological components to improve physical activity in retirement age: preliminary findings of a systematic review

Paula Collazo-Castiñeira, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Alfonso Cruz-Jentoft, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Amalia Tsagari, Department of Clinical Nutrition, KAT General Hospital; Josje Schoufour, Center of Expertise Urban Vitality, Faculty of Sports and Nutrition, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences; Ana López, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Cristina Jiménez, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Manuel Mejía, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Vicente Lavilla, Servicio de Geriatría, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal (IRYCIS); Marije Verwijs, Center of Expertise Urban Vitality, Faculty of Sports and Nutrition, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences; Macarena Sánchez-Izquierdo, Department of Psychology, Universidad Pontificia Comillas

Aims: To identify the psychological aspects used in interventions promoting physical activity in retirement age.

Background: Retirement is a window of opportunity for older adults to increase their physical activity, which is a protective factor toward health. Interventions that are based on psychological principles appear to be more effective than the ones lacking them.

Methodology: A systematic review was conducted using four databases (PsycInfo, Pubmed, Web Of Science, and Scopus), obtaining a total of 20765 articles. Studies reporting randomized controlled trials with participants between 50-70 years old receiving an intervention with psychological components to promote physical activity were included. The selection process and extraction were done by at least two independent reviewers blindly. Preliminary descriptive analyses were performed. Results.83 studies were included. The most frequent behavior change techniques were goal setting (n=81), unspecified social support (n=65), problem solving (n=61), and self-monitoring (n=59). Regarding the underlying theories used, the most frequent ones were the Social Cognitive Theory (n=37), The Transtheoretical Model (n=21),

and the Self-Determination Theory (n=9), there were several interventions lacking a specified theory (n=24). Only 4 interventions were delivered by psychologists, and 32 by professionals trained in psychology, the rest either were delivered by untrained professionals, or it was not reported.

Conclusion: The application of psychological aspects is frequently inconsequential, lacking a strong theoretical framework and adequate professionals to implement interventions. Further research is needed to identify the effectiveness of these different aspects.

Limitations:The description of the interventions was mostly inadequate, hampering the correct identification of the target characteristics.

Research implications: This review outlines the need to design and implement correctly psychological aspects in behavior change interventions.

Value: This review considers every intervention promoting physical activity that uses psychological components in retirement age, obtaining a wide perspective from which the implementation of psychological aspects can be considered.

Audience: Both.

Paper number 1065 | Oral Presentation | Others

Academic Staff Perceptions of Disclosing Mental Ill Health and Barriers to Seeking Support from Line Management: A Mixed Methodology Approach

Rosalyn Collings, University of Wolverhampton

There is a plethora of student mental health research with university policies focusing on student wellbeing and belonging. In stark contrast there is an absence of mental health research from the academic's point of view. With high levels of burnout understanding academic staff perceived stigma and barriers to help seeking is important. Using a short survey including the Military Stigma Scale and Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help Scale alongside some open-ended questions focusing on current barriers to disclosing mental ill health to line managers this survey UK Higher Education academics emphasised the continued perceived stigma within our industry. Participants scored very highly on the stigma scale which correlated negatively with help seeking with a medium effect size. Only 21% had disclosed mental health diagnosis to their line manager citing barriers all relating to being viewed as "less capable", having mental ill health used against them and losing progression opportunities. Those who had disclosed reported a split in the outcome with some experiencing a great level of support while others experienced bullying and escalation of their mental health to unnecessary levels. Results are discussed in terms of changing cultures and management training. The difficulty experienced in recruiting participants to a study around mental health are also discussed as stigma remains high and is still having a detrimental impact on academic staff in Higher Education.

Abstract based off pilot study results. Round two of data collection began in January 2023.

Paper number 1423 | Symposia Paper |

Ethical Implications of Pre-Registration on Intervention Evaluations in Psychology.

Rosalyn Collings, University of Wolverhampton

Pre-registration of scientific research refers to the registration and public sharing of research plans, including hypotheses, methodology and/ or analysis, before the research is conducted. Pre-registration is intended to reduce the risk of biased or fraudulent results while increasing reproducibility of research findings. While pre-registration is increasingly being embraced in psychology research there is a need to examine the ethical implications. This discussion explores the ethical considerations associated with pre-registration in the context of evaluating psychology based interventions.

The goal of pre-registration is to promote transparency, rigor, and reproducibility, which are crucial values in any scientific research. Additionally, pre-registration can facilitate the identification of research gaps, prevent duplication of effort, and ensure that research is conducted ethically. However, pre-registration

can also create challenges that need to be considered, such as stifling innovation, limiting scientific creativity, and creating barriers for underrepresented groups to participate in research.

This presentation argues that while pre-registration is a valuable tool in psychology research, it must be implemented with caution and awareness of these ethical implications. As such the scientific community must develop awareness of the ethical considerations of pre-registration and work together to ensure that its benefits are maximized while minimizing the potential risks associated with its implementation.

Paper number 825 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Effectiveness of preventive interventions for perinatal depression: A protocol of a Meta-analytic Research Domain

Rosalba Company-Córdoba, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Irene Gómez-Gómez, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Paula de Juan-Iglesias, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Alessia Caffieri, University of Naples; Carlos Barquero-Jiménez, Department of Psychology, University Loyola Andalusia, Spain; Clara Miguel-Sanz, Vrije University Amsterdam; Pim Cuijpers, Vrije University Amsterdam; Emma Motrico, Universidad Loyola Andalucía

This study presents the methodology used to perform a Meta-analytic Research Domain (MARD) of preventive interventions for perinatal depression.

A huge number of systematic reviews and meta-analyses of randomized control trials (RCTs) focus on preventive interventions for perinatal depression. However, the results are inconclusive, making an urgent need to step up to higher levels of evidence synthesis. The 'Meta-Analytic Research Domain' (MARD) is a new methodology to aggregate RCT data of a whole field. A MARD is a living systematic review of a research domain that cannot be covered by one PICO.

We use MARD design following the PRISMA guidelines. Searchers will be conducted in the following databases: Embase, PubMed, CINHAL and PsycINFO (via EBSCO), Scopus and OpenGrey. RCTs' studies involving adolescent and adult women who are in the perinatal period will be included. Any type of intervention whose goal is to prevent the incidence of perinatal depression or reduce perinatal depression symptoms will be considered. The updating process will be done regularly in order to detect new available studies.

This MARD will show a living updated version of the studies that include interventions to prevent perinatal depression in women.

It is expected that the inherent bias of meta-analysis and MARD studies may appear. The major disadvantage of MARDs is that they require considerable resources and research time to build and maintain.

The MARD methodology will give a broad overview and identify new research lines in the prevention of perinatal depression. Furthermore, it will facilitate the development of preventive interventions focused on pregnant and postpartum women.

This study presents the first and unique MARD focused on the effectiveness of preventive interventions for perinatal depression.

Paper number 566 | Poster | Forensic

Child-to-parent violence beyond adolescence: Examining prevalence and reasons in Spanish youth

Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén; María J. Navas-Martínez, University of Jaén; M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén

Objectives: To explore the prevalence and reasons for child-to-parent violence (CPV), examining the gender differences.

Theoretical background: The official data on CPV in Spain reveal an increasing and worrying number of cases in recent years. However, these data are referred only to those cases reported to the Juvenile Justice System. Another relevant source of information is provided by the studies with community populations. However, most of these studies have been conducted with samples of adolescents and there is little research with perpetrators over 18 years, legally considered adults. This violence does not disappear when children reach adulthood.

Methodology: The current sample includes 338 Spanish youth (males and females, 18-25 years old). It is estimated that the final sample of this study will include around 1000 participants. The collecting process of the data will be completed in April 2023 approximately. The participants are asked to complete a socio-demographic questionnaire designed ad hoc and the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire (CPV-Q, Youth Version), which evaluates CPV behaviors (psychological, physical, financial and control/domain over parents) in the past year. It also evaluates the reasons for the CPV behaviors.

Expected results: The final results of this study will be available in April-May 2023. The preliminary data with the partial sample reveal that the more frequent type of violence is psychological, being mothers the more frequent victims and males the more frequent aggressors in some types of violence. Instrumental reasons are more frequent than the reactive ones, with no gender differences.

Limitations: This study has been conducted with Spanish young adults and with self-reported data.

Implications: To know the extent of CPV in young adults is crucial for the design of prevention and treatment programs.

Originality/Value: This is one of the few studies evaluating CPV in young adults.

Paper number 235 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

The Perception of Self-Care by Men Diagnosed with Lymphoedema: An online survey within the United Kingdom

Garry Cooper, University of Birmingham; Nicola Bailey, Doctoral Supervisor; Manbinder Sidhu, Doctoral Supervisor; Kerry Allen, Doctoral Supervisor

Introduction: Lymphoedema is a long-term condition resulting in the formation of oedema in any part of the body and is incurable. The study focused upon answering ‘What is the male perception of self-managing their non-cancer related lymphoedema? This was due to the paucity of research in this area. The study considers theories related to hegemonic masculinity, health, illness, men, and masculinities (HIMM) framework and masculine capital.

Method: The survey used the validated LYMQoL (lymphoedema quality of life tool), which was applied within an inductive narrative inquiry approach to this qualitative study. The survey was administered online with the findings analysed through the application of reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clark, 2021).

Results: The analysis identified three themes. Theme 1 considered the strategies men take to manage the psychological impact of the condition, such as clothing and concealment. Theme 2 focused on relationship’s and how they provide support within their self-management. Theme 3 focused on the physical considerations of self-management and the actions men to control it. All themes identified the negotiation men encounter within their masculinity and this is navigated.

Discussion: The findings provide insight into the complexity of a long-term condition and the disruption this has upon men and their masculinity. The application of the three theories and other studies indicate the way in which men negotiate lymphoedema as a long-term condition within their masculinity.

Paper number 117 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Resisting inherency: Psychology's potential contribution to inclusive higher education

Tim Corcoran, Deakin University; Ben Whitburn, University of Southampton

Research aims: Higher education institutions internationally are witnessing increased enrolments involving students living with disabilities and related health conditions. To maintain academic integrity, universities tout inherent requirements or competency standards as the essential components of a course that demonstrate the abilities, knowledge and skills students must possess to achieve core learning outcomes in their chosen programs of study. However, tensions present with adherence to notions of inherency, explicitly informed by psychological theory, and how such orientation coheres with institutional aspirations concerning equity, diversity, and inclusion. A serious challenge ensues for the everyday business of higher education as inherent requirements affect students pre-enrolment, through their studies and beyond graduation into the workplace. This presentation aims to address these tensions by offering alternate theoretical means for understanding student difference differently.

Approach: The presentation provides a theoretical introduction to critical educational psychology and critical disability studies. Critical educational psychology directly explores the nature of situated, affirmative, ethical, and relational conditions involved in educational practice to provide alternative understandings regarding psychosocial aspects of teaching and learning. Expanding on the social model of disability, which locates barriers in the environment that disable people with diagnosed impairments, critical disability scholarship emphasises the affirmative potential of disability as an interrelated category of human variance, rather than an individualistic problem to be resolved.

Results: The presentation will appeal to psychologists researching and practicing in educational and developmental fields and to other sub-disciplinary audiences interested in improving equitable teaching practice in higher education. The presentation's key implication emphasises how accessibility, in various forms, underpins all teaching and learning considerations. What becomes inherent, then, is the achievement of equity made possible on the basis that appropriate and sustainable theoretical and material resources, processes and expectations are put in place to support different ways of knowing/being.

Paper number 347 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Self-perception and vulnerability in people with disabilities from a daily life approach

Julia Córdoba, Universidad De La República

The life expectancy of people with disabilities has increased in recent decades, but the socio-sanitary conditions in which they live continue to limit the possibilities of living and ageing on equal terms. Experiences linked to exclusion have an impact on the self-perception of health and the presence of vulnerability. A mixed study is presented, using quantitative and qualitative techniques, based on information collected during 2021 from 130 people. Socio-demographic characteristics were collected (sex, age, living area) and three standardised instruments were applied: i) the reduced version of the WHO World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 to assess the degree of disability, ii) the Katz Index to measure the need for help, and iii) the Family Vulnerability Index for Disability and Dependency. First, the statistical technique Principal Component Analysis was applied using age, sex, origin of disability, family vulnerability and severity of disability and dependency. Three profiles were obtained which were then characterised through qualitative information, generating socio-health dimensions. It was found that there may be an impact on self-perception of health based on i) the presence of support and networks, ii) family vulnerability, iii) whether the disability arises from a congenital or acquired health condition, iv) life trajectories and experiences of inclusion and exclusion. The relevance of this study lies in at least two aspects, i) in being able to identify needs based on common and heterogeneous aspects in the population with disabilities and ii) it has a novel methodological

strategy by using standardised instruments to determine the levels of vulnerability, disability and dependence in people with disabilities.

Paper number 671 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

The online behaviour of users of child sexual abuse dark web fora: a descriptive analysis

Benjamin Costello, University of Birmingham; Amy Burrell, University of Birmingham; Jessica Woodhams, University of Birmingham; Juliane Kloess, University of Birmingham; Tim Grant, Aston University; Ralph Morton, Aston University; Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis, University of Bath; Carolina Gutierrez Munoz, University of Bath; William Hobson, University of Bath; Katie Thomas, University of Bristol; Dalal Alrajeh, Imperial College London

The research aimed to explore and describe how users of dark web fora primarily used by individuals with a sexual interest in children behaved.

Textual data were scraped from dark web fora for 145 users. This was imported into NVivo and a coding dictionary was developed and used to capture user behaviour. A descriptive analysis of behaviours displayed by these users was conducted.

Behaviours displayed by the most users included thanking other users, responding positively to material, and self-reporting a sexual interest in children. Some behaviours were not exhibited by all users but, when present, were often very common. In particular, providing links to material was coded in almost 3,000 instances. Overarching descriptive categories of behaviour were identified, namely: (1) recognition, relationship-building, and reputation, (2) responding positively to child sexual abuse material, (3) network characteristics (e.g. self-reported sexual interests and likes of users), (4) the user as a consumer of child sexual abuse material, and (5) the user as a distributor/sharer of child sexual abuse material.

Limitations of the research centre around the origin, richness, and size of the sample (e.g. only certain types of forums are included), and a lack of context as data was one-sided (i.e. data only from the user with little to no interactional information from other users).

The value of the findings centre around broadening our understanding of the online behaviours of users of the dark web, in particular how they build and maintain relationships online and how they share child sexual abuse material.

Paper number 249 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Heroes and Villains: Message Frames, Gender and Eating Identity as Predictors of Meat Reduction Intentions

Abigail Couture, Bryant Research Ltd

This exploratory study assessed the role of message framing for predicting future intentions to reduce meat consumption. Participants (N=376) completed a questionnaire assessing eating habits and personal attachment to meat. Individuals were then randomly exposed to four separate framing conditions. Operationalized as PSA-style adverts, participants were informed of the inhumane conditions of the meat and dairy industry. These adverts were tailored to examine the role of perceived gains (benefits of meat reduction) or losses (consequences of meat consumption) to one's moral character. In addition to framing effects, variables such as gender and meat attachment were included in the analysis to predict future meat reduction intentions. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) indicated that meat attachment negatively covaried with intentions to curb meat consumption. Controlling for meat attachment, main effects were present for framing condition. Gender and gain frames interacted to positively predict dietary intentions following message exposure. Discussion highlights the role of both gender and meat-eating identity coupled with situational factors (i.e. message frames) for reducing meat intake. Such insights offer opportunities for key stakeholders, such as policy makers and animal welfare advocates to leverage these effects for social change.

Paper number 699 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Establishing a Trade Union for counsellors, psychotherapists, and psychologists: Emergent learnings and new possibilities for regulatory change

Philip Cox, Psychotherapy & Counselling Union

All professional accrediting bodies lay claim to protecting the public. However, there is evidence from the literature that complaint procedures and Fitness to Practise (FtP) processes can place some members of the public, as well as counsellors, psychotherapists and psychologists (hereon therapists), at risk of harm. This presentation aims to explore within and beyond the UK, the tensions, dilemmas and what we can learn from complaints that fail to protect all of the public. The objective is to consider new possibilities for regulatory change to enhance the safeguarding of all stakeholders.

In 2016, therapists concerned at regulatory changes established the Psychotherapy and Counselling Union. PCU suggests our accrediting bodies have gradually assumed contradictory roles, where they act as prosecutor, judge, and jury of a complaint, which has led to their regulatory focus on 'protecting the public' from therapists. This focus neglects their role in protecting and supporting their members – the therapists.

The Health and Care Professions Council, which regulates UK psychologists, reported 31% of FtP cases Hearings were not well founded. The British Psychological Society identified the small yet growing trend for complaints between Society members as a strategic risk for the Society. The Professional Standards Authority, which regulates the regulators, acknowledges the number of FtP cases resulting in no further action leaves some stakeholders feeling disenfranchised from the regulatory process.

With no template for establishing a therapist-led grassroots complaints support network, PCU's lens, which could be limiting, is developing through our collective casework experiences. PCU's 20+ member-support volunteers uniquely offer practical and emotional support. The result of our experiences suggests the level of fear and mistrust that many therapists hold towards their accrediting bodies underlines the need for a supportive therapist-led trade union. We will explore new possibilities for regulatory change to enhance safeguarding for all stakeholders.

Paper number 503 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

To be or not to be: An investigation into the psychosocial and educational predictors of entrepreneurial intentions of CIE graduates

Mioara Cristea, Heriot Watt University; Usman Nazir, Heriot Watt University

Research aims & objectives: The aim of the project was to investigate entrepreneurial intentions among graduates of the Centre of Entrepreneurial Development (CED) Karachi, Pakistan.

Theoretical background: The project uses the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB, Ajzen, 1985) and investigates the extended TPB factors, e.g., attitudes, social norms, perceived behavioural control perceived effectiveness of the teaching methods of the teaching methods that might predict entrepreneurial intentions.

Methodology: We used a qualitative and quantitative approach, adopting the Francis et al. (2004) procedure regarding the development of a TPB instrument. The First Stage included open-ended questionnaires (N=12) followed by interviews (N=11) with CIE graduates. These allowed us to gather qualitative data concerning individuals' motivations for starting their own business. The Second Stage included an extended TPB survey (N=247). Data was used to perform several regressions to determine the best predictors for entrepreneurial intentions.

Results: Our findings suggest that using guest speakers, local cases and networking sessions are the most impactful in influencing entrepreneurial intention of the CIE graduates. They also showed that, except for subjective norms, attitudes towards becoming an entrepreneur and perceived behavioural control mediate the relationship between these teaching methods and entrepreneurial intentions.

Research/Practical Implications: The present research provides theoretical support for the application of the extended TPB to understanding entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, it offered valuable

information regarding the specific factors a.k.a. teaching methods that need to be considered when designing entrepreneurship curriculums within business degrees.

Originality/Value: According to a survey by Ji et al. (2008) of the top psychology journals, 96% of research participants come from Western industrialized countries, which entails only 12% of the world's population. This project employs non-WEIRD participants, e.g., CIE graduates of the CED in Karachi.

Intended Audience: This study's intended audience is both academic and policymakers.

Paper number 1357 | Symposia Paper |

Promoting children's right to assessment with the Griffiths Development Gauge

Johan Cronje, Nelson Mandela University; Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (uk); Elizabeth Green, Association for Research in Infant & Child Development

Theoretical background: The right of children to assessment and treatment became critical during the covid-19 pandemic. Undiagnosed developmental delays in childhood can have lifelong negative consequences, so this service is crucial. As overstretched health services tried to prioritise treatment of patients, a need arose to quickly screen children's development. Identifying those at highest risk would prioritise the comprehensive assessment of such children. In response to this need, the Association for Research in Infant & Child Development developed the Griffiths Development Gauge (GDG).

Research aim: The aim is to explore the development of the GDG and its usefulness in clinical practice.

Method: A structured test development process brought together multiple strands of information, particularly the key milestones of child development, an existing valid set of child assessment items, subject-matter expert input, and statistics.

Results: The GDG consists of test items for children from birth to six years and is applicable to children from different contexts. The items cover such critical areas as Foundations of Learning, Language and Communication, Eye and Hand Coordination, Personal-Social-Emotional, and Gross Motor. All items are linked to underlying constructs to enable qualitative analysis that determine domains of concern for the child.

The Cronbach's alpha of the GDG is very high.

Starting points for different age bands and reduced basal and ceiling criteria were established, to shorten each assessment. Age-appropriate cut scores classify test performance as High Risk, Medium Risk, or Low Risk. This enables clinicians to prioritise the comprehensive assessment of children that scored within the High-Risk category, and to monitor and support those at Medium-Risk. Therefore, each child can have some form of professional assessment and treated according to their specific developmental profile.

Conclusion: The GDG supports children's right to an assessment, even in times of crisis or when resource challenges exist within health systems.

Paper number 213 | Symposia | Clinical

EMDR and the war in Ukraine – working together

Maeve Crowley, Emdr Europe

EMDR Europe Association has been active since the start of the war in Ukraine supporting clinicians in Ukraine and the border countries providing psychological intervention to those in need. EMDR Europe Association and EMDR National Associations actively worked with EMDR clinicians in Ukraine through training, regular specialised supervision and individual and group therapy, if required.

There have been EMDR interventions (individual and group) to a range of affected populations, across all ages.

This symposium will present the ongoing work of EMDR clinicians from Poland and Hungary in detail, while also referring to the context of the therapeutic input from countries such Ukraine, Romania, Slovakia and Czech Republic . This work involved training eligiblie clinicans in the evidenced based

intervention of EMDR, providing this intervention directing while working alonsgide NGOs and relevant governmental / civic instituitons. All this work was funded and coordinated by EMDR Europe and provides a model of how the impact of conflict and war trauma, can be worked with immediately even in a crisis situation using good will and skills of clinicians sharing the same therapeutic model and practical application .

Paper number 1426 | Symposia Paper |

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Paper number 709 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Hearing ED's voice: A qualitative analysis of the eating disorder voice (EDV) lived experience.

Kim Crown, Arden University

This study examined how individuals in recovery from eating disorders (ED) perceived and experienced eating disorder voices (EDV). EDV is an internally experienced voice impacting the behaviours, emotions, and thoughts of ED sufferers.

EDs affect up to 5% of the global population. Anorexia Nervosa (AN), is the deadliest of all mental health illnesses with particularly high fatality rates. Elevated risks of suicide are additionally noted in other ED sufferers compared to those without EDs. EDV is experienced by 96.2% of ED sufferers. EDV is not presently part of the diagnostic criteria stipulated for any ED by The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition (DSM-5). However, it has been demonstrated to have a significant role in both the preliminary development and continuation of ED, conversely minimal is currently understood about this phenomenon.

A qualitative study of 20 participants utilising a semi-structured interview approach with thematic analysis. The interview schedule explored the relationship, content, and intention of EDV.

Five themes were identified: 'EDV is the root of the ED and recovery comes from addressing it', 'The differences in EDVs between types of EDs', 'EDV wants to help and protect me', 'EDV wants to hurt and destroy me', and 'Power and control between EDV and host'.

Study limitations included: Potentially poor recollection due to participants being in recovery.

English was not the first language of all participants.

Researcher's limited experience in thematic analysis.

EDV should be included in DSM-5 diagnostic criteria and treatment for EDs. Future research is needed in the area including an EDV diagnostic scale and treatment addressing EDV directly.

The majority of EDV research focuses on AN within treatment whereas this study examined the experiences of individuals within and external to clinical services, with a variety of different EDs including Binge Eating Disorder and Bulimia.

Academic/Practitioner.

Paper number 890 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

All Goes Both Ways – Transactional Model of Kind Behavior

Anna Cwojdzinska, Independent Researcher; Joanna Szafran, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań

Objectives: 1. operationalizing the concept of kindness 2. investigating perceived kindness levels with School Kindness Scale, 3. verification of Transactional Model of Kind Behavior (TMKB)

Background: There is a lack of consensus on the basic definitional aspects of kindness. It is seen as an individual trait, social competence, as a value or a virtue, as a pro-social behavior. Most of the research on kindness is dominated by the perspective describing the giver as one who benefits from kind behavior. There is a lack of research focusing on the recipient, and we will try to fill this gap by testing the initial assumptions of the TMKB. Act of kindness can result in both benefits and threats, depending on how it is interpreted in a particular context. Adopting the hypothesis of the transactional nature of kindness allows us to consider not only the perspective of the giver, but also that of the recipient, both of whom are seen as operating in a broader psychological and social context.

Methodology: Primary- and high-school, and University students took part in customized survey on kindness, which contained both open-ended and closed questions with limited answering options and Likert scale. Subjects were also tested with the Polish version of the School Kindness Scale.

Results: Preliminary results based on 429 subjects (The plan is to reach 1000 subjects by the end of May 2023)

Limitations of the study: 1. Conducted on-line, which could affect the motivation and quality of answers, 2. Open-ended questions relying largely on subjects literacy and eloquence 3. Lack of experimental verifications of attitudes declared by subjects

Implications: Untangling the definitional chaos and proposing a more complete, concrete characterization of kindness and precise interpretation of meanings and concepts, allowing future falsification of research results and increasing the possibility of comparative research and generalization of conclusions

Paper number 1281 | Symposia Paper |

Supervised Practice through multicultural lenses. Time for revising EFPA`s Ethical Guidelines on supervision?

Nina Dalen, Nevropsykolog.no As

Europe is embracing maximum cultural diversity at minimal geographical distances. The Board of Ethics (BoE), EFPA, have still agreed upon and produced several guidelines by which individual psychologists and organizations can inform the practice of psychology and enhance professional competence.

The Ethical Guidelines for Supervision (2019), were written within the framework of the Europsy certification procedure. Today, in this post-pandemic time, light is shed on the increasing presence and critical needs of culturally different clients. The guidelines do not address current cultural challenges, and the need for culturally adjustments seem obvious.

In my speech, I will address the supervisors' qualifications. When general rules do not determine unambiguous conclusions about what ought to be done in particular cases, there is a space for discretion, or a “space of autonomy”, in professional judgment and decision-making. In addition, to avoid harm, this is often the time we appreciate and welcome the help from competent supervision, through multicultural lenses.

Paper number 1384 | Symposia Paper |

Understanding underage alcohol use and how interventions can be improved by working with young people

Nicholas Davies, The University Of Liverpool

Research aims and objectives: To identify the prevalence and risk factors for underage alcohol consumption in Liverpool (a region with high levels of alcohol harm and health inequalities). To evaluate the effectiveness of existing interventions for underage alcohol use. To explore attitudes towards underage drinking and effective support from the perspective of young people and clinicians. To outline how this evidence can inform more effective interventions to reduce underage alcohol use and harm.

Theoretical background: Adolescence is a time of rapid neurological development, and underage drinking can have various harmful physiological and psychological consequences. Including changes in reward and control networks, leading to increased risk for future alcohol misuse. Existing interventions incorporate several theoretical underpinnings such as targeting social influences and family interactions. In addition, underage alcohol consumption has declined in recent years with various theories proposed to explain this, including changing social norms and parental practices. By better understanding contemporary motives to drink and not to drink, evidence will help us understand young people's alcohol use, and develop tailored interventions for this vulnerable population.

Method: A mixed method approach including a systematic review and meta-analysis, analyses of children's hospital attendance data, and qualitative interviews and focus groups with young people and clinicians (analysed through thematic analysis).

Results: This PhD research is ongoing and preliminary results will be available by June. The systematic review has identified N=115 studies. The focus groups with young people are complete and currently being analysed. The hospital attendance analyses and interviews with clinicians have commenced.

Conclusion: This research will provide an updated understanding of the prevalence, social determinants, consequences, and care pathways associated with underage alcohol use, as well as identifying the type of support young people find acceptable and engaging.

Paper number 835 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

"Stealthing" and Other Forms of Coercive Condom Use Resistance: The Role of Alcohol Expectancies

Kelly Davis, Arizona State University

This study investigated the role of alcohol expectancies in men's coercive condom use resistance (CUR; i.e., sexual coercion to avoid condom use). Alcohol expectancy theory purports that beliefs about alcohol's effects on behavior will influence said behavior consistent with those beliefs (Leigh, 1989). For example, research demonstrates that men with strong beliefs that alcohol increases sexually coercive behavior are more likely to engage in sexual coercion when intoxicated. Coercive CUR, which includes nonconsensual condom removal (i.e., "stealthing"), emotional manipulation, deception, condom sabotage, and physical force, is an understudied form of sexual coercion. Thus, this online survey of young adult men (N = 104) in the United States with a coercive CUR history investigated factors associated with coercive CUR, including sexual coercion history, sexual coercion alcohol expectancies, and alcohol use during their most recent coercive CUR event. Participants reported engaging in coercive CUR an average of 10.20 times (SD = 15.77); Over 18% (n = 19) had engaged in stealthing (M = 3.95 times; SD = 4.50). Logistic regression analyses indicated that men with a more severe sexual coercion history had significantly higher odds of having engaged in stealthing (OR = 2.82); intimate partner violence history was not associated with stealthing. Men with stronger expectancies that alcohol increases sexual coercion perpetration were more likely to have consumed alcohol during coercive CUR events (OR = 2.20), while men with stronger beliefs that alcohol increases women's vulnerability to sexual coercion were more likely to have engaged in coercive CUR with intoxicated female partners (OR = 2.20). Although limited by the study's cross-sectional nature and potential recall bias, our novel findings regarding this understudied form of sexual coercion

suggest that prevention efforts focusing on coercive CUR could benefit from targeting sexually coercive men and addressing their beliefs about alcohol use and sexual coercion.

Paper number 153 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Task-Persistence and Academic Skills Across Grade 1: The Role of Support and Affect from Parents and Teachers

Justina Davolyte, University Of Jyväskylä; Noona Kiuru, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland; Saulė Raižienė, Vilnius University; Gintautas Silinskas, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland

Interpersonal environment support may be one of the key components to the successful beginning of formal schooling, thus, the aim of the present study was to investigate how parental and teachers' instructional support in learning situations (homework and classwork), their affective responses in teaching situations and children's academic outcomes (task-persistence and academic performance) are interrelated. The study followed Lithuanian children, their parents, and teachers from the end of preschool to the end of Grade 1. Children completed academic performance tests in individual testing sessions three times (T1 n = 229, age M = 6.83 (SD = 0.30), T2 n = 337, and T3 n = 341). Testers provided information about children's task persistence by filling out observation sheets at the end of the testing sessions. Parents filled out questionnaires about their homework-related practices and affect in those situations two times (T2 n = 347, T3 n = 323). Teachers filled out questionnaires about their individualized instructional support to a particular child and their affect in those situations two times (T2 n = 24, T3 n = 25). The results showed that poorer children's task persistence and academic performance evoke higher parents' and teachers' instructional support at the beginning of Grade 1. Moreover, better children's task-persistence and academic performance trigger more positive affective responses among teachers at the beginning of Grade 1. Further, at the end of Grade 1 higher teachers individualized instructional support predicted poorer children's task persistence and academic performance. In contrast, more positive affective responses from teachers while assisting children with classwork predicted higher children's task-persistence. Finally, the interaction effect of parent support x teacher support was significant for predicting children's task-persistence (but not academic performance), suggesting that higher support in both contexts predicted lower children's task-persistence.

Paper number 1365 | Symposia Paper |

Pragmatic pluralism: taking multiple perspectives on discourses of welfare and experiences of chronic health conditions.

William Day, Aston University; Dan Shepperd, Aston University; Michael Larkin, Aston University; Rachel Shaw, Aston University

UK welfare polices, such as ESA, PIP and Universal Credit, aim to provide financial support for those affected by illness or disability. Individuals navigating these 'austerity-informed' processes have experienced fear and trepidation; with media coverage of benefit "scroungers" leading to greater stigma and struggles with personal identifications of 'disability'. The effects of these stigmatising discourses more keenly felt by those living with chronic illnesses that lack a visual component: the 'gulf' between outward appearance and embodied experience leading to dismissive appraisals from friends, family or representatives of the state (e.g. "you don't look sick").

As part of a longitudinal PhD project, interviews were conducted with eight UK-based individuals aged 21-29; living with a range of 'unseen' chronic health conditions who had applied for welfare. Encouraged by the sense of opportunity, potentiality and bridge-building present in modern qualitative psychological research, we made use of analytical methodologies pluralistically. Data was first explored through a phenomenological lens, before a 'honing in' on narrative elements identified as discursive important.

Phenomenologically we found a prevailing sense of loss. Participants were haunted by lives that 'could have been' were they not unwell. These affective alternative ways of being always parallel to the present. Ontologically disputed symptoms, such as fatigue, left participants lacking the 'symbols' of illness, leading to feelings of being intersubjectively misunderstood. A discursive account illuminates the pervasive power of state systems: welfare, education and healthcare all always observing, robotically. Due to how

'stereotypical' welfare claimants are constructed, there is a sense of participants not wanting (or being unable) to 'take up' available identities.

I aim to show how taking a pluralistic approach to analysis creatively illuminates holistic understandings of health conditions and stigma; how 'moving beyond' traditional approaches to data analysis enact a greater potentiality for authentic, material change.

Paper number 922 | Symposia | Occupational

A journey into the H-WORK Project: raising the bar in promoting mental health in the workplace

Marco De Angelis, University of Bologna; Luca Pietrantoni, University of Bologna

The EU-funded H2020 project H-WORK aims to promote mental health in the workplace, focusing on SMEs and public workplaces. The symposium will provide a valuable forum for sharing the project's findings and outcomes and will present a logical progression of contributions, from the theoretical foundations of the project to concrete results and recommendations.

The first contribution will describe the theoretical principles that led to the development and validation of the H-WORK intervention toolkit. The presentation will describe the psychosocial risk assessment (HAT), the multilevel intervention (HIT), and the effect and process evaluation (HET) protocols that have been implemented and tested in 10 European intervention sites.

The symposium will then report the concrete experiences in a public healthcare institution, from the project's initiation phase to the evaluation phase of the implemented interventions.

The third contribution will present the H-WORK innovation platform and will demonstrate the various online functions, learning modules, and interactive tools developed to help end-users effectively promote mental health in their workplace.

Finally, the symposium will present the work done by the European association partners involved in the project, which resulted in developing a comprehensive set of policy briefs and recommendations. These aim to guide policymakers and other relevant stakeholders in understanding how to raise political and normative standards to ensure that mental health at work is a requirement that managers and CEOs must consider. They also focus on how to manage and tackle the counteractive effect of mental ill health at work. The symposium will therefore follow a logical chain of contributions, moving from theory to practice, from practice to outputs, and from outputs to recommendations in a clear and compelling way, providing an opportunity for experts, academics, and practitioners from all over Europe to learn from the experiences of H-WORK.

Paper number 1490 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

Yalla! Analysis of migratory phenomenon in the Neapolitan territory

Francesca Margherita De Falco, Università Degli Studi Di Napoli "Federico II"

In accordance with the "ONU 2030 Agenda for sustainable development", the "Yalla! Social Communities Services" action research was activated. This project pursues innovative practices for migrant citizens triggering processes of social change to improve the enhancement of Naples city services. In order to understand the migrants' needs and to give voice to their experiences and perceptions of services organization, an action research within a community psychology approach was carried out. In this frame this thesis was devoted to collect data for the construction of socioenvironmental profiles of the ten municipalities of Naples. Socio-demographic data on migrants residing in each municipality of the city of Naples were classified by ethnicity, gender, age and employment, highlighting their access to health services and where services for migrants are located in the city. Thirty focus groups were conducted with the participation of eighty-seven people aged between 20 and 76 identified among migrants active in voluntary associations, users of immigration desks, cultural mediators and various operators involved in the management of social, health and educational services. They evaluated the effectiveness of services directed to migrants and their livability in the different municipalities. Transcripts from the focus groups were analyzed by thematic analysis according to the procedures outlined by the CASP Qualitative

Checklist. Data showed that the permanence of migrants is heterogeneous in the various municipalities. In fact, the availability of low-cost housing, and stable services determine a greater migrant presence in the city centre neighborhoods, where informal and formal networks answer to migrants' needs through personal and social resources. On the contrary, in some municipalities, migrants only work, but do not reside there due to the absence of favorable conditions. Finally, in some peripheral areas there is a discrete integration of migrant organizations.

Paper number 27 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

PerspectivesTM PsyCap Potential – The critical psychological capabilities underpinning leadership potential in a VUCA world

Daniel de Freitas, Peoplewise; Belinda Board, Peoplewise

Research aims and objectives: PeopleWise sought to understand what differentiates leaders and the critical psychological variables that predict leadership potential and future success to support organisations identify, develop and retain their critical talent and build leadership pipelines. In reviewing existing literature in motivation, leadership and organisational behaviour, a substantial gap was identified, with a lack of integrative theory of state-like measures which predict performance and potential at work.

Methodology: To produce an integrative taxonomy of psychological capabilities in the workplace, a review of the literature was conducted using appropriate criteria to construct the first draft of the PsyCap model, known as the Potential Evaluation Profile. Initially, three higher-order capabilities were identified, which later expanded to five critical psychological capabilities. Extensive reliability and validity studies were conducted with focus on criterion-referenced validity, to ensure associations with key organisational outcomes linked to leadership potential and performance.

Results: PeopleWise identified five higher-order psychological capabilities that make up the model: Mental Agility, Emotional Agility, Confidence, Resilience and Drive. Each higher-order capability had three lower-order sub-capability factors, resulting in the development of a single comprehensive, rigorous assessment measuring critical psychological capabilities shown to be associated with leadership performance, leadership potential and marginal risk. This is demonstrated through significant relationships with job performance, success on training courses, 180-performance ratings, assessment centre performance, annual performance ratings, academic performance, number of promotions and Organisational Citizenship Behaviours (OCBs).

Conclusion: The PerspectivesTM PsyCap Potential model provides organisations and practitioners with an assessment tool for selection and development to know their talent but also grow their talent based on a globally validated model of potential at different leadership levels across the business. The registration of the assessment with the British Psychological Society also demonstrates high levels of rigour, reliability, and validity necessary for selection and development purposes.

Paper number 858 | Poster | Clinical

Online psychological interventions to prevent perinatal depression in fathers or non-birthing partners: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Paula de Juan Iglesias, Department of Psychology, University Loyola Andalusia, Spain.; Carlos Barquero-Jiménez, Department of Psychology, University Loyola Andalusia, Spain; Irene Gómez-Gómez, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Claire A. Wilson, Kings College London, United Kingdom.; Emma Motrico, Universidad Loyola Andalucía

Paternal Perinatal Depression (PPD) is estimated to have an average prevalence of 8% to 13% in fathers during the perinatal period and has a negative impact on fathers' well-being, family functioning, and child development. The purpose of this systematic review and meta-analysis (SR/MA) was to evaluate the effectiveness of online preventive interventions in non-birthing partners or fathers without depression or other mental disorders. PRISMA-DTA 2020 guidelines were followed. The search for eligible articles was conducted in PubMed, MEDLINE, PubMed, CINAHL Complete, PsycINFO, Scopus and Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), clinicalTrials.gov, Australian New Zealand

Clinical Trial Registry, Beacon 2.0 and Psychotherapy Randomized Controlled and Comparative Trials. Grey literature in Opengrey was explored and experts in the field were asked for trial references or published studies. Selected RCTs involved non-birthing partners during the perinatal period (up to 12 months after childbirth). The results were a decrease in postpartum depressive symptoms and/or the incidence of PPD. Using random-effect models, the standardized mean difference (SMD) was computed. Sensitivity analysis were performed. A total of 6 RCTs were included in the SR-MA, conformed by 1752 participants, from five different countries. The pooled SMD was -0.258 [95% confidence interval (CI) -0.513 to -0.004; $p < 0.001$]. Heterogeneity was moderate ($I2=51\%$). Only two RCTs had an overall low risk of bias. There were no available psychological online interventions delivered only for fathers or non-birthing partners, all were partner inclusive and their effect was not significant. Further RCTs with low risk of bias and specific fathers interventions to prevent PPD are needed.

Paper number 349 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

Title: Beyond Unframed Lives: Reflecting on Participatory Action Research to Challenge Homelessness

Bruno De Oliveira, Chichester University

Participatory Action Research (PAR) presents an approach for researchers, practitioners and communities to co-produce knowledge and strive towards social justice and change. However, there is not much PAR reflected, reconceptualised and reviewed connections to mattering. This contribution uses the background of two homeless PAR with people with lived experiences of homelessness to explore how research can open another dimension to participants feeling valued by and adding value to, self, others, and the community. Two projects based in the Southeast of the UK are presented (photo-elicitation interviews, discourse analysis and art exhibition) under a PAR approach. This work explores the potential benefit of looking at PAR through mattering and suggests that PAR can be understood as more than an approach – a process of mattering. Thus, it adds to our understanding that PAR projects can evoke psychological experiences in the participants: feeling valued and adding value.

Paper number 997 | Panel Discussion | Poverty and inequalities

Invited Provocation Session of EFPA-B CED: “Do we practice what we pr(t)each? Self-reflection as a touchstone for psychology”

Ulrike de Ponte, EFPA, DGPs/BDP; Maria Koushiou, University Of Nicosia; Uros Novic, EFPA-B CED (EFPSA-member from Slovenia); Iva Zegura, Elke Murdock, Université du Luxemburg; Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH)

The EFPA Board on Cultural and Ethnic Diversity, which since 2014 has been pursuing the goal of embedding (inter)cultural psychology as a stand-alone subject in the bachelor's degree programs in psychology throughout Europe, invites to this provocation session. We would like to put the finger on whether and how far psychology as a profession reflects itself, which blind spots can be identified, what integration work still needs to be done and how a systematic process can be supported.

While the so-called cultural turn has affected almost all other professions, psychology can be seen as one of the youngest. This movement makes transformative processes necessary.

With a few provocative thoughts, we would like to set impulses so that we can discuss necessary transformations with one another. Impulse thoughts will be: Connecting Pieces between Western Psychology and Indigenous Psychologies; the natural scientific view on psychological research and the added value of supplementing it with cultural studies perspectives; Significance and Consequences of decolonising Psychology.

The provocation session is chaired by members of the EFPA Board on Cultural and Ethnic Diversity, who are volunteering for EFPA as delegates of the psychological associations from Cyprus, Slovenia (EFPSA), Croatia, Luxembourg, Belgium and Germany.

Paper number 982 | Invited Symposium | Educational and Developmental

Invited EFPA-symposium: "Preparing for Transformation – a Handbook on (Inter)Cultural Psychology"

Ulrike de Ponte, EFPA, DGPs/BDP; Iva Zegura, Elke Murdock, Université du Luxemburg; Lotte Schrijver, EFPA B CED; Maria Koushiou, University Of Nicosia; Uros Novic, EFPA-B CED (EFPSA-member from Slovenia)

The EFPA Board on Cultural and Ethnic Diversity, which since 2014 has been pursuing the goal of embedding (inter)cultural psychology as a stand-alone subject in the bachelor's degree programs in psychology throughout Europe, invites to this symposium. During the last years, curriculum components were developed.

In the symposium, the idea of a Handbook on (Inter)Cultural Psychology, providing a base for academic teaching, will be presented, and discussed with the audience. The background as well as the mission & vision of the work of the B CED will be briefly introduced, before the Handbook's structure and examples for different chapters are presented.

Although at the latest with the wave of refugees in 2015 it became clear that the challenge of acting and thinking in an intercultural-psychological way has become an everyday experience for European psychologists, intercultural psychology has still not found its way into the curriculum of psychology bachelor's degree programmes in Europe.

When people who have grown up in different cultures meet and become meaningful to one another, this is a cultural overlap situation. Cultural differences show up in undivided meanings, different behaviors and expectations of situations or trust building – all areas are attributed to psychology. This highlights the need to prepare all psychologists for being able to think and act interculturally. Therefore, it can't be only a master's specialization but must be developed as a basic psychological attitude in the bachelor's degree by theoretical knowledge, the reflection of cultural biases in tests and methods as well as of the European understanding of psychology. Since culture is embodied, consequently teaching of intercultural psychology to students must be in an experience-oriented manner. The handbook aims to do justice to this by presenting new simulative teaching methods.

The discussion results collected in this symposium will flow into the book project.

Paper number 1385 | Symposia Paper |

Mission & Vision of the Board Cultural and Ethnic Diversity

Ulrike de Ponte, EFPA, DGPs/BDP; Uroš Novic, EFPSA

Aims and objectives: This presentation aims to introduce the idea of a new handbook of (inter)cultural psychology. First, an overview of the work of the EFPA Board on Cultural and Ethnic Diversity is given by drawing a picture of the steps taken since 2014 to anchor (inter)cultural psychology as an independent subject in psychology courses across Europe. In the core of the presentation, the current curriculum components are presented over 5 semesters and the structure of this new handbook is developed.

Theoretical background: Over the past six years, curriculum components enfolding five semesters have been developed based on best-practice examples. Knowing that a transformation of psychology awaits behind its embedding and that at this stage in the process there is little room for it in the curricula of European psychology bachelor programmes, the B CED aims to paint a vision of what European psychologists could gain and what they could contribute to society if the topic of (inter)cultural psychology were already integrated for all bachelor's students and no longer just – at the best – a master's specification. The idea of translating our mission into a handbook is primarily for colleagues in academic psychology to teach this topic to students. The challenge should become clear that experience-oriented didactic approaches are needed in teaching.

Results expected: The B CED will work on the handbook for the upcoming work period 2023-2025 and will – hopefully – present the book at the next ECP in Cyprus 2025 which will run under the motto: Transforming Psychology".

Conclusions: This handbook is part of the slow “underground” process which is fueled by transformational needs which will lead into and contribute to decolonialising psychology as a profession itself.

Paper number 925 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Teaching

Teachers goals and engagement: the role of motivation to teach

Eliana De Salvo, Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro; Sebastiano Costa, University of Campania ‘Luigi Vanvitelli’; Francesca Cuzzocrea, Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro; Maria Cristina Gugliandolo, University of Messina; Cristiano Inguglia, University of Palermo; Francesca Liga, University of Messina; Beatrice Ligorio, University of Bari; Patrizia Oliva, Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro; Valeria Verrastro, Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro

Objective: Engagement of pre-service teachers in their special education courses is highly relevant to explore because it enables future professionals to be adequately trained. Engagement is a multidimensional dimension influenced by a combination of several factors. Personal values and motivational factors could lead to greater commitment to the task at hand in these courses. Self-determination theory suggests that intrinsic life goals and self-motivation could facilitate engagement in several domains. In this regard, this study aims to investigate a model in which teaching motivation acts as a mediator between intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations and engagement in special education pre-service teacher training.

Methods: Participants, recruited in an “Active Training Internship” coursed for special education, were 1030, from 23 to 60 years (M = 38.19; SD = 7.56), of which 84% female and 16% male. All participants completed the following instruments: Aspiration Index Scale, Self-Regulation Questionnaire-Academic and Multidimensional Engagement Scale

Results: The mediation model tested through SEM with latent variables showed how motivation to teach acts as a mediator between intrinsic and extrinsic goals and various multidimensional dimensions of engagement; in fact, motivation has positive associations with intrinsic goals and subscales of multidimensional engagement; negative associations between motivation and extrinsic goals. Direct associations are found between intrinsic goals with subscales of multidimensional engagement. Significant negative associations also between extrinsic goals and behavioural and cognitive engagement.

Conclusions: This study highlights how teachers' initial aspirations are associated with their commitment to their own education. In particular, the results underlined and confirmed the crucial role of motivation as a factor of possible mediation between intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations and multidimensional engagement. In this sense, identifying the reasons why one feels motivated to carry out an activity is an essential aspect for the development of adequate functions.

Paper number 1155 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Minority identification, Othering-Based Stress and Mental health in a representative sample of the Belgian population.

Lotte De schrijver, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH); Elizaveta Fomenko, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH); Anne Nobels, Ghent University Hospital; Ines Keygnaert, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH)

Objectives: To explore the Belgian public mental health situation by comparing mental health outcomes and correlates from different minority groups to the general population and to look into the association between mental health outcomes and othering-based stress (OBS).

Background: Data from different Western countries suggests minorities experience poorer mental health than majority people. Due to multiple factors including stigma, prejudice, and discrimination as well as inaccessibility of high quality mental health care services, cultural stigma surrounding mental health care, and overall lack of awareness about mental health, minorities often suffer poorer mental health.

Methods: A representative sample (n=5145) participated in a national study on health, sexuality and well-being of inhabitants of Belgium aged 16 to over 100 years. The Belgian National Register served as sampling frame for data collection among 16 to 69 year olds. Older adults (70+ year olds) were selected

using cluster random probability sampling with a random walk finding approach. Based on self-identification questions, we identified participants who identify with a minority group in Belgium because of their sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex condition, religion/life philosophy, skin colour, ethnicity, disability, age or another characteristic. Using validated scales, we assessed mental health in our study population, including resilience, depression, anxiety, PTSD, self-harming behaviour, suicidal ideation and attempt, alcohol and drug use. The OBS-S measured OBS, including identity concealment, micro-aggressions, rejection anticipation, victimization events, internalized stigma, and community connectedness.

Results: Preliminary results suggest minorities report poorer mental health than non-minorities in our sample. Further data analysis will be finalised by March 2023.

Implications: This study contributes to our understanding of the role minority identity and OBS play in the mental health disparities observed in minority groups. Evidence-based prevention and intervention programs targeting mental health should consider OBS and related risk factors to reduce the vulnerabilities observed in minorities.

Paper number 1374 | Symposia Paper |

Diversity-sensitive clinical psychological practice: a new (basic) skill?

Lotte De schrijver, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH)

Anno 2023, Europe has become a super-diverse society, in which clinical psychologists and psychotherapists meet patients who connect different intersecting cultural backgrounds, gender identities, sexual orientations, skin colours, religions, disabilities, social classes and ages. But do we sufficiently reflect on what this diversity means in our therapy rooms?

During our basis education and training to become clinical psychologists, we were thaught some basic skills to enable us to enter into a therapeutic working relationship and create an environment where we meet patients in an ethically and deontologically correct way, respecting the interindividual differences that characterise people. Moreover, these basic skills support us in providing evidence-based strategies that we apply to work with patients and to support them when they ask for help. But as our patient population becomes increasingly diverse, we may wonder to what extent our basic skills are sufficient to deal with the challenges that this poses. Do we perhaps need something more or something different?

This presentation challenges the audience to reflect on how they approach diversity and intersecting identities in their own practices. To this end, we want to introduce participants through the challenges of working with difference and diversity in psychological counselling and psychotherapy. There will be a brief introduction to contemporary perspectives on the construction of difference, social identity and culture applied to clinical practice. Using practical examples and reflection exercises, we try to provide an introduction to a set of tools to work with patients in a diversity-sensitive way.

Paper number 622 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Exploring the perceived role of continuous glucose monitoring in the self-regulation of young adults with type-1 diabetes

Elmari Deacon, Nwu Optentia; Riana Serfontein, Optentia, NWU

Research aims and objectives: In this study, the perceived role of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) in the self-regulation of adults aged 18-25 with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus was explored.

Theoretical background: Self-regulation has been identified as an important influence in blood glucose management. Along with this, the use of CGM has shown to improve medical outcomes in diabetes management. In this study the mechanism of self-regulation in CGM is further investigation.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: An exploratory qualitative approach was taken, utilising six virtual semi-structured interviews with young adults living with T1D and using CGM. A thematic analysis was used to determine themes form the gathered data.

The following themes emerged: increased awareness of blood glucose levels assists with diabetes management; the convenience of CGM enables behaviour change and positive emotions are experienced when goals are achieved. CGM provides the opportunity to observe the consequences of diabetes management behaviours, which activates the self-regulation processes of feedback and feedforward. This process has the potential of improving diabetes management behaviours in this vulnerable group.

Limitations: Although a limited number of participants took part, data saturation was reached. Including more diverse participants is needed in future studies, especially looking at the differences in access to CGM.

Research/Practical Implications: The findings in this study explains the feedback and feedforward principles of self-regulation in terms of CGM and these principles can be used in the diabetes education to foster better glucose control.

Originality/Value: Findings of this study is the first to explain the mechanisms of self-regulation in terms of CGM and in doing so provides practical guidelines for those living with T1D.

Paper number 736 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Smile with diabetes: Reflections on illness perception and diabetes management behaviours of adolescents in private health care in South Africa

Elmari Deacon, Nwu Optentia

Research aims: The aim of the research was to reflect on illness perception of adolescents from the perspective of the adolescents, and to made suggestion on future research to operationalize findings.

Theoretical background: The association between illness perception and diabetes management has been well established in adults but is not clearly understood for adolescents. This study reflects on qualitative findings on illness perception from the perspective of adolescents, and suggests future research to operationalize findings.

Design: Qualitative document analysis was conducted on four research projects forming part of the Smile with Diabetes project, which aims to investigate psychosocial variables in diabetes management, including illness perception, within the adolescent and youth populations. Thematic analysis was used to derive four themes from the qualitative and review studies examined in the document analysis.

Results: The voices of the adolescents were evident as four prominent themes: 1) living with diabetes leads to a sense of being different; 2) integration of diabetes into identity is critical, but difficult to achieve; 3) fear of potential negative consequences motivates adherence to treatment; 4) diabetes management is difficult, but possible.

Limitations: More diverse study populations are needed to further understand the implication of illness perception.

Practical Implications: The findings not only confirmed the importance of illness perception in the management of diabetes by adolescents, but also indicate that illness perceptions should be investigated from a developmental perspective, specifically taking identity development into consideration in this group. Adolescents should be made aware of how their thinking about diabetes and its management affects their experience of living with diabetes and its future management.

Originality/Value: This study further contributes to the literature by focusing on the patient's voice in understanding living with a chronic condition, and reassures that positive outcomes are possible when living with a chronic condition such as diabetes.

Paper number 167 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Continuous Glucose Monitoring empowers adolescents to take responsibility for diabetes management

Elmari Deacon, Nwu Optentia; Letitia Williams, North-West University, Optentia Research Unit

Research aims and objectives: This study aimed to explore the illness perception of a group of adolescents living with type 1 diabetes using CGM.

Theoretical background: Managing diabetes is especially challenging for adolescents and they often struggle to believe they can manage the condition. Illness perception have been found to play a critical role in heath outcomes (HbA1C), but limited studies using qualitative methods to investigate this was found.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: In this study, a qualitative research approach using semi-structured online interviews was used to gather data on adolescents' experience of using CGM. Thematic analysis was used to analyse seven interviews (mean age 14.9).

Results obtained or expected: Themes emerging from the data confirmed that CGM creates an adolescent's sense of control over diabetes management as blood glucose measures were more visible, limiting the likelihood of medical emergencies. A sense of normalcy was established as CGM influences a new routine and a way of life, integrating diabetes into a young person's identity. Despite the users' awareness of being different due to diabetes management, CGM assisted in creating a sense of belonging and feeling of empowerment to take responsibility for diabetes management.

Limitations: Although a limited number of participants took part, data saturation was reached. Including more diverse participants is needed in future studies, especially looking at the differences in access to CGM.

Research/Practical Implications: The sense of control obtained from using CGM empowered our study population to be more responsible with their diabetes management, contributing to developing a better quality of life. The important role of illness perception in facilitating this change was also evident.

Originality/Value: Findings of this study support the use of CGM as a means of empowering adolescents struggling with diabetes management to achieve better treatment outcomes.

| Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Climate change is more than a "crisis": Community psychology as a tool for collective action

Serdar Değirmencioğlu

The dominant discourse regarding climate change is shaped by the notion of "*crisis*", which is not conducive to understanding a chronic process. More importantly, the discourse is laden with negative terms (e.g., decline, disruption, collapse, loss, calamity, emergency, wildfires, etc.) and adjectives that elicit fear (e.g., extreme, devastating, catastrophic, etc.). Fear alone is not conducive to balanced and constructive analysis. Mainstream psychology has added its own terms, such as "*climate anxiety*" and more recently "*eco-anxiety*". Mainstream publications in psychology typically offer quotes from an expert (i.e., a psychologist) claiming that "*Climate change issues have a significant mental health impact*," and then portraying clinical psychologists as the healers: "*Fortunately, clinicians are well positioned to help in these tumultuous times... We know how to deal with anxiety [and] with depression*." (Schreiber, 2021). A more grounded perspective is needed if psychologists are to meet the challenge of climate change: Climate change needs to be framed as a global and urgent problem that presents an "*opportunity*" to conceptualize environmental changes and ecological issues from a social justice perspective. Climate change also requires psychologists to adopt environmental and climate justice as key concepts. Moreover, climate change presents a unique opportunity to act on ecological issues from an environmental/climate justice perspective, which invites the adoption of a sustainable (positive) peace perspective. An exclusive focus on the psychological consequences of climate change is very misleading (Değirmencioğlu, 2022). What is needed is a focus on root causes, public health and prevention (Albee, 1985): Community

psychology is uniquely well-situated to help communities produce meaningful courses of action along the lines of primary prevention, environmental and climate justice, and participatory democracy.

Paper number 1364 | Symposia Paper |

Exploring illness perceptions and knowledge of disease in informal dementia caregivers.

Constantina Demosthenous, Center For Applied Neuroscience, University of Cyprus & Mental Health Services, State Health Services Organization; Fofi Constantinidou, Center for Applied Neuroscience (CAN), University of Cyprus

Illness perceptions are essential in determining coping processes related to illness, but they have received minimal attention within the domain of dementia. Knowledge influences the formation of illness perceptions and given that illness perceptions are modifiable guiding the caregivers in their action plans and the ways they cope with the person with dementia, they could be important ingredients to consider when proposing interventions for caregivers.

This presentation describes illness perceptions, as measured by an adapted Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire (BIPQ) and explores their association with knowledge of dementia in a sample of 70 Greek-Cypriot informal caregivers. The results of the validation of the Greek translation of the Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale (DKAS) in caregivers, are presented.

The findings, indicate that dementia is perceived as an illness with a lot of consequences (M = 7.10, SD = 2.64), of chronic nature (M = 9.08, SD = 0.84), with severe symptoms (M = 7.03, SD = 2.30), that highly concerns the caregivers (M = 8.54, SD = 1.79) and negatively impacts their lives emotionally (M = 8.84, SD = 1.81), but at the same time they understand it (M = 8.09, SD = 1.46) [range 0-10]. Lifestyle reasons were the main cause given by caregivers for developing dementia (28.5%). Caregiver's knowledge of dementia was average (25/50), and the majority considered dementia as not being part of the normal aging process (60%). When the time since the diagnosis was taken into consideration, knowledge of dementia correlated positively with the caregivers' perception that the disease had a lot of consequences in their life (consequence item, $r = 0.28$, $p < .05$), and with the caregiver's perception of experiencing greater symptoms of their relative's dementia (identity item, $r = 0.39$, $p < .01$). The implication of the results and future directions are being discussed.

Paper number 54 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Death Anxiety, Fear of COVID-19, and Compulsive Online Shopping Behavior: From Terror Management Perspective

Merve Denizci Nazlıgül, Independent Researcher

Objective: Death anxiety is closely related to the development and maintenance of many psychological conditions. The Terror Management Theory, which was developed to explain the influence of death anxiety on human behavior, might be useful to understand behavioral addictions, especially during the time of COVID-19. Although shopping addiction is not yet included in the psychiatric nomenclature, it is considered a behavioral addiction. Some studies suggested that shopping addiction may appear as a defense against existential concerns. The aim of this study was to examine the interaction effect between fear of COVID-19 and death anxiety on online shopping addiction when self-esteem is controlled within the framework of Terror Management Theory. Method: The study consisted of 173 participants (Mage = 21.98, SD = 2.99) who completed a survey comprising the Turkish Death Anxiety Scale, Fear of COVID-19 Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and Compulsive Online Shopping Scale. 'Clothing, footwear, and accessories' category was the most frequent class reported by the participants. A two-way ANCOVA was used for data analysis. Results: After adjusting for self-esteem, there was a significant interaction effect of fear of COVID-19 and death anxiety on compulsive online shopping. The main effect of death anxiety on compulsive online shopping was significant but the main effect of fear of COVID-19 was not. The findings showed that individuals with high levels of death anxiety and low levels of fear of COVID-19 reported significantly more compulsive online shopping than individuals with high levels of both death anxiety and fear of COVID-19 when self-esteem was controlled. Conclusion: During the COVID-19 outbreak, long-term effects of mortality salience may lead to an increase in 'proximal defenses' which include denying one's

vulnerability and may turn into compulsive online shopping as means of gaining a sense of symbolic immortality.

Paper number 1314 | Symposia Paper |

Lumina Spark Emotion Aspects on the Periodic Table of Personality

Michele Guarini, HUCAMA; Jonathan Cannon, Lumina Learning; Stewart Desson, Lumina Learning

This research aims to map the 10 Aspects and 40 Qualities of the Lumina Spark Emotion Big Five model to the Periodic Table of Personality (Woods and Anderson, 2016) following the same procedure, while also considering both adaptive and maladaptive forms of the Big Five.

A sample of 671 professionals from mixed backgrounds completed the 240 item Lumina Spark Emotion questionnaire and the 100 item Trait Descriptive Adjectives (Goldberg, 1992).

Principal components analysis with varimax rotation was run on the TDA to identify orthogonal Big Five factors, with regression factor scores computed as new variables. Adaptive and maladaptive Lumina Spark Emotion Aspects and Qualities were correlated against the regression factor scores, where primary and secondary correlations were used as criteria for mapping against the Periodic Table, further informed by factor purity and vector length.

Results found strong convergent validity of the Lumina Spark Emotion Aspects against the TDA, with all Aspects' primary or secondary correlations congruent with their expected factors. At the Quality level, 38 qualities correlated most strongly with their expected factors; however, the highest correlation for "Evidence-Based" was C+E- (instead of O-), while for "Confident" the highest correlation was E+O+ instead of ES+. Analysis at the bifurcated adaptive and maladaptive level showed similar results, with 70 of 80 Qualities mapping as expected.

Post-hoc analysis and further research will aim to identify the causes of wayward Aspects and Qualities, particularly with regards to maladaptive personality and its divergence from adaptive.

Paper number 700 | Poster | Occupational

How do ICT demands affect work performance? Investigating the role of well-being and psychosocial safety climate

Julie Dextras-Gauthier, Université Laval; Véra-Line Montreuil, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Marie-Hélène Gilbert, Université Laval; Justine Dima, School of Engineering and Management Vaud, HES-SO; Maude Boulet, École nationale d'administration publique

Aim and objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many workers to telework, which has led to increased use of information and communication technology (ICT) to stay connected remotely. While teleworking can have some advantages, it can also pose some challenges for workers, including the pressure to manage technology effectively (Carlson et al., 2017). While previous studies have examined the effects of ICT in a pre-pandemic context (e.g., Day et al., 2012), to date, research has provided very few answers on how ICT demands affect workers in an unprecedented remote work environment. In response, this study aims to investigate the impact of ICT demands on work performance through the role of well-being and psychosocial safety climate.

Design/Methodology: This study was conducted during the first wave of COVID-19 in 2020 in Canada. Data were collected from francophone workers using an electronic questionnaire (n = 294). Bootstrap regression and moderated mediation analyses using Hayes Process add-on for SPSS were performed. Validated measures were used to assess ICT demands, well-being, psychosocial safety climate, and work performance.

Results: A moderated mediation model reveals that: (a) well-being mediates the relationship between ICT demands and work performance, and (b) psychosocial safety climate moderates the indirect effect between ICT demands and work performance, such that the indirect effect is more negative (worst) when employees perceive a weak psychosocial climate.

Conclusion: The results suggest that when employees encounter technological issues (e.g., technical and virtual communication issues), it negatively affects well-being, which in turn impacts work performance. Moreover, this indirect relationship worsens when employees are in a weak psychosocial safety climate. Thus, these findings reveal that creating a healthy climate and using technologies that work well in a remote work context is of paramount importance for organizations operating in the current environment.

Paper number 267 | Panel Discussion | Climate Change and sustainability

Psychology of Sustainability and Sustainable Development: A Current Research Area

Annamaria Di Fabio, University of Florence; Santo Di Nuovo, Department of Science of Education, University of Catania; Luciano Gamberini, University of Padua, Italy; Dina Guglielmi, University of Bologna, Italy; Giuseppe Scaratti, University of Bergamo, Italy

Facilitator: Santo Di Nuovo, Emeritus Professor of General Psychology, University of Catania, Italy, President of the Italian Association of Psychology and of the Italian Network of Psychological Associations (INPA)

Panel members:

Annamaria Di Fabio, Full Professor of Work and Organizational Psychology, University of Florence, Italy. Member-at-large of the BoD of the IAAP

Luciano Gamberini, Full Professor of Work and Organizational Psychology, University of Padua, Italy

Dina Guglielmi, Full Professor of Work and Organizational Psychology, University of Bologna, Italy, Coordinator Section of Psychology for Organizations, Italian Association of Psychology

Giuseppe Scaratti, Full Professor of Work and Organizational Psychology, University of Bergamo, Italy

The current research area of psychology of sustainability and sustainable development (Di Fabio & Rosen, 2018) is a relevant contribution to the Sustainability Science (Dincer and Rosen, 2013; Rosen, 2009, 2017a) recognizing the importance of including the psychological approach for enhancing processes connected to sustainability and sustainable development. Progresses in this domain are opened for the future years with promising directions to follow to improve research and intervention in this field.

The expertise of the panel members: Santo Di Nuovo (facilitator) has great sensibility, expertise, and vision for this topic; Annamaria Di Fabio, expert of psychology of sustainability and sustainable development; Luciano Gamberini, expert in relation to ergonomic processes and virtual environments; Dina Guglielmi, expert in relation to public and private institutions and practitioners; Giuseppe Scaratti, expert in relation to organizational life and management processes.

The psychology of sustainability and sustainable development emerged as a critical current research and intervention area in the transdisciplinary sustainability and sustainable development science, accounting for the value of psychological processes for promoting and establishing a culture of sustainability and sustainable development.

Expected wide audience: highly topical theme.

Intended audience: both academics and practitioners.

Keywords: Psychology of sustainability, Psychology of sustainable development, Preventive perspective.

Paper number 1361 | Symposia Paper |

The diffusion of technologies and tele-interventions favor the democratisation of the digital world, avoiding the “digital divide”?

Santo Di Nuovo, Department of Science of Education, University of Catania

In recent decades, new forms of relationship with technology have been developed, thanks to mobile devices, the application of virtual reality, to assistive robotics. The pandemic has enhanced the opportunities for using remote educational and rehabilitation technologies, through tele-interventions spread during social distancing, and remaining in the current practice of many psychologists and educators.

The contribution presents a review of studies demonstrating the advantages of new technologies in education and in the clinic, including the tele-interventions widespread after pandemics. Under specific conditions, they can be effective in improving educational and rehabilitation processes. Specific studies have investigated the attitudes of different professionals toward these technologies, using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. Technologies are better accepted if they are more closely integrated with standard education and rehabilitation protocols. A model combining UTAUT and the Post-Acceptance Model was used to evaluate acceptability after the actual use of a telepresence robot. The experimental results show a positive attitude towards using the robot in telepresence in a school context.

But, education and rehabilitation through new technologies and remote interventions really contribute to extending the benefits to all the social groups of the population, or they can become a further cause of discrimination for some individuals and social categories that do not can they make good use of it? Educational technologies, including robotics, and assistive tele-interventions risk becoming a further object of the "digital divide", understood as the gap between those (families, schools, educational systems) who have easy access to digital technologies and those who are excluded or limited, for variables such as social status, income, geographical position.

Appropriate techniques and organizational practices should be implemented to avoid these risks, and fully exploit the potential of remote technological interventions.

Paper number 998 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Sense of Self Scale (SSS): a multidimensional state-trait assessment of the sense of self

Simone Di Plinio, Università "G D'annunzio" Di Chieti-pescara; Sjoerd Ebisch, Università "g D'annunzio" Di Chieti-pescara

A healthy sense of self is supported by a coherent integration of two elements: an intrinsic self, incorporating personal narrative and self-perception (identity); and an extrinsic self, that is, the awareness of being the source of owns actions (agency).

Existing questionnaires do not account for a multidimensional self constituted by agency and identity and are not based on psychopathological phenomena of self-disturbances (e.g., psychosis). Moreover, the individual sense of self can be conceived both as a “baseline” trait and as a situational state which can vary due to variable mental states (e.g., stress) or environmental factors (e.g., automation, technology).

We developed a new questionnaire, the Sense of Self Scale (SSS), which aims at: (1) Identifying constitutive self-traits and context-dependent self-states; (2) Evaluating the sense of self by integrating identity and agency; (3) Measuring different self-awareness characteristics on a healthy-pathological continuum.

Preliminary sets of 80 items (sentences) were prepared to capture states and traits following a bidimensional nature of the self (identity, agency). The preliminary items were be administered online to a first cohort of 800+ participants. Each participant rated items on a continuous Likert scale (1 to 9). Then, an exploratory factor analysis assessed the latent structure of the SSS and highlighted items to retain for the final state and trait versions of the scale.

The final SSS (25 items) was tested on a second sample (300+ participants). A confirmatory factor analysis assessed the consistency of the trait-state model. Convergent and divergent validity was confirmed through the parallel assessment of psychic experience scores, empathy, and anxiety. Significant associations with age, clinical diagnosis, and psychopharmacological treatment were observed. The SSS is a timely questionnaire allowing to study the feeling of oneself as a unique identity, the control over one’s own actions, and the predisposition toward contextual self-loss (e.g., technology use, stress).

Paper number 651 | Oral Presentation | Coaching

Time to Thrive: Evidence from a coaching psychology-based programme for wellbeing and resilience among university students

Gisele Dias, King's College London; Patricia Zunszain, King's College London; Maria-Christina Vourda, King's College London; Radhika Kandaswamy, King's College London; Carolina Kralj, King's College London; Mario Bevilaqua, King's College London; Naomi Strauss, King's College London

Universities must be sensitive to the alarming decline in student wellbeing. In this context and in response to the pandemic, we present Time to Thrive (TTT), an online positive psychology coaching programme developed with students at King's College London. At the heart of TTT is the idea that through self-awareness and use of core strengths and values, students can create a more meaningful life inside and outside of academia.

Aims: 1) to co-design with university students a positive psychology-based programme for wellbeing (both a version for undergraduate and postgraduate students); 2) to verify the acceptability of the programme by the different groups of participants; 3) to evaluate whether the different versions of the programme are effective in promoting wellbeing, resilience and flourishing.

Methods: Study 1: Postgraduate students were recruited via circular emails and enrolled onto a three-topic version of TTT in Moodle. Standardised measures were taken before and after the intervention.

Study 2: Based on student feedback, a four-topic version of TTT was created and delivered to online postgraduate students. Participants were recruited via Moodle announcements and randomly allocated to an intervention or control group. Standardised measures were taken for both groups.

Study 3: Through co-design meetings with undergraduate students across different faculties, a six-topic version was created for this student population. Standardised measures are being taken for both a TTT and a control group.

Data from focus groups and/or interviews were collected at the end of studies 1 and 2 (currently in progress for study 3) and analysed thematically.

Results: TTT is well-accepted and regarded as useful by participants from both postgraduate and undergraduate groups. Results also suggest that it is effective in promoting wellbeing and resilience among postgraduate students. Data from undergraduate participants are currently being collected and will become available in Summer 23.

Paper number 1453 | Invited Panel Discussion | Others

Meet the Editors of the EFPA / Hogrefe journals, European Psychologist and European Journal of Psychology Open

Robert Dimbleby, Hogrefe Publishing; Alexandra Freund, University of Zurich; Georgia Panayiotou, University of Cyprus; Katariina Salmela-Aro, Department of Educational Sciences, Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland

Editors of "European Psychologist" and "European Journal of Psychology Open" and a representative of Hogrefe Publishing welcome you to an informational session to learn about these two official journals of EFPA, both key journals in psychology. Editors will discuss the journals' aims and scope and how scientists may collaborate on special topics and issues.

"European Psychologist" serves as the integrative voice of psychology in Europe. It specializes in integrating across all specializations in psychology, and providing a general platform for communication and cooperation among psychologists throughout Europe and worldwide. This well-established multidisciplinary journal focuses primarily on integrative articles and reviews, many by leading scholars in their respective fields, and covering major trends and developments. A high-impact journal, "European Psychologist" is one of the most highly ranked and cited publications in the field (2021 5-year Impact Factor = 5.569, 2-year Impact Factor = 5.000).

"European Journal of Psychology Open" (EJPO) publishes innovative, original, high-quality empirical papers from all fields of psychology. EJPO aims to encourage and mentor younger talents. Early career

action editors, early career reviewers, and early career researchers submitting papers are guided through the process of publishing good scientific papers and open science practices by experienced mentors and editors. This new open-access journal publishes full-length original research articles as well as brief reports describing single studies. All papers are published open access, with a choice of Creative Commons licenses available to authors, and generous APC discounts and support for special issues and authors facing financial difficulty are available.

Paper number 199 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Understanding Psychotherapy Experience from the Perspective of Psychologist and Client in a Turkish sample: Dropout Reasons Using Qualitative Research Method

Cansel Dinar-Gümüş, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University; Özden Yalçınkaya-Alkar, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University

Although it is known that psychotherapy is an effective treatment to help individuals to overcome their issues using evidence-based methods, the rate of drop-out of psychotherapy is high, which makes it necessary to examine possible barriers during the psychotherapy process. The main purpose of this research was to provide an in-depth understanding of the reasons for dropping out of psychotherapy from the perspective of the psychologists and the clients in a Turkish sample. The phenomenological approach was adopted as a research method and interview technique was used to collect the data. The sample of the study consisted of 14 psychologists and 16 clients. Descriptive and content analyses of the interviews were made in the MAXQDA analysis program. According to the findings, whereas four themes were categorized in client sample which were "(1) dropping out due to dissatisfaction", "(2) due to feeling good", "(3) due to external/environmental factors", and "(4) dropping out for economic reasons"; themes of "(1) client-related factors", "(2) psychologist-related factors", "(3) relationship-related factors and therapeutic interventions", and "(4) external/environmental factors" were found in psychologist sample. Clients mostly stated that they dropped psychotherapy due to financial reasons, dissatisfaction, and environmental factors; psychologists also mentioned the contribution of resistance and transference. The study findings suggest that there would be a need for facilitating access to psychological help services in Turkey because of the financial burden of psychotherapy in order to decrease drop-out rates. Considering the findings, clinicians might gain insight into the possible risks associated with the causes of dropout and they can conduct preventative implementation in clinical settings accordingly. Successful interventions would contribute that psychological problems could be treated on time before increasing the severity of diseases, thus reducing the burden of disease. According to the findings, suggestions were presented to clinicians, researchers, trainers, and policymakers.

Paper number 40 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Social Cognition in Collective Action: A study of Cognitive praxis in the Assam Movement

Rashbha Dochania, O.P.Jindal Global University

It has been recognized that group phenomena such as collective action cannot be understood by an investigation purely based on cognitive individualism. It is further asserted by European social psychologists that this “reductionistic, computational and prescriptive” emphasis on social cognition has outright abandoned the social context. However, European understanding of social cognition to examine collective action is also subjected to issues. While it sufficiently explains the outset of collective action but lacks in describing the ways in which a collective action sustains itself. Due to these limitations, the current paper employs a sociological concept i.e., Cognitive praxis to decipher the various culturally shaped cognitive elements that aid in maintaining a collective action. The context of the study is the Assam Movement (1979-1985) which was led by the All Assam Students’ Union (AASU) due to the continuous illegal migration of the Bangladeshis in the state causing immense threat to their employment, land, language, and culture. The demand was simple, complete detection, deletion (their names from electoral rolls), and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants from the state. The objective of the study was to explore the various cognitive practices that were employed during the course of the Assam Movement. Sixteen (57-90 years, 8 males and 8 females) former active participants of the Assam movement took part in a semi-structured interview. They were recruited using a snowball technique.

Thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke; 2006, 2012) was found suitable for the study. Thematic analysis revealed six themes that illustrate the employment of culturally loaded cognitive practices that assisted in continuation of the movement. One of the central shortcomings of the study is that it attended to narratives of popular names in the movement while overlooking the accounts of common public involved as it could have shed light on various domains that went unnoticed.

Paper number 205 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Exploring the relationship between victimization and prepetration through dissemination among youth

Arta Dodaj, Department of Psychology; Kristina Sesar, Department of Psychology; Krešimir Prijatelj, Department of Psychology; Irena Pavela Banai, Department of Psychology

Despite the high prevalence of sexting among youth, little research has been conducted with youth who are victims of the sexts dissemination. In particular, there is little knowledge about the co-occurrence of victimization and prepetration through dissemination. To address this lack, we conducted an online study with 805 youth aged 10 to 28 from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia who had been victimized through dissemination in the past year (funded by HRZZ, grant number 3553). Participants who were victims of dissemination were more likely to be involved in prepetration, particularly males and adolescents compared to females and emerging adults. The most frequently cited reason in the sample studied was dissemination due to a joke/entertaiment. Men were more likely than women to forward other content for a variety of reasons, particularly for a joke or for entertainment. Other reasons for forwarding included the end of the relationship, annoyance of the person featured on the sexts, jealousy, because most people do this, pressure from friends, or an accident, which was mentioned more often in adolescents than in emerging adults. Being male and having a positive attitude toward sexting has been shown to be a significant predictor of dissemination prepetration among victims of sext dissemnation.This study suggests possible overlap between victimization and prepetration through dissemination among youth, and provides directions for future research examining the co-occurrence of victimization and prepetration.

Paper number 1147 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

A Systematic Review of Adolescents' Perspectives on Climate Change

Hilary Dolan, Mary Immaculate College

Research aims and objectives: To systematically review studies that explored adolescent perspectives on climate change.

Theoretical background: Adolescents are key stakeholders in the climate crisis as their future is most at risk from its impacts. Climate scientists have described this as an intergenerational injustice, worsened by a lack of access to self-representation in parliament. Yet, young people have expressed their concerns through school strikes, highlighting that climate change is an important issue for young people. The UN Advisory Youth Group on climate change (2020) has identified the need for a more diverse range of perspectives regarding climate action.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Three databases were searched, which led to the inclusion of 8 eight journal articles (N=1,457). To amplify adolescent voices, this review included qualitative and mixed-methods studies.

Results obtained: Adolescents are recognised as future decision-makers who can play a role in addressing the climate crisis. Overall, adolescents were given limited scope to provide an in-depth response. Studies utilising arts-based approaches provided a greater opportunity for self-expression. Some researchers acted on adolescent views.

Limitations: A key limitation is a lack of representation of people who have disabilities, a lack of reporting on socio-economic background and a lack of studies wholly focused on adolescent perspectives.

Research/Practical Implications: A key responsibility of Educational and Child Psychologists is to promote inclusion and equity in their professional practice; as such, it would be useful to work in partnership with adolescents as co-researchers to ensure person-centeredness of interventions and research. A diverse

range of adolescent perspectives on climate change is needed to achieve an intersectional understanding of experiences to ensure appropriate interventions are created.

Originality/Value: A review of databases showed that no systematic literature reviews on this topic were published to date.

Paper number 1260 | Symposia Paper |

Factors that Enhance the Career Development of Women who have Migrated to Canada as Accompanying Partners of International Students

Jose Domene, University of Calgary

Canada hosts many individuals pursuing education on a study permit, recording approximately 800,000 permit holders in 2022. Increasing numbers of these international students, particularly graduate students, are accompanied by their spouses and partners. Most accompanying partners of international students are women who following male international students to their host countries. Previous research has revealed accompanying partners tend to experience social isolation, adjustment difficulties, depressive symptoms, and acculturation problems post-migration. However, far less is known about how the experience of moving to another country for their partners' education influences their career development. To address this gap in knowledge, we conducted an exploratory qualitative study designed to identify factors that influence the career development of women accompany their international student partners to a new country. In this presentation, we focus on one specific research question from that study, “What enhances the career development of accompanying partners of international students, after migrating to Canada?” The "Enhanced Critical Incident Technique" (ECIT) method was used to conduct semi-structured interviews with a sample of 38 women (mean age = 31.2; from 11 countries) who are married to international students and relocated to Canada with them. A majority of the accompanying partners were unemployed or under-employed (i.e., working in positions that were not commensurate with their educational/occupation background). The ECIT data analysis yielded 14 categories of helping incidents related to their psychological and vocational functioning. The findings reveal that, although relocating to a new country can be deleterious to the career development of accompanying partners of international students, participants were able to identify numerous specific supports, resources and circumstances that they perceived as enhancing their career development following their migration. We conclude the presentation by providing suggestions, grounded in the research evidence, for ways to improve professional psychology practice and institutional policies related to this population.

Paper number 1266 | Symposia Paper |

Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion in Vocational Psychology Research: Contributions of the Action-Project Method for Conducting Qualitative Research

Jose Domene, University of Calgary; Sydney Boothroyd, University of Calgary

In the 21st Century, vocational psychology research has increasingly recognized the need to develop models and practices that meet the needs and circumstances of marginalized individuals. This growing focus on social justice and equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) has been accompanied by the develop and utilization of qualitative research methodologies that are effective for centring the voices and perspectives of individuals, including those who have been marginalized. Demonstrating the merits of using qualitative methods to focus on equity, diversity, and inclusion in vocational psychology research, we discuss a specific qualitative approach, the Action-Project Method (A-PM). The A-PM is a systematic, qualitative approach to understanding the daily life experiences of people within social contexts (e.g., couples, friends, parent-child dyads). In this presentation, we provide an overview of the theoretical underpinnings, the kinds of research questions that can be addressed, and the data collection and analysis procedures of the method. Throughout our discussion of the A-PM, we support our descriptions with examples drawn from existing studies with a focus on equity, diversity, and inclusion issues within vocational psychology and career development. In this way, we illustrate the benefits and applications of this research method to address novel questions and centre the experiences of marginalized individuals within vocational psychology research.

Paper number 247 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Associations between parental wellbeing and early learning at home before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in China

Shuyang Dong, The University Of Hong Kong; Nirmala Rao, The University of Hong Kong

During the COVID-19 pandemic, parents had to manage childcare while working from home, thereby experiencing considerable stress. There remains a paucity of studies that examine how pandemic-related changes in parental psychological and physical health predict investment in promoting children's early learning at home. To address these research gaps, we leveraged data from a nationally representative sample of Chinese families. Longitudinal data were collected both before (2018) and during (2020) the pandemic. Parents of 1,155 preschoolers provided reports. Moderated mediation models were conducted. In 2018 and 2020, mothers and fathers rated their psychological wellbeing, depressive symptoms, physical health, and physical illness. In 2020, the principal caregiver reported how often there were intergenerational conflicts and between-spouse conflicts. In 2020, the principal caregiver reported how often he/she engaged in learning activities with the child at home, the amount of family expenditure on education, and time spent on childcare during the week. Official reports on the number of COVID-19 cases in each province three months before the 2020 assessment were collected. Results showed that changes in maternal psychological wellbeing, maternal physical health, and paternal psychological wellbeing predicted home learning activities. The change in maternal physical health predicted family expenditure on education and maternal childcare time, and the change in paternal depressive symptoms predicted paternal childcare time. Between-spouse conflicts mediated the association between maternal physical illness and maternal childcare time. The number of COVID-19 cases in a province was associated with more expenditure on education and more maternal childcare time and further moderated the predictions of maternal physical health and physical illness to different forms of investment in early learning. These findings indicate that changes of parental psychological and physical health associated with the pandemic as well as the COVID-19 situation of a province significantly foretell monetary and non-monetary investment in early learning at home.

Paper number 585 | Oral Presentation | Others

You Don't Have to Understand me to Respect Me: A Qualitative Exploration of Wellbeing Among Queer, Nonbinary and Gender-Questioning Youth of Colour

Jordan Donovan, University Of Glasgow; Adekunbi Luwaji

There is an urgent need for research emphasising protective factors for trans and nonbinary youth to ensure a positive future for those with lived experience. This qualitative research project, conducted in Canada, explored the lived experiences of Queer, Trans and nonbinary youth to investigate factors of self-defined wellbeing. Two focus groups of four participants were conducted and the sessions were recorded, coded, and analysed using thematic analysis to develop rich and interconnected narrative. Three themes and two subthemes were identified: meaningful representation, ambient support, and low-stakes disclosure opportunities. The theme of meaningful representation carried two subthemes: peer representation and media representation. The findings paint a picture of how youth interact with their environment and leverage elements that promote wellbeing. The results suggest that these themes act as catalysts for identity development, exploration, and advocacy. This study also illustrated the utility of operationalising novel conceptions of youth wellbeing, specifically a framework of resistance. Directions for future research involving this cohort and different identity axes are proposed as well as practical suggestions for service providers and relevant stakeholders.

Novelty: This qualitative project begins to fill current gaps in the literature by prioritizing the perspectives of those often not spotlighted in research, specifically young people of colour. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first study to qualitatively investigate nonbinary youth of colour and their experiences of wellbeing.

Intended Audience: This project seeks to uncover the ways in which researchers, practitioners, and educators can begin empowering young Queer, Trans, and nonbinary youth.

Paper number 354 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

The career choices of Canadian youth from diverse background: Are they related to their perceptions of discrimination?

Sabruna Dorceus, Université De Sherbrooke

Introduction: Although career development literature suggests that perceptions of discrimination (PD) may influence the career aspirations and expectations of individuals from diverse backgrounds, and generate unfavourable perceptions regarding their career opportunities, the relationship between their PD and their career choices is understudied in Quebec and elsewhere.

Research objective: The study aims to examine the association between PD and career aspirations and expectations of high school students from diverse backgrounds.

Theoretical background: The research builds on the Social Cognitive Career Theory that views discrimination as a contextual barrier that can influence career aspirations and expectations.
Methodology: In 2022, a sample of Quebec high school students (n= 396) completed an online survey pertaining to their PD, their career aspirations and expectations, and their limiting perceptions regarding their career plans.

Expected results: Correlation and regression analyses (results available in March 2023) will focus on 1) the correspondence between career aspirations and expectations; 2) the association between PD and the limiting perceptions regarding career plans, and 3) the association between PD and career aspirations and expectations.

Limitations: Given the research design, causality between PD and career choice variables cannot be inferred from our analyses. In addition, some influencing variables (e.g., parental influence) are not considered.

Research/practical implications: The results will shed some light on the role of PD in the career choice process of young students from diverse backgrounds and appropriate courses of action in career guidance to counter the potential adverse effects of PD on career choices.

Originality/Value: The present study differs from the scientific literature on the career development of diverse youth by focusing on the relationship between their PD and their career aspirations and expectations. It also provides a direct and comprehensive measure of PD (overt and subtle) related to contexts other than the labour market.

Intended audience: Academics and practitioners.

Paper number 842 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Do psychometric analyses 'matter'? An investigation of the influence of advanced psychometrics on depression randomised trial outcomes

Frank Doyle, RCSI; David Byrne, RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences; Fiona Boland, RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences

Aim: To determine whether applying psychometric analyses to individual patient data from depression treatment trials will demonstrate important differences in effects.

Theoretical Background: Psychometric assessment is an integral part of social and clinical sciences. Multiple sophisticated statistical techniques are used to evaluate psychometric scales, such as factor analysis (classical test theory), item response theory techniques and more recently network analysis. While it has been argued that such approaches are vital to improving psychometric assessment, these techniques can actually provide conflicting results and are often ignored by practitioners. There is limited evidence that adopting these techniques actually makes important differences to ultimate outcomes.

Methodology: We are conducting a secondary analysis of individual participant data from antidepressant treatment trials (from Pharmaceutical company trial databases; Clinicalstudydatarequest.com [CSDR], Vivli.org) which have used the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D). Data will be pooled, and psychometrically analysed using multiple methods. A comparison of effect sizes garnered from original

trial data to the psychometrically-informed effects will determine whether using such psychometric techniques lead to different, clinically-important results. Potential moderators, such as gender and treatment type (e.g. psychotherapy or pharmacotherapy), will also be investigated.

We also aim to elicit stakeholder perspectives on the findings.

Results: Data from 8815 CSDR participants is currently being cleaned and analysed, with results expected by March. Overall psychometric models and changes in trial effect size, if any, will be presented. We expect that applying advanced psychometric analyses will yield larger treatment effect sizes.

Limitations: Results will not apply to other depression scales or to psychotherapeutic interventions, which will be investigated in future work.

Originality: This is the first large-scale application of psychometric analyses to randomised trials.

Implications: The methods proposed could have implications for future trials and other studies that use patient-reported outcome measures.

Audience: Academic/Practitioner

#LoveIrishResearch

Paper number 1046 | Poster | Clinical

A qualitative analysis of the personal experience of nonsuicidal self-injury among adolescent girls living in state care

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The aim of the study was to explore and understand the personal meaning of nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) for adolescent girls who live in state care institutions, as children in child protection facilities are especially vulnerable for different mental health problems, including self-injury.

Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with a homogeneous sample of 7 adolescent girls (Mage = 15.44; SD = 0.53; age range 15-16 years) living in state care. Interviews were audio-recorded and then analysed by interpretative phenomenological analysis. Furthermore, the Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (ISAS) was filled out by the participants.

Based on the results of ISAS, most typically occurred NSSI methods were cutting, scratching, punching and hitting. Participants used between 2-12 types of different NSSI methods. All participants have engaged in NSSI repetitively (more than 10 lifetime episodes; number of episodes range between 11-1016). Emotion regulation was the most frequent function of NSSI.

Qualitative analysis of the interviews suggest that NSSI might be interpreted as a highly idiosyncratic, ritual self-experience which is exclusively the persons' own and is controlled by the teenager compared to those, basically negative emotions (e.g., loneliness, disappointment, abandonment) following adverse interpersonal events that typically trigger self-injury. Different motives of NSSI (e.g., decreasing suicidal thoughts or negative emotions) are rooted in the need to get away from frustration. The nature of self-injury evolves through time from a non-conscious, regressive act to a conscious mean of frustration reduction.

Based on the quantitative findings, in accordance with previous research, emotion regulation function of NSSI is remarkable. To prevent self-injury, positive and meaningful interpersonal connections should be provided to high-risk groups. Understanding of idiosyncratic interpretation of one's self-injury can facilitate to provide adequate help for adolescents in a specific life situation.

Paper number 509 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Impact of Interpersonal Mindfulness and Dark Traits on Sustainable Attitudes and Behaviour

Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Jerin V. Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

Climate change is a significant and severe threat to human existence and well-being whereas promoting Sustainable Attitude and Behaviour (SAB) can effectively curb the negative effects of climate change (Chuang et al., 2020; Osbaldiston & Schott, 2012). Understanding the factors that encourage sustainable behavior is the key to promoting environmentally conscious thinking and action (Hopwood et al., 2021). The personality traits and positive psychological attributes are found to be related to SABs (Brick & Lewis, 2016; Freeman et al., 2020; Hirsh, 2010; Markowitz et al., 2012; Milfont & Sibley, 2012). We explore this relationship further in an Indian context wherein how interpersonal mindfulness and dark traits impact individuals' sustainable attitudes and behavior. We use the Interpersonal Mindfulness Scale (IMS), Short Dark Tetrad scale (SD-4), and Sustainability Attitude and Behaviour (SAB) questionnaire, to collect data from (n=234) young adults. Using regression and hierarchical modeling, we speculate that there would be a significant difference in the respondent's interpersonal mindfulness and personality traits with reference to sustainable attitudes and behavior. Above all, we provide practical implications from environmental psychology perspective and give suggestions for nurturing sustainable behaviors.

Paper number 513 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Core Self Evaluations' Interactive Effect in Predicting Interpersonal Trust and Work Presenteeism: A Vignette for Further Investigation

Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Jerin V. Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

In today's workplace, the employee's well-being and productivity depend on many factors. One of them can be interpersonal trust among employees, which can influence their attitude toward the job and organization (Shantz & Booth, 2014; Wiesenfeld et al., 2007). One very important question which becomes explicit is how this trust is mediated or moderated by the self-evaluation of employees. We explore the potential mechanism that employees' core self-evaluation plays to form a relationship between interpersonal trust and work presenteeism in the selected public domains. Using Interpersonal Trust at Work Scale (Cook & Wall, 1980), the Stanford Presenteeism Scale: Health Status and Employee Productivity (Koopman et al., 2002), and Core Self-evaluation Scale (Judge et. al., 2003), we collected data purposively from multiple levels of employees. Results (n=117) were analyzed using correlation, regression, and estimation of mediation or moderating mechanisms among constructs. Overall, the results indicate a significant relationship between interpersonal trust and work presenteeism with core self-evaluation playing a decisive and interactive role.

Paper number 360 | Poster | Forensic

Exploring bias in object concealment I: The impact of the object being hidden

Simon Duff, University Of Nottingham; Kine Ping Bernakiewicz, University of Bergen, Norway; Sofie Rein Heldal, University of Bergen, Norway; Elisabeth Norman, University of Bergen

Little research has examined the process of adult human hiding despite it being a common behaviour and of applied importance, both from the perspective of successful security measures and the detection of contraband in specific environments (e.g., prison shanks). We examined the effects of participants hiding different objects (either their own credit card or a stolen credit card) from the same person (the participant's partner), in a two-dimensional virtual environment. 317 participants (233 females, 85 males) between the ages of 18 and 85 were split between two room orientations and the two card conditions. Each participant was asked to view the room (a bedroom) and identify where they would hide the card, based on the room being split into 16 equal zones. In addition, we collected demographic data (dominant hand) and details of the person they had imagined hiding the card from (i.e., gender, age). Our data demonstrate that gender and card type do not impact on concealment decisions, nor does room orientation or handedness. Rather, it is the properties of the room that bias concealment. This is

interesting as it suggests that the psychological properties of an object may not bias concealment choices and potentially challenges the view that Theory of Mind, or perspective taking, plays a major role in concealment strategies, which has been previously proposed. Our findings are limited by the similarities of the objects (i.e., the physical properties are the same) and the non-interactive and non-exploratory nature of the concealment environment, but this offers new data for understanding bias in human concealment and with further research, potentially offers value for professionals seeking contraband.

Paper number 362 | Poster | Forensic

Exploring bias in object concealment II: The impact of the person being hidden from

Elisabeth Norman, University of Bergen; Frida Vatshelle, University of Bergen; Katrine Gabriella Kvandal, University of Bergen; Sandra Nilssen Rettore, University of Bergen; Simon Duff, University Of Nottingham

Little research has examined the process of adult human hiding despite it being a common behaviour and of applied importance, both from the perspective of successful security measures and the detection of material concealed from specific people (e.g., customs officials, partners). We examined the effects of participants hiding an object (a stolen credit card) from one of two people (a romantic partner or a landlord), in a two-dimensional virtual environment. 297 participants (204 females, 79 males, 14 identified as other) between the ages of 18 and 68 were split between two room orientations and the two person conditions. Each participant was asked to view the room (a bedroom) and identify where they would hide the card, based on the room being split into 16 equal zones. In addition, we collected demographic data (dominant hand) and details of the person they had imagined hiding the card from (i.e., gender, age). Our data demonstrate that the person that an object is being hidden from does bias the concealment strategy, whereas gender and handedness do not, nor does room orientation. This is interesting as it suggests that the potential differential implications of who finds a concealed object may play a role in our concealment strategies, that is, predicting the psychology of the person an item is being concealed from. This supports findings from previous studies.

Our findings are limited by the properties of the object (i.e., the physical properties allow for particular concealment strategies that might not be afforded larger objects) and the non-interactive and non-exploratory nature of the concealment environment, but this offers new data for understanding bias in human concealment and with further research, potentially offers value for considering how consequences for items being found may determine how objects are concealed.

Paper number 976 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Examination of the Risk Factors for Developing Psychological Symptoms During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Turkey

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Psychological symptoms that emerged during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) have reached a remarkable level worldwide. In the current study, we aimed to (1) investigate the characteristics of several psychological symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic in a large Turkish sample and to (2) examine the predictors of some psychological symptoms that are associated with different psychological disorders. A self-administered online questionnaire was applied to 3004 individuals to assess the demographic variables as well as depression, anxiety, somatization, hostility, and negative self-concept. The results of the study revealed that 16.3% (N =487) of the participants scored above the mean score of the total psychological symptoms. Moreover, we found that being a woman, being a young adult, having a higher education degree or below, having chronic diseases, having psychiatric diagnoses, and sharing living spaces with family were significant predictors of developing psychological symptoms. Several demographic variables were revealed as risk factors for developing psychological symptoms during COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the study are considered noteworthy in terms of revealing both psychological responses to the Covid-19 pandemic and at-risk groups that may be most affected by the possible health crisis situations that may occur in the future. All findings of the study were discussed within the scope of the related literature.

Paper number 1465 | Symposia Paper |

Food insecurity and psychological wellbeing in children and adolescents

Louise Dye, University of Leeds

In 2022, more than 11 million people in the UK are struggling to access diets which deliver adequate nutrition. Of these people, 4 million are suffering from severe food insecurity, whereby people have run out of food, experienced hunger, and/or have gone days without eating [The Food Foundation, February 2022]. Levels of food insecurity and obesity are not evenly distributed across the population. Based on analysis of existing data, certain groups are more vulnerable [Goudie and McIntyre, 2022]. Adults with one or two children are 1.7 times more likely to have very low food security compared to those without children. Those with long-term health conditions are 2.6 times more likely to have very low food security compared to those without such conditions. Urban populations are 2 times more likely to experience very low food security compared to rural populations, although deprived areas in both rural and urban geographies are more likely to be food insecure. Those suffering from food insecurity are most impacted by food system shocks because they lack the financial and psychological/psycho-social/cognitive resilience to plan and organise food provision in financially efficient ways [Goudie and McIntyre, 2022]. This presentation considers data from children and adolescents surveyed in 2018 and this year in Leeds using data from the My Health My School survey to examine the association between food insecurity and psychological well-being and other life circumstances. In addition survey data from school pupils in Shropshire are examined to consider the extent of food insecurity and its association with psychological well-being using the WEMWBS measure. Factors such as rural and urban living are examined to further elucidate the factors which exacerbate the impact of food insecurity and interventions which might mitigate the effects of food insecurity will be discussed.

Paper number 506 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Self-esteem, assertiveness, and conflict management strategies as the predictors of well-being: A comparison of young adults in Italy and Serbia

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The aim of the paper is to explore differences in self-esteem, social anxiety, assertiveness, and conflict management strategies of young adults in Italy and Serbia, and how those variables predict well-being in different cultural contexts. The study was based on the Dual Concern model of conflict management strategies, measured by The Dutch Test of Conflict Handling – DUTCH, which showed three factors: Cooperative, Competitive and Defensive. Well-being, defined as subjective satisfaction with life, was operationalized by the Personal wellbeing index- PWI. Measures also included Rosenberg's Self-esteem scale and Assertiveness scale. Data was collected in Serbia (N=288) and in Italy (N=476) on a sample of young adults (18-30). Results showed that young adults from Serbia perceived themselves as more assertive, have higher self-esteem and well-being, and use more Cooperative and Defensive strategies, but there were no significant differences in using the Competitive strategy. Multiple regressions showed that general well-being was predicted by self-esteem and cooperative conflict management strategies in both cultures, while assertiveness and competitive and defensive conflict strategies did not contribute to the prediction of well-being. More detailed analysis revealed that Italian young adults have higher scores on social anxiety, which could reduce their self-esteem and well-being. We can conclude that although there were differences in self-assessment and conflict management strategies, the same factors contribute to well-being in different cultures. The limitation of the study is that the data was collected through an online study and using self-report measures that limit the generalization of the results. Further research should be focused on a deeper understanding of obtained cultural differences – why young adults in Serbia, who live in a less developed and less stable society perceived their well-being as higher, and why young adults in Italy experience more social anxiety – what are the contributing factors to these differences?

Paper number 150 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Living with Developmental Co-ordination Disorder as a young adult: an interpretative phenomenological analysis

Virag Dzsacsovszki, NHS Borders

Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder primarily marked by motor movement deficits. Yet, a relative low awareness of DCD is noticeable not only in lay populations, but also amongst clinicians and key stakeholders. Whilst a growing body of evidence draws attention to the impact of the condition encompassing executive functioning differences and secondary psychosocial symptoms, many aspects remain unclear regarding these difficulties. The purpose of this study was to take a step towards filling the knowledge gap on this condition during young adulthood, a key transitional life-stage. Semi-structured interviews were conducted online with six young adults aged 18-26, who live with DCD. Four superordinate themes were identified through an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach: (1) It's hard: daily challenges imposed by my condition, (2) It's complex: making sense of my condition; (3) It depends: navigating my condition with others; and (4) Still, I'm just gonna love myself with it and grow with it. The results suggest that DCD is a heterogeneous disorder that interferes with multiple aspects of everyday functioning in young adulthood. However, the maintained positive outlook of participants on their future indicates that both social interactions and self-concept can play a crucial role in determining quality of life in affected young adult populations. These results should be interpreted alongside limitations of the research, such as including participants with co-occurring conditions. Recommendations for practice include continuous psychological support and interventions fostering resilience. This research adds to the evidence base on an under-researched condition and the chosen study design allowed empowering participants who often feel misunderstood by making their voices heard. Gaining a better understanding of how difficulties manifest themselves in this transitional period is beneficial for anyone who is in the position of providing support for adults with DCD.

Paper number 72 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

COVID-19 Booster Vaccine Acceptance in Ethnic Minority Individuals in the United Kingdom: a mixed-methods study using Protection Motivation Theory

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Background: Uptake of the COVID-19 booster vaccine among ethnic minority individuals has been lower than in the general population. However, there is little research examining the psychosocial factors that contribute to COVID-19 booster vaccine hesitancy in this population.

Aim: Our study aimed to determine which factors predicted COVID-19 vaccination intention in minority ethnic individuals in Middlesbrough, using Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) and COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs, in addition to demographic variables.

Method: We used a mixed-methods approach. Quantitative data were collected using an online survey. Qualitative data were collected using semi-structured interviews. 64 minority ethnic individuals (33 females, 31 males; mage = 31.06, SD = 8.36) completed the survey assessing PMT constructs, COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs and demographic factors. 42.2% had received the booster vaccine, 57.6% had not. 16 survey respondents were interviewed online to gain further insight into factors affecting booster vaccine acceptance.

Results: Multiple regression analysis showed that perceived susceptibility to COVID-19 was a significant predictor of booster vaccination intention, with higher perceived susceptibility being associated with higher intention to get the booster. Additionally, COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs significantly predicted intention to get the booster vaccine, with higher conspiracy beliefs being associated with lower intention to get the booster dose. Thematic analysis of the interview data showed that barriers to COVID-19 booster vaccination included time constraints and a perceived lack of practical support in the event of experiencing side effects. Furthermore, there was a lack of confidence in the vaccine, with individuals

seeing it as lacking sufficient research. Participants also spoke of medical mistrust due to historical events involving medical experimentation on minority ethnic individuals.

Conclusion: PMT and conspiracy beliefs predict COVID-19 booster vaccination in minority ethnic individuals. To help increase vaccine uptake, community leaders need to be involved in addressing people's concerns, misassumptions, and lack of confidence in COVID-19 vaccination.

Paper number 1313 | Symposia Paper |

'Beyond the Lunatic Asylum of the Nineteenth Century – Its Legacy, My Family, and the Madness Within'

Lisa Edwards, None

Grieving for the recent loss of both my parents whilst trapped alone in my flat during the 1st lock-down changed me and now I find myself on a journey of discovery into my family's history, where a diagnosis of insanity in the 1880's had devastating consequences for each generation that followed, including my own and as I begin to unravel the secrets of Victorian Liverpool, I wonder, is insanity inherited and if so, does the madness lie within?

This paper is about looking into the past, dipping in and out of people's lives, trying to fill the gaps and silences. It is a journey akin to that of tracing ghosts, except the ghosts are still impacting on the here and now, casting a shadow and making their presence felt.

My dad was a clever, kind, and hard-working man. A naturally talented and gifted musician and writer, who like many of us suffered with a lack of self-worth and confidence; keeping himself carefully propped up with copious amounts of alcohol. It is the whispering spirits of his ancestors in nineteenth century Liverpool that are still influencing lives today, not least my own.

Unearthing the history of three generations in a bid to understand my dad's demons, I discovered the poverty of an overcrowded Liverpool and the terrifying powers of the medical practitioners and the Parish Board of Guardians. Ideas of inherited insanity and incarceration of those who did not fit or could not cope with the world. Terrible grief and lives straight out of a Dickensian novel and a confused elderly lady in the geriatric ward of an asylum asks who the old women are that keep visiting her, not realising that they are in fact her own children; for her children were just babies when she was locked away.

Paper number 1106 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Putting the 'we' into wellbeing: the effects of identity leadership and social identity on psychological wellbeing in the workplace

Elizabeth Edwards-Smith, Evalesco Consulting

Research aims and objectives: This study was designed to address three objectives: to better understand the relationships between the multi-components of identity leadership, social identity and psychological wellbeing; to determine the effect of employee work location on these relationships; to determine whether identity leadership, through social identity, could build positive psychological wellbeing in the workplace.

Theoretical background: Existing literature focuses on the use of unidimensional models to represent the complex constructs of social identity, identity leadership and psychological wellbeing. This study seeks to offer a more nuanced understanding of the relationships between these complex constructs by using multi-dimensional models.

Design: The study used a quantitative, correlation design with path and mediation analysis to investigate its hypotheses. Participants (N=105) from four organisations and two digital channels completed a 50 item online self-report questionnaire.

Results obtained: To date, results indicated the multi-dimensions of each construct are significantly and positively associated (with the exception of accomplishment and individual self-stereotyping) and that the strength of these associations varied from moderate to weak. The mediation analysis showed a positive indirect effect of identity leadership on psychological wellbeing, through social identity. Physical work

locations or hybrid working benefited from stronger relationships between social identity and psychological wellbeing and between identity leadership and psychological wellbeing. Further mediation analysis using the indicator variables will be completed during the spring/summer of 2023.

Limitations: Cross-sectional design with a small sample size. Focused on leaders' social identity efforts and does not account for team members' effect on psychological wellbeing.

Research/Practical Implications: Leaders who put effort into building shared social identity within their teams engender positive psychological wellbeing in the workplace.

Originality/Value: Increases our theoretical understanding of the specificity of the relationships between the complex constructs of identity leadership, social identity and psychological wellbeing.

Paper number 1120 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Further understanding of user experience during image-based personality assessment

Maria Efremova, Assessfirst; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst

Objective: To ensure companies do not miss out on top talent, it is crucial that their selection and assessment processes are not only valid but also engaging for applicants. When compared with self-report text-based selection tests, image-based assessments are shown to be more satisfying. However, little is known about whether such assessments appeal comparably to all applicants of different demographics. In this study, we assess whether user enjoyment and understanding of an image-based personality assessment differ by gender, education level, job type, and device. We also studied how personality influences enjoyment.

Method: 3,621 french participants completed an image-based personality assessment, which is forced-choice and consists of 60 items measuring BFI-2 traits. After the assessment, participants were asked to answer 2 questions about their experience on a 5 points Likert scale. Participants also took another FFM personality traits assessment. We analysed data using t-tests and ANOVA. Also, in-depth interviews were conducted with some participants (N=5).

Results: Results showed no significant differences between groups when comparing gender, education level, job type, and device; indicative that all users find the task enjoyable and understandable to the same degree. The task brought positive reactions, with a mean enjoyment rating of 4.4/5, and 4.7/5 for understanding. Participants mentioned the richness of the media as a positive element. Response time per item decreased by up to 53% compared to text-based assessment. Participants enjoying the image-based assessment the most scored higher on traits from extraversion ($t = 1.9698$, $p=0.049$) and agreeableness ($t = 2.485$, $p=0.013$), and lower on intellect ($t = -4.9024$, $p=1.208e-06$) and creative imagination ($t = -3.1396$, $p=0.001$).

Conclusion: Image-based personality assessments are equally appreciated by users from different demographic groups and could help companies increase their organizational attractiveness during the selection process.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 1201 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Large Language Models: Opportunities and Challenges For Cognitive Assessment

Maria Efremova, Assessfirst; Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst; David Bernard, AssessFirst

Objective: Large Language Models (LLMs) have gained interest regarding their ability to reason close to the human level. Research suggests that LLMs achieve state-of-the-art performance in quantitative reasoning (Lewkowycz & al. 2022) or that chain-of-thought prompting help LLMs perform better on different tasks (Wei & al., 2023). However, they perform poorly on multi-step problems (Creswell & al, 2022) and can't plan (Valmeekam & al., 2022). Still, we must recognize the impact LLMs have on tools from psychology (Binz & Schulz, 2022), especially cognitive assessments, considered the main predictors

of job performance (Schmidt & al, 2016). Our goal is to (1) study how LLMs perform on MCQ cognitive assessment, (2) develop a new kind of assessment that LLMs can't answer.

Study 1. We used a test from an online platform (Storme & al., 2019), which includes analogy, verbal, quantitative, and abstract tasks ($\overline{X}$ = .59; α = .9). Items were entered as prompts into ChatGPT. It solved 79% of the items (30 out of 38), with poorer results on abstract reasoning.

Study 2. It presents the construction of an assessment, which: (1) measure g factor, (2) is composed of logical reasoning tasks respondents must answer by combining material at their disposal, (3) is adaptive, (4) free from verbal information easily understandable by LLMs, (5) take 10 minutes to complete. This test has been developed by testing 400 items (N = 8,000). The final item bank is composed of 76 items. It shows good convergent validity (r = .73) with a progressive matrices test generated using IMak (ω = .84).

Conclusion: Our work has (1) theoretical implications, by discussing the impact of LLMs in psychometrics, (2) practical implications, as this kind of assessment could help companies propose a more accurate hiring process and avoid AI-based faking.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 35 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

"It was the best of times; it was the worst of times" *: The positive psychology perspectives of the pandemic

Michal Einav, Peres Academic Center; Malka Margalit, Peres Academic Center

Research aim: The growing awareness to the positive psychological outcomes of the pandemic, without ignoring its negative aspects, accentuated Dickens' famous statement. The goals of this study were to identify the positive role of personal resources (sense of coherence (SOC) and hope) in predicting loneliness before the pandemic and afterwards, while identifying a mediated moderation model of periods between these factors.

Theoretical background: The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the lives of people around the world. However, research on its' psychological outcomes provides inconsistent effects ranging from impaired mental health and increased loneliness to personal activation. The Salutogenic approach is focused on factors that promote health and effective coping during stressful times. Specifically, SOC refers to the ability to perceive stressful life events as understandable, meaningful, and manageable. Adding the future perspective represented by the hope theory, we hypothesized that the links between hope and loneliness will be mediated by SOC, while the two periods (before/after pandemic) moderate this association.

Methodology: Cross-sectional study of 987 participants (Age range 20-65 years):

Before the pandemic: 553 participants: 334 males, 219 females (M=36.63, SD = 11.68).

A year after the pandemic: 434 participants: 236 males, 198 females (M= 37.64, SD=12.10).

Results: A 3-ways MANOVA demonstrated post pandemic higher levels of SOC, stronger loneliness (males only) and no differences in hope. Mediated moderation model identified hope negatively associated with loneliness and mediated by SOC, while time-periods moderated these relationships. Results emphasized the importance of hope in SOC activation, leading to reduced loneliness in regular and stressful times, while accounting for individual differences in empowering personal resources, and raising interventional future directions.

Limitations: Cross-sectional methodology in a single country, only one year after the pandemic are all major limitations of this research. International longitudinal research is needed as a follow-up to the consistency of this model.

Paper number 352 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Experiential team learning at youth schools addressing sustainability issues applying methods from organizational consultants focusing on 21st century skills

Bjørn Ekelund, Human Factors AS

This presentation is based upon a research project in 2021-2022 where 15 years old pupils were involved in an experiential deep learning process at school working in teams on a sustainability issue. The target group was 4 classes at Ra Youth school in Larvik, Norway. The task given to the teams of pupils was to create a survival plan due to an ecological disaster. They were given different missions and were asked to relate to UN sustainability goals during the process of 6 weeks. Immigrants and elderly people in the community was accessible as external resources in order to leverage learning including groups in society not normally involved in youth schools. Personal development and training of social skills in team work and creative problem-solving was the pedagogical scope.

The presentation will describe:

a) the Diversity Icebreaker® assessment of cognitive and social style and how it was applied to design the teams due to degree of diversity in assessment results,

b) the experimental design of two types of learning processes based upon the Diversity Icebreaker results,

c) the training and design for creative problem solving in teams,

d) the evaluation forms and the results of the team processes in 25 teams and

e) feedback from teachers and students in a follow up a year later.

The intention is to share an example of how methodology from organizational consultation like assessments, training design and evaluation forms can be applied in schools promoting 21st century skills relevant for teamwork. Although the research project is limited in volume, it can be replicated in the design and involvement of groups outside the school system in learning processes. Engagement of different stakeholders in communities is important to address sustainability issues. The school may take an active role opening up for external co-operation.

Paper number 1249 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

Distance Learning During Covid-19 School Closures: Experience of Illiterate Mothers

Sanae El Sagher, Regent's University

When COVID-19 hit the world by storm, schools were forced to close their doors and traditional learning shifted to distance learning. Mothers were placed with the duty to support their children's learning, regardless of their background. One demographic that was at a disadvantage were illiterate mothers. This study aimed to gain an in-depth perspective on the illiterate mother's experiences and explore some of the challenges and coping mechanisms they adopted. A qualitative design was used employing interpretive phenomenological analysis. Seven semi-structured interviews were conducted online, with participants recruited through snowball and convenience sampling. A total of 4 superordinate themes emerged within the data during the analysis process. The first superordinate theme 'constraints' had 3 subordinate themes within it: 'limited skills', 'challenging age', and 'multiple roles'. The second superordinate theme 'academic challenges' had 3 subordinate themes withing it: 'work overload', 'resources' and 'student progress'. The third superordinate theme 'socio-emotional problems' had 3 superordinate themes and consisted of 'emotional toll', 'self-esteem', and 'restricted socialization'. The fourth superordinate theme 'positive outlook' had 2 subordinate themes within it: 'support', and 'shift in perception. The mothers revealed the struggles and challenges they had to overcome, the support they found in their eldest child and their shift in perception on learning. The results of the study urge policy makers and educators to work on closing the attainment gap and to create more opportunities for adult illiterate programs.

Paper number 878 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

A clinical conceptualization of a tabooed topic – Classifying and defining the chronically under-researched phenomenon of Zoophilia

Lisa Emmett, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Jan Aden, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Birgit Ursula Stetina, Sigmund Freud University Vienna

Background: Although sexual contact between human and animals seem to have a long history, scholars have still not found consensus on how to name this phenomenon. Beside relevant research findings in the context of zoophilia (e.g. Beetz 2004, 2005; Miletski, 2002; Zidenberg & Olver, 2022) studies about the classification of this phenomenon add a primarily theoretical value to the field (Aggrawal, 2011). This obviously has far-reaching effects on clinical and research-practical level as this population may stay unrecognized. Accordingly, the present study aimed to evaluate existing classifications and examine zoophilic classes in association with several psychological constructs in order to define this population.

Design: In cooperation with active zoophile online groups and the concurrent forum moderators 445 volunteers (83.6% male, 14.6% female, 1.8% transgender) aged 18 to 75 (M=33.12, SD=12.94) participated in an online study. First, existing classifications (Aggrawal, 2011) were compared with the zoophilic sample. Following instruments were included in the study: Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (Mattick & Clarke, 1998), Social Phobia Inventory (Connor et al., 2000), Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980) and the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965).

Results:The examined sample sowed a strong tendency to toward class III Zoophilic fantasizers (31.1%), who only fantasize about sex with animals and class VIII Regular zoophiles (27.2%), who only enjoy sexual intercourse with animals. Connecting selected psychological constructs with classes of zoophilia it could be shown that class X, which includes individuals who exclusively engage sexual intercourse with animals show the lowest scores in the empathy scale compared to the other classes (M=75.86; SD=20.58). Finally, a classification based on the target population is proposed.

Limitations: As the present study is based on an online survey and including self-report measures social desirability has to be considered when interpreting the data.

Implications: The study makes a considerable contribution to clinical practice.

Paper number 724 | Poster | Others

Orientations of happiness and sexual-self-esteem, sexual-depression, and sexual-concern: a correlational study in the Mexican population

David Enríquez-Negrete, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Ricardo Sánchez-Medina, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Consuelo Rubi Rosales-Piña, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Maria Arantxa Elizarraras-Ríos, National Autonomous University of Mexico

This study examined the association between the orientations to happiness with sexual self-esteem, sexual-depression, and sexual-concern. A life of meaning, a life of pleasure, and a life of engagement are three routes to happiness (Peterson et al., 2005). Happiness has a connection with high self-esteem (Baumeister et al., 2003). Particularly, sexual self-esteem is linked with eudaimonic and hedonic well-being (Lee et al., 2016). For instance, women with sexual self-esteem have sexual satisfaction and they prevent sexual anxiety (Firoozi et al., 2016). We asked us is sexual self-esteem has a connection with how people search for happiness. Participed 546 Mexican people (27.1% men and 72.9% women) with an age range between 18-70 years (M=36.63, SD=11.08). The majority were heterosexual (89%). We assessed sexual self-esteem (ω=.90), sexual depression (ω=.92), and sexual-concern (ω=.91) with "The Sexuality Scale" (Snell & Papini, 1989; ω=.75). Too, we used the Scale of Orientations to Happiness (Peterson et al., 2005; ω=.76) to measure the life of meaning (ω=.75), the life of pleasure (ω=.76), and the life of engagement (ω= .55). There are correlations between sexual self-esteem with the life of meaning (r=.29, p<.001, 95% CI [.20, .39]), the life of pleasure (r=.15, p<.003, 95% CI [.04, .24]), and life of engagement (r=.15, p<.002, 95% CI [.04, .26]). Sexual-concern had an association with a life of pleasure (r=.23, p<.001, 95% CI [.15, .33]). Finally, sexual-depression and life of meaning had a negative correlation (r=-.13, p<.008, 95% CI [-.24, -.02]). Sexual self-esteem had a link with all happiness orientations. We should explore the

life of meaning as a protective factor against sexual-depression. Research shall assess how happiness based on pleasure interacts with concern sex. The data are not representative of the national population. These results could change in different groups such as LGBTI+ community [This work was supported by UNAM-PAPIIT-IN301522].

Paper number 725 | Poster | Others

Cluster from philosophical references to happiness in Mexican population

David Enríquez-Negrete, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Consuelo Rubí Rosales-Piña, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Ricardo Sánchez-Medina, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Leticia Báez-Pérez, National Autonomous University of Mexico

This study identified homogeneous philosophical references to happiness according to an assessment of intensity and happiness duration in Mexicans. Happiness is a positive assessment of life (Veenhoven, 2009). A person's judgment about her happiness will depend on a conceptual referent to have a happy life (Rojas, 2005). Reducing the complexity of several referents about happiness is required to cluster them and evaluate them according to intensity and happiness duration. Thus, we can know which referents are similar and which ones produce alike results when people experience happiness. Participated 548 Mexican people (20.6% men and 79.4% women) with an age range between 18-75 age (M=37.78, S.D=11.42). Sampling was non-probabilistic. We utilized the measure of happiness (Fordyce, 1988) to assess the intensity and frequency of happiness. Too, we evaluated eight philosophical referents of happiness through a questionnaire (Rojas, 2005). A hierarchical cluster analysis grouped the philosophical references according to scores about intensity and happiness duration. The cluster analysis defined three main groups: being aware of the present and accepting things as they are (cluster “A” Stoicism-Carpe diem), positive emotions or feelings (cluster “B” Enjoyment-Satisfaction), and fulfillment of the human essence through reason, virtue, and temperance (cluster “C” Fulfilment-Tranquillity). A and B clusters present high scores of the intensity of happiness but less frequency in the time to experience it. Cluster C shows high scores of the intensity of happiness but less frequency to feel it. The consequences of COVID-19 in the world affected the well-being, depression, and anxiety indices at a global level (Kanekar and Sharma, 2020). We got this dataset in this period of time. So, it should do research to know if these results are consistent in post-COVID-19 time. Too, it should be necessary to contrast these findings in different cultures [This work was supported by UNAM-PAPIIT-IN301522].

Paper number 726 | Poster | Others

Modular system for well-being: self-managed online intervention

David Enríquez-Negrete, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Ricardo Sánchez-Medina, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Maria-Arantxa Elizarrarás-Ríos, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Leticia Báez-Pérez, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Consuelo-Rubí Rosales-Piña, National Autonomous University of Mexico

This study pretends to design five online self-management modules to assess their effect on life satisfaction, happiness, and life condition. According to Positive Psychology, people can increase their happiness and well-being through intentional activities (Sin & Lyubomirsky, 2009). There are many interventions with positive results but most of them had been tested in North America and Europe (Lopes et al., 2016; Cunha et al., 2019). We little know about the effectiveness of these interventions in other cultures. Likewise, many well-being programs lack a theoretical clear position, which makes it difficult to interpret the results (Gander et al., 2016). Our research in progress has a 5x4 factorial design. There will be five independent groups with different online self-management programs: positive emotions, engagement, positive relationships, meaning of life, and achievement. Thus, we have an intervention for each factor of the model PERMA (Seligman, 2018). We are going to allocate the subjects to each group randomly. The five intervention programs will be based on competency-based learning. We are going to take ADDIE instructional design (Ladell-Thomas, 2012) to build the PERMA´s modules. The length of the intervention will be at four weeks. We will assess PERMA´s dimensions before and after the interventions with a group of psychometric scales. Too, we shall evaluate with analysis of repeated measures the satisfaction with life, happiness, and life condition during the four weeks that the intervention lasts. We

expect to identify differences between the pretest-posttest in PERMA´factors. On another hand, we anticipate a trend towards increased satisfaction with life, happiness, and life condition. Moreover, we assume differential effects in each intervention´s group. The results will be available at the end of 2024. [This work was supported by UNAM-PAPIIT-IN301522].

Paper number 1068 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

A daily diary study of the integrative emotion regulation in daily stress, coping and well-being

Nergiz Erdem, University of Reading; Netta Weinstein, University of Reading

Self Determination Theory's (SDT) adaptive emotion regulation concept requires integrated and harmonious functioning, and according to this perspective, integration is an essential component of emotion regulation. Drawing on our previous findings, this study explored the links between integrative emotion regulation (IER) styles, perceived daily stress, coping, and well-being using a daily diary methodology lasting one week. Two components of IER (intentional IER (IIER) and receptive IER (RIER)) were used to understand better the effects of IER on daily day outcomes. One hundred twenty-five undergraduate students (M = 24.58 years old, SD = 6.68; 814 observations) from the University of Reading were recruited online through SONA to participate in a seven-day experience. Participants received daily surveys for seven consecutive days. Hierarchical linear modelling (HLM) software was used to analyse the effects of IIER and RIER on the perceived daily stress and well-being outcomes. Contrary to our previous study, no significant findings were observed for daily stress between IER dimensions. However, IIER was positively related to positive coping strategies and reflection. We also found that RIER was positively correlated to daily day satisfaction and negatively related to negative coping strategies. Finally, both dimensions were found to be related to negative affect. Future investigations should be done with larger sample sizes to better understand the differences between IER components and their effects on daily stress, coping, and well-being.

Paper number 514 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Deaf Identity and Discrimination: A Phenomenological Study in Turkish Sample

Furkan Erdoğdu, Istanbul University; Göklem Tekdemir

This study aims to investigate the effects of discriminatory attitudes and behaviors that deaf adults are exposed to in their daily lives and in different periods of their lives, on the identity construction of the deaf. For this purpose, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 7 hearing-impaired parents (3 female and 4 male). Phenomenological analysis was used to analyze and interpret the data obtained from the interviews. The following themes were obtained as a result of the analyzes: "Identity Discrimination Identified by Deaf Identity and Its Unique Society", "Group Identities: Internal-Group and External-Group Differences ", "Deaf Community as a Social Group", "Social Institutions That Enhance the Experience of Common Identity", "Social Problems: Power and Identity Policies in the Context of State Practices" and "Educational Problems: Schools of Deaf". It was found that the participants adopted the deaf identity as their social identity which was differentiated from the disability identity due to participants' exposure to the prejudice and discriminatory attitudes, which are attributed to the deaf as an external group. The main determinant of the deaf community and social identity is the variable of the sign language (Turkish Sign language). It was stated by the participants that in the social field, original educational institutions, associations and locals reinforced their identification with deaf identities. Finally, the participants stated that the state policies and practices developed specifically for the deaf identity were insufficient. The thematic contents obtained within the framework of the deaf identity are discussed within the framework of the body and power in the context of disability, stigmatization and discrimination.

Paper number 822 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Covid-19 pandemic: Individual and contextual factors related to psychological resilience and vulnerability

Sema Erel, Hacettepe University; Buse Şencan Karakuş, Elif Üzümcü Özdemir, Suzan Çen Yağız

The coronavirus disease (Covid-19) pandemic have affected physical and psychological health of many people from all over the world. Studies examining the psychological impact of the pandemic indicated that individuals are suffering from sleep problems, depression, anxiety, and traumatic stress symptoms. (Huang & Zhao, 2020). After Covid-19 is spreading rapidly in Turkey, we predicted that Covid-19 and daily life changes due to the pandemic would negatively affect psychological well-being and positively predict depression, anxiety and stress levels of individuals. It is important to point that, however, every individual is not affected by this process at the same level. In order to understand the individual differences in the psychological impact of Covid-19, individual (intolerance of uncertainty level and coping strategies) and contextual factors (chaos in home and perceived social support) affecting resilience and vulnerability were addressed in the current study. Results obtained from hierarchical regression analyses indicated that perceived social support ($\beta = -.30$, $p < .01$) and chaos in home environment ($\beta = .30$, $p < .01$) significantly predicted depression, anxiety, and stress of individuals. In addition to contextual factors, intolerance of uncertainty positively predicted ($\beta = .32$, $p < .01$) depression, anxiety, and stress while did not significantly predict well-being. Therefore, high level intolerance of uncertainty can be considered as risk factor for psychopathology. Moreover, among coping styles, optimistic approach negatively predicted depression, anxiety, and stress ($\beta = -.20$, $p < .05$) while helpless approach positively predicted these psychological symptoms ($\beta = .22$, $p < .01$). The interaction between chaos in home environment and optimistic approach was also significant ($\beta = -1.09$, $p < .01$). This study contributed to the literature by examining contextual and individual risk and protective factors for psychological health of individuals. Determining those factors at individual, contextual and individual-context interaction levels is important for comprehensive intervention programs.

Paper number 1032 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Investigating the Role of Dyadic Adjustment and Family Boundary Dissolution in Adolescent Well-Being

Sema Erel, Hacettepe University; Sait Uluç, Ali Çizmeci, Damla Çelik, Enes Koç, Fatma Verda Gürlesin, Şeyda Nehri, Tuğçe Baltacı, Yusuf Topçu

Family system theory proposes that there is a reciprocal interaction between family members and the relationship in a system also has an influence on the other system in the family. For instance, the quality of the relationship between mother and father affects the mother-child and father-child relationships. The current study aimed at investigating the effects of dyadic adjustment between couples on parent-child boundaries and psychological well-being of adolescents. Results indicated that dyadic adjustment between parents were negatively associated with infantilization, psychological control, parentification and hostile spousification among boundary dissolutions, while positively correlated with adolescent well-being. According to regression analyses, dyadic adjustment significantly predicted infantilization ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .05$), psychological control ($\beta = -.24$, $p < .01$), parentification ($\beta = -.16$, $p < .05$), and hostile spousification ($\beta = -.31$, $p < .01$). Moreover, dyadic adjustment predicted adolescent well-being ($\beta = .24$, $p < .01$), however, after adding boundary dissolutions into the model its effect size was decreased ($\beta = .13$, $p < .05$). Psychological control ($\beta = -.24$, $p < .05$) and hostile spousification ($\beta = .23$, $p < .05$) negatively predicted adolescent well-being, while parentification positively predicted ($\beta = .16$, $p < .05$). It is important to understand family system as a whole for prevention and intervention programs targeting parent-child relationship and adolescent psychological adjustment. Moreover, investigating the role of family boundary dissolution in Turkey as a collectivistic culture is significant because their effect on adolescent well-being can be different from individualistic cultures.

Paper number 251 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Students & Early Career

Clinical psychology master trainees' perspectives on community-based SL experiences

Ecem Erkol, Sabancı University; Özden Bademci, Maltepe University

Community-based service learning (SL) opportunities that ground experiences as a primary basis of learning can help Psychology trainees work toward these competencies while providing them with an opportunity to answer the call to become "citizen psychologists" who use the advantage of their education to benefit the community. The aim of this study is to elucidate clinical psychology MA students' perceptions of the value of SL experienced offered by The Research and Application Center for Children Living and Working on the Streets (SOYAÇ) –a center in Istanbul-Turkey that incorporates community-based studies into clinical psychology graduate education. Ten students completed in-depth interviews about their experiences. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of these interviews suggested that participants experienced significant improvements in their professional, personal, and interpersonal skills. In the light of this information, the authors encourage policymakers, community organizations and universities are to continue to consider mutually beneficial university-community collaborations.

Paper number 335 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Prenatal Parental Emotion Regulation Difficulties and Infants' Communication Skills: The Moderating Role of Infants' 5-HTTLPR Polymorphism and Gender

Figen Eroglu Ada, Telat Gul Sendil, Istanbul Atlas University; Seref Bugra Tuncer, Istanbul University; Hulya Yazici, Istanbul Arel University

In the prenatal period, parental emotion regulation plays an important role in cognitive development of children. Recently, interdisciplinary studies also provided evidence for the conclusion that the effect of environmental factors is moderated by genetic factors (e.g., 5-HTTLPR genotype and gender). In the present study, the moderator role of infants' 5-HTTLPR polymorphism and gender on the relationship between prenatal parental emotion regulation difficulties and infants' communication skills was examined longitudinally. The participants of the study consisted of 97 first-time mothers, their partners and infants (57 girls, 40 boys). The data was collected at two different times (i.e., T1: third trimester of pregnancy, T2: 12th postnatal month) by convenience sampling method. In order to evaluate the prenatal parental emotion regulation difficulties, pregnant women and their partners were requested to complete Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-16 at T1. In addition, parents were asked to complete Ages and Stages Questionnaires-Communication and a demographic form including infants' gender and birth history at T2. Infants' 5-HTTLPR genotypes were determined via PCRs from swab samples at T2. The hypotheses were tested with PROCESS Macro Model 2. The results revealed a significant two-way interaction between prenatal parental emotion regulation difficulties and 5-HTTLPR. For SS-SL boys, as prenatal maternal emotion regulation difficulties increased, infants' communication skills decreased. Also, for infants with SS-SL genotype, there was a significant and negative correlation between prenatal paternal emotion regulation difficulties and infants' communication skills. The present study is thought to be crucial in drawing attention to preventive programs by highlighting the potential roles of this prenatal period on cognitive development.

Paper number 657 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Associations among hope, depression and life satisfaction in Syrian adolescent refugees: The mediator role of psychological resilience

Elif Erol, Istanbul Rumeli University; Mert Aytaç

Aim: This study aimed to present the associations among crucial factors related to psychological well-being among adolescent refugees. As the adolescence is already an important period for lifelong psychological welfare, the effects of war and being immigrant in a foreign country enfold this importance.

Methods: 370 Syrian refugees aged between 11 and 17 (Mean: 14.82) were included to the study. The associations among constructs have been analyzed by using structural equation modelling (SEM) in LISREL 8.51. The Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PQL), The Child Depression Inventory (CDI), Child &

Adolescent Psychological Resilience Scale (CAPR) and Children's Hope Scale (CHS) were used as measuring tools

Results: The results were consistent with the literature that hope predicts resilience, life quality and depression. The results also supported the mediating role of psychological resilience in the relationship between hope and depression and in the relationship between hope and life quality. The relationship between hope and depression was shown to be fully mediated by resilience. On the other hand, the one between hope and life quality was shown to be partially mediated by resilience. 25% of the variance of life quality and 13% of the variance of depression were explained in the structural model.

Keywords: Refugee Adolescent, psychological well-being, resilience.

Paper number 857 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

What do adolescents think about engaging in violent behavior? Exploring violence determinants as perceived in Southern Italy

Federica De Masi, University of Naples Federico II; Concetta Esposito, University of Naples Federico II; Mirella Dragone, Università Telematica "Giustino Fortunato"; Dario Bacchini, University of Naples Federico II

Violence is a common experience among young people around the world. However, most research on the developmental dynamics of youth violence and evidence-based approaches to preventing it has been conducted in the US. This study is part of a larger project aiming at developing and testing the efficacy of a game-based intervention as a cost-effective response to the growing and alarming rates of youth violence in the Italian context. Following the Intervention Mapping Protocol and inspired by Behavior Change theories, such as the Integrative Model and Social Cognitive Theory, we conducted a series of focus groups with adolescents to explore the main determinants of violent behavior (e.g., knowledge, attitudes, and social skills), define how strong is their association with the target behavior and how likely, based on the literature, it is that a program can change each of the identified determinants. Twenty-five adolescents (aged between 13 and 16) from disadvantaged social contexts in the metropolitan area of Naples were involved. Violent behavior emerged largely depending on thinking errors that adolescents make when interpreting social situations (i.e., self-serving cognitive distortions), difficulties in anger management/self-regulatory abilities, and in planning and thinking about the consequences. Other topics concerned diminished emotional distress associated with violence (i.e., violence desensitization), sometimes replaced by excitement/enjoyment (i.e., increased pleasant arousal in response to violence). Furthermore, violence emerged as rooted in the "street code" and conceived as a tool, socially accepted (especially by peers), to gain power and be respected. Finally, the influence of the family context and parents' expectations were also raised as important determinants of youth's decision to engage in violent behavior. Despite its limitations (e.g., the limited number of participants), the findings highlight the importance of designing interventions at multiple levels of the adolescent ecology, guided by well-identified behavioral determinants and change theories.

Paper number 1289 | Symposia Paper |

Providing an inclusive approach to Organisational Transformation through an Organimetric I Attachment Needs of People with Advanced Dementia: The Effects of the Frankish Model of Emotional Development on Meeting Those Needs

Catherine Evans, Frankish Psychological Services; Patricia Frankish, Frankish Psychological Services

Aims and Objectives: To evaluate the use of the Frankish model of emotional development in informing and developing care packages in the community, for people with advanced dementia.

Theoretical Background: The Frankish model is based on a stage model developed by Margaret Mahler that identifies natural progression through childhood, and takes account of the role of attachment in that development. Frankish used these stages to develop a way of assessing the emotional stage of an individual noting that these stages present in reverse order as a person with advanced dementia progressively loses a sense of self. This model provides professionals involved in an individual's care with a way of understanding attachment needs.

Method: The study is currently in process. The work is using a phenomenological approach, considering the lived experience of the clients. The context is a community care and support service for individuals with dementia and their families. This organisation provides day services and professional support for people with dementia, and support for families. The study uses a multiple case study design. Data is being drawn from client case notes which will include information from the client, their families, and other professionals. Theoretical propositions based on the Frankish model with provide the basis for analysis.

Results: This study is still to be completed. It is expected to illustrate the effects of using the Frankish model in meeting the attachment needs of people with advanced dementia.

Paper number 1131 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Providing an inclusive approach to Organisational Transformation through an Organimetric Index

Nigel George Evans, NEC; John Mervyn-Smith, The GC Index

Aims: This paper presents the development of an Index, represented as an Organimetric, that measures and describes proclivities, rather than personality. The language and concept of proclivities is shown to be inclusive and practical, as it can rapidly be applied at the individual, team and organisational level.

Background: Economic growth requires effective transformation, particularly identifying people who think differently. Responding to a funded corporate client selection request, researchers were able to more scientifically investigate what makes a 'game changer'.

Methods: Three years of research followed in 3 main phases: Phase 1 was an initial exploration of the characteristics of ‘Game Changers’ using Repertory Grid interviews which yielded 180 observations. Phase 2 built on phase 1 suggesting defining characteristics for Game Changers under 2 broad constructs: Imagination and Obsession. Phase 3 expanded in Game Changer self-perception data. A factor analysis of 1000 questions was completed to explore the meaning of different responses to the questionnaire.

Results: Game changers do exist, so do four other distinct proclivities. The three phases of research yielded reliable and valid measures of five different proclivities when it came to making an impact at work. These differences are now represented as an Organimetric identifying both individual and collective impact of how people contribute to achieving transformation.

Limitations: International sampling has found very few differences in the proclivity scores, however more data needs to be gathered to confirm.

Implications: Game Changers need effective collaboration with colleagues of different proclivities, to make transformation happen. Practical application case studies show the Index provides an inclusive language and framework that can be used to inform key business decisions.

Originality: The Index provides an inclusive approach by acknowledging the diversity of thought and action that come from different proclivities.

Intended audience: Both practitioners and academics

Paper number 1132 | Panel Discussion | Others

Different perspectives of Clinical and Educational Assessment in Europe – could we do better?

Nigel George Evans, NEC

Testing and assessment is increasingly used to determine access to a host of interventions to support citizens across Europe. Many of these support interventions aim to help reduce inequalities in health and education. However surveys conducted by EFPA Board of Assessment highlight major concerns in the quality of tools used in such assessments and the manner in which they are deployed. Specifically Psychologists would like their Psychological Associations to actively improve test use and regulation. This ultimately needs co-operation with test publishers and government agencies to understand who and what should be included to provide an assessment process fit for purpose.

Implications for practice: There are far reaching implications for not quality assuring assessments. An assertion is made that test publishers have the main responsibility to provide a quality product and that Departments of Health and Education should get more actively involved in quality control of assessments delivered within their remit.

Intended audience: Practitioners, assessment researchers

Keywords: Assessment, Quality, Improvement.

Paper number 1136 | Symposia | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Updates on the Work of the EFPA Board of Assessment

Nigel George Evans, NEC

The Board of Assessment (BoA) is one of the oldest and largest working groups of the European Federation of Psychological Associations (EFPA). The symposium will share a high-level background, overview and update of the work of the BoA. Covering 27 countries, the Board has a reach to impact test use practice for almost half the practicing Psychologists in the world. The aim of the BoA is to develop and improve assessment practice in Europe. To this end, the BoA have published a review process known as the European Test Model which is extensively used as a standard across Europe in evaluating tests. Similarly for test user standards, there is the Euro Test certification process for meeting expected competence in administration, feedback, and integration of tests within common assessment domains. To understand changing practices in assessment, the BoA conduct a rolling survey of test attitudes every ten years. BoA members will share the impact of their work to improve quality in assessment and effectively lobby government in their respective countries. Psychologists involved in assessment are encouraged to engage with the work of the BoA by directly accessing general guidance and specific standards documentation through their member representative and EFPA website.

| Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

The Power of Psychology to Improve People's Lives: Using What We Know and Applying What We Have Learned

Arthur Evans

As this year's congress theme makes clear, psychology plays an important role in helping to create a sustainable world and unite communities to achieve this common goal. This notion, applying psychological knowledge to major societal issues, is an important one. APA has been engaged in this work – on topics ranging from mental health, to racial equity, to misinformation, to climate change – and has learned lessons that might be important to others as we collectively move this work forward. The examples in this presentation will also highlight some critical aspects of organizational change and capacity building (e.g., knowledge, skills, infrastructure) that are essential. In sharing APA's lessons learned, this session is intended to inspire more frequent and strategic application of psychological knowledge to real-world issues.

Paper number 131 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Posttraumatic Growth Among Women Who Survived Intimate Partner Violence: A Qualitative Study from Turkey

Buse Miray Evci, Bahcesehir University

The efforts to prevent intimate partner violence across the world are mostly carried out with women who already had traumatic reactions to IPV. Despite the consensus on prevalence, there is a polarization in responsibility regarding intimate partner violence. This study aims to deeply examine the experiences of women who have been subjected to intimate partner violence and generate ideas for prevention. 10 women from Turkey whose age ranged between 21 and 53 participated in the study. The study was conducted with qualitative approach, using Thematic Analysis as the data analysis method and Posttraumatic Growth Theory as the theoretical base. As a result, seven superordinate themes were constructed: 1) "blinded by love": traumatization by IPV, 2) "enlightenment": increased awareness of IPV

as a catalyzer to take an action, 3) adaptation to post-IPV reality, 4) making peace with oneself and others, 5) emergence of a whole and well-defined sense of self, 6) establishing secure relationships, 7) living the life knowing the value of it. Turkey was the first country to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, known as the 'Istanbul Convention'. It is based on the principle of gender equality. However, the debates claiming that it damaged the family structure and normalized homosexuality, eventually led to withdrawal from the contract in 2021 and increase in violence against women. In the study, women's "enlightenment", increased awareness of IPV, was regarded as the beginning of their PTG process. The factors that greatly increase the awareness are women's emotional exhaustion, losing hope, acquiring resources, education and validation of violence by the relatives. In order to prevent traumatic stress, intervention programs should also aim to increase awareness of women without waiting for emotional exhaustion and enable them to terminate the violent relationship.

Paper number 244 | Symposia | Counselling

Cultural Humility and International Clinical Supervision

Carol Falender, Ucla; Annalise O'Donovan, Health Group, Griffith University; Nina Elizabeth Dalen, http://nevropsykolog.no/; Anja Podlesek, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Basil Pillay, University of KwaZulu-Natal

A current focus in international research is assessment of the normative, restorative, and formative processes of clinical supervision through multicultural lenses. Clinical supervision is the major method of transmitting, supporting, and ensuring development of psychologists during the training trajectory. Research has revealed significant cultural disconnects in provision of clinical supervision, reflecting underlying attitudes, knowledge, and skill aspects of current practice. The pandemic heightened socioeconomic and cultural divides with impacts of loss, inequities, pain, and missed opportunities. Multiple international studies have identified the significant occurrence of inadequate and even harmful supervision behavior that arises from failures in cultural humility, assumptions of attitudes, awareness, missed opportunities, and inattention to worldviews of client, supervisee, supervisors and their intersections. In the U.S. Ireland, Australia, Slovenia, and South Africa, to name a few, research studies have identified "isms" such as racism, sexism, and ableism as a frequent occurrence in major training institutions and generally, and the reality that these are commonly not addressed even when supervisees raise their relevance and import. These range of issues not only impact negatively on the learning opportunities of supervisees, but may also have negative impacts on the work they do with vulnerable clients. Symposia presenters from five countries, will focus on strategies for supervision practice locally to address these concerns., The panel members will discuss relevance and value attached to clinical supervision as the major means of transmitting the practice of psychology to upcoming generations, derived from data regarding practice, oversights, and successes. Focus will be on strengths and successes in training to address specifically training and intersectional issues, including the impact of colonial practices and worldviews. Educators, whether academic or practitioners, thus need to be cognizant of these issues and committed to addressing these in providing best practice supervision and thus best outcomes for clients.

Paper number 1437 | Symposia Paper |

Ensuring Clinical Supervision is no Longer the Missing Ingredient in the United States: A Vision for the Future

Carol Falender, Ucla

Addressing ethics in clinical supervision through the lens of globalization requires harmonizing existing ethical rules or standards with professional ideals in the frame of cultural diversity. Recent research in the United States has revealed that substantial inadequate and even harmful, unethical supervision is occurring. This presentation provides a roadmap for harmonizing supervision in an ethical frame with attitudes of cultural humility, openness, self-awareness, nondefensiveness, and other-orientation, with respect and curiosity. The lens of enlightened globalization, framed in the ideals and ethical principles of the profession, incorporates cultural worldviews of client(s), supervisees, and supervisors, promoting

cultural discussion and proactive inclusion with respect, and recognition of the different values, beliefs, worldviews, and resources of the various cultures. Conversely, unilateral globalization, unilateral imposition of behavioral expectations ("rules"), assuming equal validity across cultures, results in inadequate supervision, alliance ruptures, supervisee powerlessness, and ultimately harm to clients.

Generally, studies reveal significant supervisor deficits in providing culturally appropriate, efficacious clinical supervision. With unethical practice, lacking in cultural humility and ethical lens, the consequence is inevitable: harm to supervisees in training and thus to clients. Meta analyses provide abundant data of trajectories of harm. The purpose of this presentation is to describe the current status of supervision in the U.S. and propose interventions of requisite supervisor training and practice to advance practice to prevent ethical supervision from being "the missing ingredient" in the training trajectory and to propose harmonizing solutions through a lens of cultural humility.

Conclusions are that training with cultural humility in clinical supervision manifests enlightened globalization. However, instead, supervisors often practice through osmosis, enacting a unilateral globalization worldview, rather than engaging in intentional and systematic processes, respectfully, proactively promoting global ethical harmony. Solutions to enhance ethical supervision practice are proposed.

Intended audience: Both: Academic, Practitioner.

Paper number 945 | Poster | Occupational

Exploring the strategies change practitioners report using to persuade others to think and/or behave differently to facilitate successful organisational change.

Lorraine Falvey, Greenwich University; Peter Collins, University of Greenwich

Research Aims: To explore the strategies change practitioners report using to persuade others to think and/or behave differently to facilitate successful organisational change.

Background: Change is a ubiquitous feature of organisational life and organisations are continually changing in response to internal and external environmental pressures. Failure to adapt to environmental turbulence can threaten organisational survival so the importance of understanding how organisations can practically improve the likelihood of successful change interventions is critical. However it is currently estimated that between 60%-70% of change initiatives fail.

There is much debate on what elements, or combination of elements, contribute to the success or failure of change interventions. Arguments include the rate of change, scale of change and the quality of senior leadership. However, failure can also be attributed to employees not understanding the change and/or not being truly onboard with it. Studies have highlighted how individuals' responses to change can contribute to the failure, but also the success of change initiatives. This implies that communication and, more specifically, persuasive communication could be a critical ingredient in organisational change initiatives and that a different approach may help organisations improve intervention success rates.

Methodology: Qualitative: semi-structured interviews with 16 experienced change practitioners. Data was analysed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Results: Due February 2023.

Limitations: The research explored participants perceptions of success and the conscious strategies they used.

Practical Implications: The research aims to identify new and pragmatic strategies for organisations and change practitioners to better communicate, facilitate, expediate and embed organisational change. It may also have implications for traditional models of organisational change.

Originality: The research seeks to offer new insights into the persuasive techniques, including storytelling (under researched in the literature), that change practitioners report using to persuade others to think and/or behave differently to facilitate successful organisational change.

Audience: Academic/Practitioner.

Paper number 451 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Methodist Clergy Attitudes on Same Sex Marriage and LGBTQ Clergy

John Faucett, University Of Arkansas At Little Rock; Robert Hines, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Bruce Moore, University of Arkansas at Little Rock; Doug White, Univeristy of Charleston

Research aims and objectives: The aim of the present study is to investigate the attitudes of Methodist clergy in a state conference in the United States concerning same-sex marriage and LGTBQ clergy.

Theoretical background: The United Methodist Church (UMC) is currently embroiled in considerable conflict related to acceptance of same-sex marriage and the ordination of LGBTQ clergy. A number of United Methodist churches have voted in recent months to disassociate themselves with the UMC and join the Global Methodist Church (GMC), a newly formed conservative denomination.

Methodology: Web survey data were collected from 161 clergy members serving within a conference of the United Methodist Church. Respondents completed items measuring attitudes towards the ordination of LGTBQ clergy, acceptance of same-sex marriage, preference for remaining in the UMC or joining the GMC, and willingness to remain in communion with other clergy whose views of same-sex marriage and LGTBQ clergy differ significantly from their own.

Results obtained: Respondents were polarized in their attitudes towards same-sex marriage and the ordination of LGBTQ clergy. 42% of respondents indicated that they either strongly or somewhat opposed the legitimacy of same-sex marriage, whereas 40% indicated that they either strongly or somewhat endorsed the legitimacy of same-sex marriage. 37% of respondents either strongly or somewhat opposed and 45% either strongly or somewhat supported UMC clergy performing same-sex marriage ceremonies. 57% of respondents indicated that they were reluctant to remain in communion with clergy whose opinion of homosexuality differs from their own.

Limitations: The sample was drawn from only one Conference of the UMC.

Research/Practical Implications: UMC clergy are very polarized in their views of same-sex marriage and the ordination of LGBTQ clergy.

Value: Results will provide greater insight into clergy attitudes towards LGTBQ clergy and same-sex marriage.

Intended Audience: Academics & UMC administrators

Keywords: Same-sex marriage, LGBTQ clergy.

Paper number 1123 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Neuroticism and ruminative thinking modulate the association between adverse life events and psychotic symptoms

Leonardo Fazio, Lum University; Alessandra Raio, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'; Alessandro Bertolino, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'; Linda Antonella Antonucci, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'; Giulio Pergola, University of Bari 'Aldo Moro'

A growing literature has shown how exposure to adverse life events (ALE) during childhood or adolescence increases the risk of psychotic outcomes. Maladaptive personality characteristics, as well as dysfunctional thinking strategies, may modulate the perceived burden and the ability to cope with ALE. However, the role they may play in affecting the relationship between ALE and the onset of psychotic symptoms remains unclear. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association between ALE and psychotic symptoms in young adults and to investigate whether this relationship is modulated by personality factors and dysfunctional thinking styles, such as ruminative thinking. We employed a nonclinical sample of 931 volunteers selected from the Imagen consortium dataset. For each participant, lifetime occurrence of events perceived as strongly adverse was recorded using the Life Events Questionnaire. Through the Community Assessment of Psychic Experience (CAPE-42), psychotic symptoms were investigated across three dimensions (positive, negative and depressive), while personality and

ruminative thinking were investigated through the NEO-PI and the Ruminative Response Scale, respectively.

Results showed that more ALE were associated with greater presence of psychotic symptoms in the three dimensions of the CAPE-42, higher neuroticism scores and greater presence of ruminative thinking. Mediation analyses show a partial mediating effect of neuroticism and ruminative thinking on the relationship between ALE and total CAPE-42 when considered individually, while full mediation emerged when neuroticism and ruminative thinking entered the model together. Similar results are found for the subscales of CAPE-42. Overall, our data confirm that the presence of ALE may increase the risk of experiencing psychotic symptoms in healthy subjects. They also suggest that this risk may be due to the joint effect of intrapersonal variables, such as the tendency for emotional instability and upset, represented by neuroticism, and the use of dysfunctional coping strategies, such as ruminative thinking.

Paper number 89 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Depression and anxiety during COVID-19 crisis in Uruguay; lifestyle behaviors and sociodemographic factors associated. A longitudinal study

Gabriela Fernández-Theoduloz, Universidad de la República; Vicente Chirullo, Universidad de la República; Federico Montero, SUAMOC; Paul Ruiz, Universidad de la República; Hugo Selma, Universidad de la República; Valentina Paz, Universidad de la República

Considering that Uruguay (a developing country) had a low COVID-19 incidence at the moment of this study and has implemented a mild-lockdown, this study aimed to evaluate: 1) the impact of the pandemic on depressive and anxiety symptoms among Uruguayan people and examine the associated factors; 2) the effect of time and mobility (using Google mobility data) on those symptoms. Several cross-sectional studies have reported high rates of depressive and anxiety symptoms related to the COVID-19 crisis and the measures implemented to contain the virus spread. On the other hand, longitudinal studies have reported decreased mental health symptoms throughout the COVID-19 crisis, while others have found increased or no changes across time. However, most studies were carried out in developed countries, with a high incidence of COVID-19 and, in several cases, mandatory lockdowns. A longitudinal panel study with six repeated measures was carried out in a non-probabilistic sample of 1051 adults (aged ≥18 years) to evaluate depressive (BDI-II) and anxiety (STAI-S) symptoms, lifestyle behaviors and sociodemographic factors, during the pandemic. Cross-sectionally, participants in our sample reported mild-to-moderate depressive symptoms and severe anxiety symptoms. Those who entered into total isolation reported the highest levels of symptomatology. Also, sex, socioeconomic status, age, physical activity, sleeping routines, exposure to light and outdoor activities were shown to have an effect on mental health. However, considering the longitudinal data, a decline in depressive and anxiety symptoms was found across time. Finally, we found that depressive symptoms decreased as mobility increased. These results highlight the importance of considering sociodemographic and lifestyle factors when developing clinical intervention programs to mitigate the current crisis's effects. Also, more research needs to be done in developing countries to fully understand this phenomenon.

Paper number 1118 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The role of psychological flexibility and resilience coping strategies on psychosymptomatology during COVID-19

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We intended to investigate the role of psychological inflexibility in the presence of psychosymptomatology during COVID-19 pandemic, looking at the moderator role of resilience coping strategies. COVID-19 has impacted the mental health of the general population and of those with pre-existing mental conditions, leading to heightened levels of anxiety and depression. Although adaptive mechanisms might be present, deleterious effects were to be expected, as reported in previous

pandemics. Psychological inflexibility has been shown to be associated with the development of mental illness and also with the presence of anxiety and depression in high-stress contexts. On the other hand, resilience is usually the focus of interventions. Although this coping strategy has been associated with good mental health outcomes, some studies have suggested that targeting psychological flexibility has more promising results, including in predicting resilience. We designed an online protocol including self-report measures evaluating psychological flexibility (AAQ-2), resilience skills (RSA) and anxiety, stress and depression symptomatology (GAD-7, DASS-21). 444 adults living in Portugal participated (72.7% females; mean age 40.23, Standard Deviation=12.23). Data collection started in April 2021 and lasted for one year. A model generation approach using structural equation modeling was used to explore the relationships among these constructs. The analysis revealed that the final model fit the data (X2=50.361, df=9, p=.00), goodness of fit indices (CFI=0.98, RMSEA=0.10) and standardized error (0.05). Overall, the findings suggest that psychological inflexibility directly and indirectly (through resilience skills, namely self-perception, future perception and social resources) predicted higher generalized anxiety, anxiety, stress and depression. The observation period is one year, however it includes heterogeneous phases of the pandemic. Our preliminary results suggest the existence of an evolutionary model that could impact on intervention approaches, expanding the current focus on resilience to the more general framework of psychological flexibility, provide more effective mental health improvements during crisis.

Paper number 1396 | Symposia Paper |

Teaching Science Communication to Master Students in STEM

Julian Fick, Institute for Communication Science and Institute of Educational Psychology, Technische Universität Braunschweig; Noemi Kumpmann, Department of Psychology, University of Muenster, Germany; Friederike Hendriks, Institute for Communication Science and Institute of Educational Psychology, Technische Universität Braunschweig

In times of crisis like Covid-19, science communication is a means to provide orientation to the public. Although science communication places high demands on the capabilities of those who conduct it, there are only few training programs to date whose effectiveness has been demonstrated through substantial evaluation (Baram-Tsabari & Lewenstein, 2017).

In our study, we examined whether an evidence-based science communication intervention is effective in increasing students' communication skills by implementing a pre-post summative evaluation design. Using a constructive alignment approach, this evaluation was closely linked to the instructional methods (including direct instruction, peer and video feedback) and the trainings' contents.The manualized one-day training covered basic models of communication as well as specific strategies to enhance comprehensibility, involvement, and credibility.

A pilot study was conducted on 16 STEM master students. The study found an increase in participants' knowledge, their positive attitude towards science communication and self-efficacy beliefs. To give an example, self-efficacy increased from before ($M = 3.42$, $SD = 0.54$) to after the intervention ($M = 4.05$, $SD = 0.44$; $V = 129.50$, $p < .001$, $r = .81$). Coding videos from short-presentations additionally revealed an increase of involvement strategy usage but not of comprehensibility or credibility strategy use. Furthermore, participants reported high satisfaction with the training.

We are currently using these results to further improve the training and evaluate its effectiveness with a larger number of participants. Furthermore, we are also improving parts of the evaluation, and especially the behavioral measures of strategy use.

The study is innovative in combining an evidence-based intervention with stringent effectiveness evaluation. Adapting the intervention to psychology students is possible, but also presents new challenges that will be discussed during the symposium.

Paper number 397 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

How organizations accomplish wrongdoing: Conceptualizing organizational moral disengagement

Roberta Fida, University of East Anglia; Irene Skovgaard-Smith, University of East Anglia; Claudio Barbaranelli, Sapienza University of Rome; Marinella Paciello, Uninettuno University; Rosalind Searle, Mamoona Arshad

The aim of our research is to conceptualize and empirically investigate organizational moral disengagement (OrgMD). We develop a measure of OrgMD and examine with three empirical studies its distinctiveness from personal moral disengagement (MD) and its role in predicting unethical pro-organizational behaviors (UPB).

In line with Bandura's theory, we posit that OrgMD is more than the perception of how widespread MD is within a social group, rather we contend it is the perception of how organizations suspend morality and justify unethical activities to their benefit.

We adopted a rigorous multi-step and multi-sample approach. Study 1 includes 2 waves (NT1= 301 UK employees). Study 2 includes 2 waves (NT1= 297 UK employees). Study 3 included 297 Italian employees.

Findings supported both H1 and H2. The models including both OrgMD and personal MD confirmed the distinctiveness of the two constructs. H3 was also supported. In Study 1 results showed that while OrgMD was significantly associated with UPB, MD was significantly associated with CWB. Also, when considering UPB at T1 (in Study 2), results showed that only OrgMD predicted UPB at T2 above and beyond MD and UPB at T1. Finally, the analysis of the invariance supported the generalizability of the OrgMD scale across time (Study 2) and across country (Study 3).

Limitations. Studies were conducted in the general working population and not in specific organizations, limiting our understanding of OrgMD as a multilevel dimension.

Through OrgMD mechanisms, organizations can foster and institutionalize ways of suspending moral control among its employees, which, when perceived as such, enable them to act conjointly in the service of organization by undertaking wrongdoing and unethical activities.

In light of the widespread of counterproductive and deviant behavior at work we need to understand the factors facilitating the spread of them and ways to prevent them.

Paper number 707 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

A Multisensory Experience for Mindfulness: using Technology to Connect

Carolyn Finck, Universidad De Los Andes; Alba Avila, Universidad de los Andes; Veneta Andonova, Universidad de los Andes; Felipe Reinoso-Carvalho, Universidad de los Andes; Susana Hernandez, Universidad de los Andes; Juan Pablo Botero, Universidad de los Andes; Daniel Shambo, Universidad de los Andes

Research aims: With the pandemic, many communities struggled, generating a growing call for brief, sustainable interventions. In this multidisciplinary pilot study, we wanted to assess if physiological outcomes similar to those of a mindfulness practice could be reached through a multisensory experience (ME) in an interactive Mindfulness-room.

Theoretical background: There is significant evidence of the positive effect of Mindfulness on mental health reducing stress, increasing attention and wellbeing.

Design and Methodology: We designed two conditions a) a standard Mindfulness practice based on the senses, with audio instruction only, and b) an ME based practice through sensory stimulation and biofeedback (interactive part). For each of the conditions we used the STAI to assessed anxiety, CNS for connection to nature and MAAS. Additionally, we measured the heart rate variability (HRV metrics: RSDNN, SDNN and LF/HF ratio), at baseline, during each part of the experience and post intervention.

Results: A total of 67 individuals (54% female, mean age = 26.3, SD = 9.1) provided valid data. Both groups were similar regarding mean age, sex, and occupation and had similar prior experience with Mindfulness.

Analysis of the physiological variables showed that for both groups there was an increase in the parasympathetic activity after the experience, with small differences in the conditions of stimulation observed and for anxiety, we did not observe significant differences.

Conclusions: Participants in both conditions could effectively connect to the experience and achieved a physiological response different to their prior state.

Main limitation of the study was our small sample.

Research/Practical Implications: Acceptability of the designed experience was very high. Therefore, the design of MEs using technology is a very promising field as a cost-effective introduction to Mindfulness.

Originality/Value We developed a ME equivalent in the physiological effect to usual practices measured and even connected the participant to the room.

Paper number 1287 | Symposia Paper |

The use of Project Based Learning in developing students' science communication: a case study

James Findon, King's College London

Background: Effective communication of scientific concepts and research is an increasingly important skill. To meet the requirements of the modern workplace, students need to develop the skills to enable them to communicate effectively with diverse groups, including both scientifically informed and lay audiences and through multiple mediums (e.g., written, oral). Acquisition of these skills can be facilitated using group project-based learning; an active learning technique in which students work collaboratively to address real-world problems. Furthermore, the use of authentic assessments such as poster and oral presentations provide conditions that are closely aligned to communication practices in the workplace. Here, we discuss the use of group project-based learning with presentation assessments on a large level 4 BSc Psychology module.

Contributions: Addressing Problems is a compulsory 15-credit module for 1st year psychology students which spans two semesters. The module employs a group project-based learning approach in which students work collaboratively in small groups to identity a problem within a scenario and apply psychology to address it. Groups are assessed through presentation (poster and audio-visual) at the end of each term. Core psychological knowledge is taught through modules delivered in parallel and consolidated through application to real world problems. Weekly synchronous sessions include structured exercises to engage students in reflection on their intra-group communication skills and practice their presentation skills. Students are assessed through group poster and audio-visual presentations and an individual reflective diary.

Implications and Value: We demonstrate successful implementation of a group project-based learning module which aims to improve students' learning and communication of core psychological content. Practical considerations and challenges will be discussed.

Paper number 927 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Spatial ability and STEM achievement: Can making stuff improve differentiation?

Ellen Egeland Fløⁱ, University of Oslo; Björn Andersson, University of Oslo; Jørgen Hammer Smedsrud, BI

Aims and objectives: Spatial ability is robustly correlated with science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM) achievement, but schools have generally not differentiated with regards to this ability. The current research seeks to develop a scale to identify students along the spectrum of high/low spatial ability and motivation to facilitate STEM differentiation, namely the STEM-scale. As spatial ability use is widespread in making activities where students design and construct physical objects and making activities have been found to improve spatial ability, implications for using making activities as a means of differentiation with regards to spatial ability are discussed.

Method: A total of 535 students were randomly split in one exploratory and one confirmatory sample, where participants were students in grades 5 to 10 from two medium sized suburban/semi-rural municipalities.

Item response theory (IRT) was utilised for the data analysis on the exploratory sample, followed by a confirmatory IRT-approach. Correlations of the latent variable was sought for positive school engagement behaviour and spatial intelligence.

Results: The STEM-scale demonstrated good psychometric properties. The underlying factor of the scale correlated positively with positive school engagement behavior and spatial intelligence.

Conclusions: The STEM-scale can be of use for educational practice through the identification of students in need of differentiation with regards to their spatial ability level where their level of school engagement is also considered. As making activities increase student engagement and enjoyment in addition to involve spatial thinking and increase spatial ability in several instances, all students could benefit from such activities, but particularly students with lower STEM-scale scores as they will generally have lower engagement and spatial ability which can be ameliorated by making activities. Moreover, students high in spatial ability can use their talents by designing and making STEM-related objects experiencing feelings of mastery which are central when verbal/mathematical abilities are significantly lower.

Paper number 928 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Psychological distance in learning and engagement: Do we learn more from making stuff?

Ellen Egeland Fløⁱ, University of Oslo; Imac Maria Zambrana, University of Oslo

Aims and objectives: Several calls for mixed-methods and quantitative research on STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) learning in making activities have recently emerged. In these activities, students typically collaborate in small groups to design and construct a physical object connected to the curriculum. Because making activities have shown promise for student engagement and learning, the current study aims to use the notion of psychological distance in a new context namely, to address engagement and learning in STEM making contexts. Furthermore, the study aims to identify instructional design principles to facilitate student engagement and learning in STEM in school making activities to inform STEM education practice.

Method: A mixed-methods approach was chosen for the data collection and analysis, within the framework of design-based research comprising three iterations.

The participants in iteration one and three were students of above average intelligence (12-16y), who were ability tested with WISC-V (FSIQ M=121, SD=10.2, N=19 and FSIQ M=120, SD=9.1, N=40). In iteration two, students of all ability levels who attended the first year of an upper secondary school participated (N=509, 16-17y). In all iterations, students received a making activity and/or a classical STEM teaching intervention. Data was collected by video, observation, interviews/surveys with teachers and students, pre-/post-tests, and science grades. Iteration two was carried out through a digital environment (Zoom) due to covid-19 concerns.

Results: An optimal level of student engagement with regards to instructional design, incorporating the explicitness of teaching and the openness of the instructional materials, was identified for making activities. STEM learning was increased for making activities compared to classical STEM teaching in the non-digital environment but demonstrated no such advantage in the digital environment.

Conclusions: Psychological distance was connected to student engagement and learning in making activities, and by manipulating psychological distance through instructional design, engagement and learning can be improved.

Paper number 276 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

The role of grassroots education initiatives to strengthen campesino (farmer) identities in a community of former guerrilla members in Colombia

Laura Fonseca, Universidad De La Sabana; Maria Alejandra Fino Carantón, Universidad de La Sabana; Monica Carreño Melgar, Universidad de La Sabana; Natalia Reinoso, Universidad de La Sabana; Proyecto EDUCARE Comité de Educación, Cooperativa Multiactiva para el Buen Vivir y la Paz del Caquetá

Colombia is in a post-accord scenario after the signature of the peace agreement in 2016 with the FARC-EP. The accord aims to promote the structural transformation of rural areas, creating conditions of well-being, including educational policies with a territory approach. This involves a recognition of local practices, values, and ways of living of rural dwellers, who have been historically marginalised. So far, this goal has been a struggle, as this recognition requires actions at the local, regional, and national levels. The Education, Land and Reconciliation project is a Participatory Action Research project, which aims to support the reincorporation process of former guerrilla members and their families living in a rural area in the south of Colombia. The aim of this paper is to explore the role of rural non-formal educational programmes in preserving farmer (campesino) identities and supporting peacebuilding and reincorporation processes. A reflexive participatory process of systematization of experiences was conducted. This included focus groups, interviews and workshops to identify pedagogical practices, collective learnings, and core values. Participants include the research team, four community teachers, and ten children and youth. Data analysis involved an initial collective analysis of the experience and a second phase with thematic analysis to identify key themes about the experience. We identified the potential of the programmes to solve a pressing concern by former guerrilla members of losing their identity, values and practices as a result of the reincorporation process and a society that prioritises the individual over the collective. Campesino identity has been strengthened through activities that preserve its knowledge, such as traditional harvesting, collective work, as well as the recognition of food sovereignty, and the principle of “good living”. These findings can support the implementation of locally relevant curriculums as part of the implementation of the agreement.

Paper number 255 | Poster | Forensic

Psychiatric Relapses and Criminal Recidivism of Individuals Found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder After Absolute Discharge

Karine Forget, Université de Sherbrooke; Pierre Gagné, Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Schriebert Staco Douyon, Hôpital Pierre Janet, Gatineau, Canada; Marie-Claude Bilodeau, Hôpital Sainte-Croix, Drummondville, Canada; Clémence Poirier, Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Jolène LeBlanc, Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Yann Le Corff, Université de Sherbrooke

The objective of this study was to examine the psychiatric relapses and criminal recidivism of individuals found not criminally responsible on account of a mental disorder (NCRMD) after absolute discharge from the Review Board in a region of Quebec, Canada.

In this retrospective longitudinal study, we reviewed the hospital charts and criminal records of 143 patients found NCRMD in Sherbrooke, Quebec, and absolutely discharged between January 1st, 2000 and December 31st, 2011. The study end date allowed for a minimum of a 3.6-year follow-up (ranging from 3.75 to 15.35 years).

Overall, 33.6% of the sample reoffended during the entire follow-up period, while 25.4% reoffended within 3.6 years. 62.7% of the sample had at least one psychiatric relapse during the entire follow-up, while 53.5% had one within 3.6 years. Overall, 69.9% of the sample reoffended or had a psychiatric relapse during the entire follow-up, while 57.9% reoffended or had a psychiatric relapse within 3.6 years. Being younger at time of the index NCRMD verdict was moderately associated with both criminal recidivism and psychiatric relapse. Having past criminal convictions or NCRMD findings was the only other significant characteristic associated to criminal recidivism. The presence of psychiatric follow-up, treatment or housing order after absolute discharge were associated with psychiatric relapses. Finally, individuals who had a psychiatric relapse were most likely to be reoffenders than those who did not.

A strength of our study is that we looked at psychiatric relapses, not only criminal recidivism. Limitations are the potential missing information from files and our measure of recidivism that may not capture all new offenses.

Data regarding the outcomes of this population will guide psychiatrists and forensic psychologists in their recommendations to the Review Board and help services planning. These results support the importance of maintaining adequate follow-up and tailored services after absolute discharge.

Paper number 332 | Symposia | Clinical

Emotional Disability – Trauma Informed Therapeutic Approaches

Patricia Frankish, Frankish Psychological Services

The symposium covers innovative work with the impact of trauma and the consequent emotional disability. The approach will be described with three different client groups, the intervention described and the outcome.

This is an area of work that has huge implications for preventative work, with the method showing indications of processing trauma effectively, if it is recognised as emotional disability, and the appropriate treatment approach used.

The three papers will address family intervention, work with people with dementia and interventions with people who have an intellectual disability as well as an emotional disability. Assessment, intervention and results will be described.

Paper number 1265 | Symposia Paper |

Emotional and Intellectual Disability Existing Together

Patricia Frankish, Frankish Psychological Services

This paper aims to demonstrate the impact of trauma in causing emotional disability and the compounding impact on intellectual disability. It follows many years of exploration and publication of the findings.

The FAIT (Frankish Assessment of the Impact of Trauma) is used to demonstrate the condition and change over time.

The implication for preventative work is profound. Recognition of the distress experienced by people with the unidentified condition is explored with ways forward to correct this. There is optimism for the future of appropriate services.

Paper number 1284 | Symposia Paper |

What does it mean to be prosocial? Age-related and cultural similarities and differences in subjective conceptualizations of prosociality

Alexandra M. Freund, University of Zurich; Masataka Nakayama, University of Kyoto, Institute for the Future of Human Society; Yukiko Uchida, University of Kyoto, Institute for the Future of Human Society

Prosociality has been shown to increase with age and to contribute to individual well-being. However, most of these studies have been conducted in Western, more independent cultures. We aim to embed prosociality across adulthood into the cultural contexts of more interdependent and more independent countries.

Extending the cultural model of agency, we distinguish between subjective conceptualizations of independent and interdependent motivation. We posit that members of more independent cultures tend to view prosocial behavior as the result of individual agency and a disposition located inside the person, thereby reflecting positively on the actor. This view should be associated with benefits for the prosocial actor, particularly in old age when other forms of signaling one's worth become constrained. In contrast, we assume that members of more interdependent cultures tend to consider prosociality as arising from the interaction between the person and their social role and context, reflecting the appropriateness and

usefulness of the behavior for all involved. This conceptualization might be associated with lower benefits for the prosocial actor compared to an independent perspective, as they are more likely to focus on the benefits for the recipient and reflect social norms.

We tested this new framework by asking Japanese, U.S.American, and Swiss participants in an online study (total N = 360, 18 to 80+ years) to provide descriptions of three prosocial acts they performed themselves, in which they were recipients, or that they witnessed. They then rated these prosocial acts on the dimensions of individual agency, costs and benefits for the actor and the recipient, the visibility and the subjective social normativeness. Results show similiarities and differences in the subjective conceptualizations of prosociality and their consequencs for the prosocial actor and recipient. These results are the first to test our cultural framework of prosociality across adulthood.

Paper number 371 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

'It was time to let him go' An exploration into the lived experience of prisoners with sexual convictions transitioning gender

Sarah Frith, HMPPS; Kerensa Hocken, HMPPS

Research aims: The aim of the research was to explore the decision to transition from a male to a female gender in custody by people with sexual convictions (PwSC).

Theoretical background: There is some understanding regarding transgender decision-making theory, less is known about whether there are other contributing factors in custody and whether it is related to risk of harm.

Methodology: Seven interviews were conducted in two prisons in England with prisoners who have decided to transition gender in custody. An Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach was taken.

Results: The analysis resulted in four themes. 1) Change in relationship to self, 2) Relationship to harmful self, 3) Minority discrimination 4) Proving authenticity.

Limitations: This research collates experience from the perspective of seven long term PwSC thus, may not be generalisable.

Implications: The current insight provides prison staff with an understanding of the health, emotional, criminogenic and operational needs of this demographic, which, will allow more empathic and appreciative care. The findings will aid staff responsible for a) assessing and managing a prisoner's risk, b) developing policy related to how residential units are run c) responding to public interest into the equality and safety needs of the prison population.

Value: No published empirical research has explored the decision to transition gender in custody with PwSCs. The findings, provide a novel and insightful view on the complexities of transitioning gender in custody for PwSCs.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner

Paper number 1488 | Oral Presentation | Others

Telling stories: empathy and understanding for a sustainable world

Hannah Frith, University of Surrey

Focusing on the concept of social sustainability, this invited talk examines how storytelling through qualitative methods and research in psychology can play an important role in moving us towards a more socially sustainable world. Using experiences of mental ill-health and distress as a focus, this paper draws on examples of research published in the journal Qualitative Research in Psychology, to examine the contributions which qualitative storytelling can make to social sustainability. First, we will unpack the different ways in which social sustainability has been conceptualised, including as social capital, social cohesion and quality of life, in an attempt to operationalise, measure and quantify the 'amount' of social sustainability in different practices and settings. Second, we will explore the ways in which the concept of

social sustainability has been applied to understanding inequalities in mental health and the sustainability of mental health services. Specifically, we examine how social sustainability relates to the ability to restore the social capital that is lost due to mental illness, such as housing, education, employment and community connectedness. We also consider how social sustainability relates to the delivery of mental health services to ensure that these are relevant to community needs. Finally, exploring rich examples of creative qualitative research published in the pages of Qualitative Research in Psychology, we examine the myriad of ways that storytelling can be used both to promote social cohesion and equity, and to challenge practices and processes which dehumanize, marginalize or otherwise foster inequity.

Paper number 762 | Invited Panel Discussion | Community Psychology

Marie Jahoda (1907–2001: pioneer of social, occupational, community and critical psychology approaches to 'real-life' problems

David Fryer, University Of Queensland

Contributors to this symposium will provide an accessible introduction to the genealogy, many contributions and contemporary relevance of the work of Professor Marie Jahoda to European social, occupational, community and critical psychology in general and to psychological research on labour market experience, poverty, inequalities, community and methodology, in particular.

Born in 1907 in Habsburg Vienna, Marie Jahoda grew up interacting with musicians, philosophers, politicians, psychoanalysts and social scientists. Even before leaving school Jahoda had published a paper on Co-education and co-written a research paper at the Wirtschaftspsychologische Forschungstelle at Vienna University, of which she was appointed Director at the age of 26, having studied psychology at Vienna University under Karl Buhler and, at 25, being awarded her doctorate, supervised by Charlotte Buhler.

Marie Jahoda was central to a multi method immersive study conducted over many months in the early 1930s of a whole community experiencing mass unemployment. This study has dominated psychological research on unemployment, job insecurity and labour market related poverty ever since.

Marie Jahoda went on to publish seminal research into: anti-Semitism; attitudes; authoritarianism; community psychology; positive mental health; prejudice; psychoanalysis; race relations; and research methods.

In 1965, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Sussex appointed Marie Jahoda Foundation Professor and Chair of Social Psychology in the School of Social Studies, complementing the appointment the year before of Stuart Sutherland as Foundation Chair of Experimental Psychology at in the School of Biological Sciences of Sussex University. Jahoda was the first and only female Foundation Professor at Sussex where she developed a discipline in line with her conviction that social psychology "really starts from real life problems".

Although Marie Jahoda made huge, sustained, contributions to social, occupational, community and critical psychology over her lifetime, she is still under-recognised as a European pioneer of in several fields of psychology.

Paper number 956 | Poster | Clinical

Internet-delivered psychotherapy intervention using Dohsa-hou increases self-regulatory attention to the body relative to other interoceptive tendencies

Takuya Fujikawa, Yu Kwamata, Department of Psychology, Hiroshima Shudo University; Russell, Sarwar Kabir, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University; Atsuhiko Funabashi, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University; Yutaka Haramaki, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University

Background and Aim: Dohsa-hou is a Japanese psychotherapy that deals with body movements. The therapist guides the client's attention to the body, and the client becomes more aware of the state of the body and control their body-movement. This experience guides clients to improve various symptoms and problem behaviors. Recently, it has been examined that the Dohsa-hou promotes awareness of bodily

sensations (Fujino, 2012). As Dohsa-hou includes an element of self-control over the body, it is expected to improve the self-control aspects of body sensation and body awareness (Kabir, 2020). However, it is not clear how Dohsa-hou affects bodily sensations and the factors that influence it.

Method: In this study, 455 participants (268 female, Mage = 46.79, SD = 11.56) were presented with an internet-based Dohsa-hou intervention, assessed by the Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness (Mehling et al., 2012), which measures interoceptive attention tendencies (IATs) that include regulatory and evaluative aspects of body awareness, before and after the intervention. At pre-test, the Effortful Control Scale (Yamagata et al., 2005), which measures an individual's general self-control abilities, was also used to examine the effects of individual differences on changes in IATs.

Results and Discussion: Paired t-tests revealed an increase in Self-Regulation to attend to bodily sensations and regulate distress from pre- to post-test [$t(454) = -2.38$, $p < .05$, $d = .11$]. Predictors of Self-Regulation on the post-test were scores at pre-test ($\beta = .77$, $t(449) = 22.53$, $p < .001$), and the trait ability to inhibit behavior ($\beta = .22$, $t(449) = 2.89$, $p < .01$). These results indicate that internet-delivered Dohsa-hou improves self-control of attention to the body, but that the individual's skill in inhibiting behavior plays an important role in exerting this effect.

Paper number 1240 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Attitudes towards climate change and civic activity in relation to attitudes towards competition and cooperation

Marta Fulop, Research Centre of Natural Sciences; Adrien Král, Institute of Evolution, Centre for Ecological Research, Eötvös Loránd University; Adam Kun, Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Plant Systematics, Ecology and Theoretical Biology

Climate change is a global process and individuals are not able to exert direct influence on it. As a result of a lack of direct, obeservable and measurable relationship between the individual's behaviour and climate change consequences it depends on several psychological variables if somebody is willing to give up personal interests for a common and global interest. There are theorists who connect environmental hazards partly to excessive competitiveness of the economy and material greed and suggested that being competitive blocks behaviour that would serve a sustainable environment.

Method: Online survey that among others consisted of the Competitive Orientation Questionnaire (Orosz et al, 2018) which measures 4 different competitive attitudes: self-developmental, hypercompetitive, indifferent and avoidant. Attitudes toward climate change were measured by Climate Change Attitude Survey (Christensen & Knezek, 2015). Civic attitudes were measured by the Citizenship Behaviour Questionnaire (Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz et al, 2018)

Participants: Participants were university students of different majors (psychology, education, engineering, biology, sports) from Budapest, Hungary.

The paper will present the complex relationship among the examined constructs and highlights how beliefs and intentions related to climate change vary along different civic activity attitudes and different types of competitiveness, how civic attitudes mediate between climate change beliefs and intentions to intervene and how the importance and preferred mode of obtaining individual goals in a competitive relationship modify the willingness to be an active citizen and act for public good and public causes.

This research was supported by an NKFIH-2022 grant and and an NKFIH- OTKA-K 135963 grant.

Paper number 1272 | Symposia Paper |

Better preparation for late life: A successful intervention programme in Hong Kong

Hongmei Lin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Verona Ji Ying Leung, The University of Hong Kong; Courtney Sen Yee Yue, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Helene Fung, The Chinese University Of Hong Kong

Preparation for old age is associated with many positive outcomes in late life. Yet, people in Hong Kong, the city with the longest life expectancy in the world, prepare less for their old age than their counterparts

in the US and Europe. Our prior findings suggest that this is the case because of lower sense of control and higher avoidance motivation among Hong Kong adults. To overcome these barriers, an intervention programme was developed and administered to 140 Hong Kong adults (45-83 years of age, Mage = 65.21, SD = 7.52). The programme included four workshops from experts on how to prepare for old age in the domains of finance, health, social relationship, and leisure activity. Then, participants were grouped according to their domains of interest and guided planning was provided for participants to hold their own old age-preparation activities. They were followed up for 6 months, during which they completed a tracking survey every two weeks. Our results revealed significant improvements in three domains (all except finance) on levels of self-control, readiness for and satisfaction in ageing preparation across time. A reduction in anxiety and an improvement in meaningfulness were also found in all four domains. The above results suggest that old-age preparation can be trained. This has policy and practical implications on the role of agency in aging.

Paper number 880 | Invited Symposium | Others

Policy making in the Post COVID Era. Challenges for European Psychology in uncertain times

Nicola GALE, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations Efpa

Very far-reaching crises such as pandemic, climate change and war in Ukraine are shaking Europe and the globe. It is a time when psychology is particularly in demand. On the one hand, these crises have a serious impact on people's behaviour and experience; on the other hand, changes in behaviour and attitudes are necessary to enable sustainable change. Thus, various initiatives, also at the level of political governance in the countries of Europe, should ensure that change for the better becomes possible. This raises the question of suitable strategies and measures to successfully enable psychologically informed politics.

In our symposium, we want to show what options exist for psychologically informed influence with a view to the strategic fields of action of climate change and mental health. First experiences with new strategies will be presented and critically discussed.

At the symposium, colleagues from the EFPA EC will speak.

Paper number 1308 | Symposia Paper |

Psychology needs to run a marathon to influence public policy in Europe, pace is important but it's not a sprint

Nicola Gale, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations EFPA

Many of the challenges facing the citizens of Europe also face people the world over. While communities may seek different solutions for their own unique context and heritages, there is usually a common core to solving the problem. An important role of psychology in Europe is to bring together the work of psychology communities across Europe so the whole is greater than the sum of the parts; and to connect with global partners to share and learn so that solutions are good and sustainable for all.

Influencing public policy has not always been the natural territory of mainstream psychology. This has changed driven in large part by recent major challenges to human society, both long term like climate change and acute such as the pandemic. Contributing to wider societal benefit is increasingly part of what motivates psychologists, and is therefore something psychology associations seek to achieve. The European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) is no exception.

This part of the symposium will consider some of the things that have been tried at the European level and draw on examples from the work of EFPA on psychology and climate change.

Working across psychology communities to contribute to society requires the right resources and skills, long term planning to ensure the effort is sustainable and sustained, and capitalising quickly and effectively on serendipitous opportunities. Different approaches can be taken. Inevitably there are downsides as well as upsides in this work. It is not universally considered a good thing, and the line between the contribution of psychology and other fields can sometimes be hard to draw. In making an investment in this work, it is also important to ask how value and contribution can be assessed and measured.

Paper number 508 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

A Latent Profile Analysis of Vocational Identity Among Emerging Adults in Taiwan

Yu Jing Gao, Fu Jen Catholic University

Vocational identity formation is a key task in emerging adulthood. Career counselors need insights into individual differences of the youth to foster their vocational identity effectively. This study investigated vocational identity of emerging adults in Taiwan (N=584). A latent profile analysis was conducted to identify optimal groups for describing various types of vocational identity. Results showed that there are six profile groups: “Identity Moratorium”, “Identity Achievement”, “Identity Diffusion”, “Identity Foreclosure”, “Undifferentiated” and “Searching Moratorium”. The largest profile group is "Searching Moratorium" (37%, n=215).Furthermore, effects of six profile groups on career adaptability were examined by using ANOVA. Results showed that there was significant main effect of vocational identity profiles groups on four aspects of career adaptability (F=30.91, p<.001 for concern; F=49.66, p<.001 for control; F=83.08, p<.001 for confidence; F=89.58, p<.001 for curiosity). The score of career adaptability (including concern, control, confidence and curiosity, separately) in the Identity Moratorium profile were significantly higher than for all the other latent profiles.

Paper number 594 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

The Impact of Time Perspective Latent Profiles on Proactive Career Behavior

Yu Jing Gao, Fu Jen Catholic University

In previous career-related studies, future time perspective was focused exclusively. The nature of time perspective is multidimensional. So we should consider all dimensions of time perspective. The aim of this study examines how five temporal zones relate to career . A total of 420 undergraduates participated in an online survey to represent their time perspectives and proactive career behavior. Results of a latent profile analysis showed that there are five latent TP profiles: BTP groups, Average groups, PN-dominated group, PF-dominate group, and PH-dominated group. The score of proactive career behavior in the BTP profile were significantly higher than for all the other latent profiles (M =, SD = for proactive career behavior). The score of proactive career behavior in the PF-dominated profile were significantly lower than for all the other latent profiles(M =, SD =).According to the results, the influence of time perspective profiles on proactive career behavior was confirmed. Future studies can explore how form a BTP to facilitate proactive career behavior.

Paper number 603 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

The Impact of Time Perspective Latent Profiles on Career Sustainability

Yu Jing Gao, Fu Jen Catholic University

Career sustainability is one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) issued by the United Nations. According to career construction model of adaptation, career adaptability and proactive career behaviors as adaptability resources and adaptability responses can facilitate sustainable careers. In previous studies, proactive personality and future time perspective which are mainly time-related constructs were explored as adaptive readiness. There is no study examining time perspective completely. The aim of this study examines the impact of different time perspective profiles on career adaptability and proactive career behaviors. A total of 420 undergraduates participated in an online survey to represent their time perspectives, career adaptability, proactive career behaviors and life satisfaction. Results of a latent profile analysis showed that there are five latent TP profiles: BTP groups, Average groups, PN-dominated group, PF-dominate group, and PH-dominated group. The distinguishing validity of those five TP profiles examined by life satisfaction as criterion is significant (F=15.78, p<.001). The score of career adaptability and proactive career behaviors in the BTP profile were significantly higher than for all the other latent profiles (F=23.94,p<.001 for CA; F=15.53,p<.001 for PB). The influence of time perspective profiles on career adaptability and proactive career behaviors were confirmed. Future studies can explore the formation of BTP to reach career sustainability.

Paper number 172 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

QRelax: Adapting an Online CBT-Based Intervention for LGBTQA+ Tertiary Students

Claudia Garcia, University Of Otago; Eddy Grant, University of Otago; Gareth J. Treharne, University of Otago; Hitaua Arahanga-Doyle, University of Otago; Mathijs F. G. Lucassen, The Open University; University of Auckland; Damian Scarf, University of Otago; Mele Taumoepeau, Victoria University of Wellington; Jaimie Veale, University of Waikato; Charlene Rapsey, University of Otago

Research Aims: The aim of this study was to qualitatively explore the opinions of LGBTQA+ tertiary students in Aotearoa New Zealand on adaptations to an existing online mental health intervention, Rel@x.

Background: LGBTQA+ tertiary students are a population with unique but often unmet mental health needs. Online mental health interventions can offer practical first-line mental health care, and there is a growing evidence base for their effectiveness. However, it is important to adapt interventions to the context in which they are delivered.

Methodology: Twenty-eight LGBTQA+ young adults, mostly tertiary students, participated across 12 focus groups or interviews. Data were analysed by two LGBTQA+ researchers using thematic analysis, which involved developing themes based on the participant's responses.

Results: Researchers identified four themes of design, interaction, personal information, and general comments. Participants expressed a desire to customise their online experience with tailored content and language, and discussed ways to engage and retain users, how to manage personal information and disclosure, and considered accessibility and the intervention's wider place in mental health care.

Limitations: Participants in the study may have felt favourably about online interventions prior to interviewing. Although young adults may be more receptive to online environments in general, the acceptability of online interventions for all LGBTQA+ tertiary students remains unclear.

Implications: The findings of this study highlighted the importance of modifying interventions for the LGBTQA+ student population. Online interventions have the potential to be feasible, acceptable, and effective tools for first-line mental health care.

Originality: This study emphasises the importance of adapting online interventions to the sociocultural context in which they are delivered. LGBTQA+ tertiary students have unique needs that must be addressed through customised online interventions.

Paper number 868 | Symposia | Others

Using the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology as a Framework to Develop Requirements for Education and Credentialing

Janel Gauthier, Laval University

The International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology (2016) identifies "a set of competences that can serve as the foundation for a coherent global professional identity and possibly an international recognition system for equating professional preparation systems, program accreditation, professional credentialing, and regulation of professional competence and conduct." It is not meant to be a "standard" but rather a "useful framework to support the development of standards or to support accreditation, education and training, or certification." Since its endorsement by the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Union of Psychological Science in 2016, the Declaration has been consulted and used by different psychology organizations from around the world to establish or review requirements for professional education and credentialing. So far, the experience has revealed that the exercise can be quite challenging because the competences articulated in the Declaration are general and are meant to be translated into specific requirements locally to ensure their relevance to local needs, cultures, customs, beliefs, laws, and regulations. It is in this context that this symposium arises. Its purpose is to: (i) discuss the challenges associated with the translation of the competences described in the Declaration into specific requirements; (ii) identify the potential pitfalls; and (ii) consider various strategies or approaches to address those issues. The significance of the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology depends not only on its endorsement by organizations that have a mission in the practice of psychology, but also on its use and

application. If used and applied appropriately, the Declaration has the potential to contribute to the development of a coherent global professional identity, while also contributing to the development of professional requirements that are sensitive and responsive to local needs and values.

Paper number 1383 | Oral Presentation |

Developing a new prediction model of adolescent mental health: The power of education-related factors

Darya Gaysina, University Of Sussex; Megan Robertson, University of Sussex; Adam Barrett, University of Sussex

Background: There is an increasing rate of mental health problems in adolescents. In spite of significant time that adolescents spend at schools, the research into how education related factors impact adolescent mental health has been limited. This study aims to explore the impact of education-related factors across secondary school years on adolescent mental health using Machine Learning (ML) techniques.

Methods: We used data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS): 1) to identify a list of education related factors across three sweeps (ages 11, 14, 17); 2) to perform a series of statistical tests to determine significance and strength of individual associations with mental health at age 17; 3) to train a classifier model, which determined the features' importance and impact on its final predictions.

Results: In total, 92 independent education-related variables were identified and tested for associations with mental health. The final model included 12 individual variables and performed very well across all metrics, including accuracy (84%), precision (87%), recall (81%), F1 Score (84%), and ROC AUC score (90%). Feature GCSE Subject Grades was ranked the most important, followed by Happy with School and Likelihood of University.

Conclusions: The ML techniques can be used to build a prediction model of adolescent mental health in school settings.

Paper number 948 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Illegal drug use and addiction relapse of opioid dependent individuals during imprisonment and after release from prison

Kerstin Geißelsöder, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg; Maren Weiss, SRH Wilhelm Löhe Hochschule; Klara Boksán, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg; Michael Dechant, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Nuremberg; Mark Stemmler, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Opioid substitution treatment aims at reducing illicit opioid and other drug use, thereby leading to better health and less involvement in criminal activity. There are numerous studies on substitution treatment for persons suffering from opioid addiction that have been able to demonstrate positive effects. Most of those studies were conducted outside prisons and it remains unclear if those positive research results on the effects of opioid substitution treatment can be transferred to the group of incarcerated individuals. Although opioid use disorder is overrepresented in the prison setting, the research base regarding the effects of opioid substitution treatment in prison is comparatively thin and less conclusive, especially for the situation in Europe.

The present study therefore compares opioid-dependent inmates in Bavarian prisons with and without substitution treatment with regard to substance-related variables. The study is part of the research project "Opioid Addiction When Incarcerated – An Evaluation Study" (German: "Haft bei Opioidabhängigkeit – eine Evaluationsstudie), which is funded by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice. The data are based on interviews with the inmates before their release from prison, follow-up-interviews up to twelve months after release, and questionnaires completed by the prison health departments.

The aim of the present study is to compare individuals who received opioid substitution treatment in prison with those who did not. Outcome variables are withdrawal symptoms, illegal drug use in general and illegal opioid use as well as treatment retention after prison release.

We expect that opioid dependent individuals will report less withdrawal symptoms, lower rates of illegal drug and opioid use as well as higher rates of treatment retention when they receive opioid substitution treatment. At this stage, we are not able to present final results as the data collection is not yet complete. The data set is expected to be complete in May 2023.

Paper number 489 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

In-situ measuring of pandemic-related risk perception and protective behavior using an app-based mobile experience sampling method (MESM)

Lars Gerhold, Technische Universität Braunschweig; Sebastian Sterl, Hannes Restel, Eridy Lukau

During crises such as the Covid-19 crisis or the war in Ukraine, many surveys were conducted by internet or telephone. But because most of them were retrospective, they were prone to the bias of false memory. To minimize this issue, we conducted an in-situ survey, using an app-based mobile experience sampling method (MESM), that focused on people's situational risk perception and protective behavior.

In this study, we used, i.a., Rogers' Protection Motivation Theory (1983) and research on risk perception (e.g., Dryhurst et al., 2020; van der Linden, 2015) as theoretical frameworks. Based on these frameworks, we collected data on risk perception as well as on protective behavior.

The participants in our study were asked to answer questions three times a day about their situational risk perception and protective behavior as well as about situational factors, such as the number and behavior of people around them. Furthermore, we measured time-invariant psychological characteristics once and time-variant threat and coping appraisal weekly. We collected data in Germany from November 2021 to January 2022 (Omicron wave).

Results clearly show that situational factors are associated with risk perception and protective behavior in Covid-related situations.

Our limitations include the number of respondents, since our survey was only supported by iOS, the locality, because all of our participants live in Berlin or its surrounding areas, and the fact that most of our participants have an academic background.

Our research shows that our method is an innovative way to conduct research into in-situ risk perception and protective behavior. It provides valuable data for situation reports that may help decision-makers and crisis management professionals.

Our solution represents a proof-of-concept for the proposed methodology in-situ frames without any spatial or temporal constraints. Additionally, our approach is based on an innovative smartphone application that has never been used before.

Paper number 1115 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Political psychology & democracy

The impact of the sociopolitical system on the particularities of human ethnic identity

Gevorg Gharibyan, Mental Health Awareness Initiative NGO

Modern societies are currently under the influence of powerful transformations that affect the main spheres of their livelihood; they retain the nature of intermediate societies formed by substituting the old ones. The transformation process is accompanied by the reshaping of identity and class, the change of moral and legal consciousness, the reshaping of political structures, and the fluctuation of the socio-economic system, which arise against the backdrop of changes in social and political relations. The transformation processes of contemporary society are subject to changes; for example, in the Republic of Armenia (ARM) and the Republic of Estonia (EST), transformations began during the period of the change of communist ideology, when the existing social order and the role of man in that process collapsed giving way to new ones. This study examines the transformation of ethnic identity under the influence of the sociopolitical system and explores how patterns of ethnic identity manifest in the case of developmentally different sociopolitical systems in the above example. Academic work by Frank V., Elwell, Elman Service et al. establishes a theoretical background. Two symmetrical "social agents" representatives of examined countries were selected. Archival analysis of state transformations and clinical interviews were conducted

before the research. Data was collected by examining types of ethnic identification, ethnic affiliation, tolerance and moral development among 40 participants, aged from 20 to 40, in Armenian and Russian languages, Armenian adaptations utilised with 20 representatives of Armenia-based NGO and Russian adaptations employed with Estonia-based NGO counterparts. The study showed that the sociopolitical system affects ethnic identity, leading to changes in ethnic affiliation. The results can inform the development of an educational curriculum that can preserve ethnic characteristics while improving the sociopolitical systems of a state.

Paper number 1202 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

General intelligence of the students suffering from congenital heart defects

Shilpi Ghosh, Visva-Bharati University; Pradeep Chandra Shukla, Banaras Hindu University

Objectives: To compare the general intelligence of – i) the students with Congenital Heart Defects and the normal students. ii) operated and non-operated cases iii) the students suffering from acyanotic and cyanotic Congenital Heart Defects.

Theoretical Background: Due to the advancement in paediatric cardiac surgery and cardiology the mortality rate of these children has decreased and the population of students suffering from this anomaly in schools has increased significantly. However, Congenital Heart Defects tend to affect general intelligence, an essential prerequisite for learning.

Methodology: Sample- 83 students suffering from Congenital Heart Defects and 184 normal students do not suffer from any known physical or psychological diseases. Age range- 7-11 years. Tool- Raven's Colour Progressive Matrices.

Results: (i) the mean scores for general intelligence of the normal students and pupils suffering from Congenital Heart Defects are 24.76 and 15.37, respectively and the obtained z-value is 10.600. (ii) The mean scores for general intelligence of the students who underwent an operation for Congenital Heart Defects and those who did not undergo an operation are 16.97 and 14.52, respectively and the z-value obtained is 2.247. (iii) The mean scores for general intelligence are 15.53 and 15.2 for the acyanotic and cyanotic groups, respectively. The z-value is 0.224. Conclusion: (i) Normal students differ significantly from students with Congenital Heart Defects in their general intelligence. (ii) Significant difference in general intelligence was found between the operated and non-operated cases. (iii) Students with acyanotic and cyanotic types of Congenital Heart Defects do not differ from each other in general intelligence.

Limitations: the study was conducted on a limited number of students.

Research Implications: This investigation will make the parents, teachers and education administrators aware of the limitations of the students with congenital heart defects and will facilitate them in designing appropriate teaching-learning methods for this cohort.

Paper number 1399 | Symposia Paper |

A multilevel intervention initiative to tackle mental health in a public healthcare institution

Davide Giusino, University Of Bologna; Greta Mazzetti, University of Bologna; Dina Guglielmi, University of Bologna, Italy; Rita Chiesa, University of Bologna; Marco De Angelis, University of Bologna; Luca Pietrantoni, University of Bologna

Research aims and objectives: A multilevel workplace mental health intervention project was realised within a large public healthcare institution in Italy, not only with the practical aim of promoting workers' well-being but also with a scientific interest in the synergistic effects of interventions taking place simultaneously at several workplace levels, as well as contextual factors and working mechanisms that influence their effectiveness.

Theoretical background: The intervention project was designed according to the five-phase model of workplace interventions (Nielsen et al., 2010), the IGLO model (Day & Nielsen, 2017), the job demands-resources model (Bakker & Demerouti, 2018), and the process evaluation framework (Nielsen & Miraglia, 2017).

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: The initiative was structured into preparation, needs assessment, action planning, implementation, and evaluation. Interventions were delivered at the individual (Positive Stress Management), group (Sociomapping, Positive Social Interaction), and leader level (Positive Leadership Development) to reduce harmful (e.g., stress, interpersonal conflicts) and promote positive mental health (e.g., well-being, good communication, healthy leadership behaviours). Proximal and distal effects of interventions were evaluated by collecting survey-based quantitative data pre-post-interventions and after 6 months. Processes of interventions (actors' mental models, contextual factors, and working mechanisms) were evaluated by collecting quantitative data four times post-intervention and interview-based qualitative data about recipients' experience.

Results: Findings provided indications regarding the effectiveness of the implemented multilevel intervention protocol in reducing mental ill-health and promoting psychosocial well-being at the targeted healthcare institution. Moreover, relevant contextual factors (peer and manager support) and working mechanisms (attitudes and transfer) emerged that impacted the interventions' effectiveness.

Limitations: The project makes a conclusion based on subjective and self-reported data.

Research/Practical Implications: The project contributes to knowledge about multilevel interventions and provides professionals with insights to improve mental health in healthcare organisations.

Originality/Value: The project shows novel evidence-based strategies for mentally healthy healthcare.

Paper number 1040 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Qigong, coping and the pandemic: an autoethnographic insight

Danny Golding, University Of Bedfordshire; Saul Keyworth, University of Bedfordshire; Nick Loffree, Bioenergetic Health

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on stress across global communities. This includes threats to health, economics, movement and mental wellbeing. At the height of the pandemic and during periods of 'lockdown', there was substantial disruption to normal existence inevitably creating considerable stress-related adaptive behaviour. In this study, autoethnography was used to provide a personal narrative that explores the meaningful engagement with qigong communities and considers how this may have had a beneficial effect on the experience of living through the pandemic. As a mindful practice, qigong is an ancient Chinese mind-body exercise modality, which claims to cultivate holistic wellbeing, while also offering a range of specific health benefits. Using contemporary transactional stress models, the study demonstrates that integrated frameworks of coping identify both meaningfulness and proactivity as an important aspect of the process. Coping is an adaptive process of adjustment to adversity, which may include mindfulness practices that can be applied to such experiences. Engagement was nurtured through interacting with a range of qigong communities using both face-to-face and virtual experiences, with the evolving global on-line connectivity proving instrumental to this process. Exploring the nexus between personal and professional interests, the current study illustrates how positive coping episodes foster elements of growth developed while living through a period of uncertainty. Experiences of proactive coping increased perceived control, enhanced self-regulation and helped reinforce coping resources. Alongside other mindfulness practices, qigong is potentially a powerful mediator in managing stress during periods of substantial existential threats and challenges. The study adds a new perspective to the evolving literature that identifies the potential for stress-related growth. The findings would benefit from further research to move beyond a situated understanding provided by ethnographic approaches.

Paper number 1043 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Wilderness expeditions, stress and coping: a qualitative perspective.

Danny Golding, University Of Bedfordshire; Gail Kinman, Birkbeck University; Saul Keyworth, University of Bedfordshire

Wild and remote areas are an important and diminishing resource that are constantly under threat. Despite this there remains a desire to explore these areas for a variety of philanthropic, scientific and recreational reasons. The person-environment relationship considered in these studies, is a concept that

is an important foundation to both environmental psychology and transactional stress models. Drawing on cognitive ethnography, this series of qualitative studies examined stress and coping in an expedition context which thus far is under-represented in research literature. The three studies draw extensively upon transactional stress models and contemporary derivatives to generate a holistic understanding of expedition coping. The aim of the research was to explore the stress and coping processes while considering potential growth fostered through wilderness engagement. The studies employed both ethnographic and pluralistic case studies to provide a naturalistic perspective of the lived expedition experience. Situated in remote, wildness settings; the studies included a solo mountain journey, Arctic mountain leadership and a record-breaking expedition partnership. The specific methods used included: semi-structured interviews, diaries and conceptual mapping, coping flexibility questionnaires and real-time, momentary experience capture. Collectively, the three studies revealed that most participants recognised that expedition coping has a distinctive meaning, potentially leading to a sense of growth and purpose. Narrative and thematic analysis highlighted a number of significant patterns revealing a range of important integrated coping processes. These included: self-regulation, dyadic coping, coping flexibility, conservation of resources, meaning-making and stress-related growth. Further, social support in various guises was found to be an important factor to all three journeys. The findings potentially have an applied significance for the expedition community who may benefit from the detailed insights into expedition stress and coping. It also adds a unique perspective into how challenging environmental demands can result in positive adaptive behaviour and growth.

Paper number 1224 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Using Qigong as an Intervention in Applied Sport and Exercise Psychology: Exploring the potential

Danny Golding, University Of Bedfordshire; Saul Keyworth, University of Bedfordshire; Nick Loffree, Bioenergetic Health

Applied sport psychology continues to evolve from a foundation of traditional psychological skills training (PST). These techniques continue to flourish, increasingly refined through practice and research. Simultaneously, practitioners have integrated a wider range of approaches from different therapeutic traditions. Mindfulness and meditative technique have been used to enhance performance and also support engagement in sporting contexts. Despite this, there is comparatively less attention given to other mind-body modalities such as qigong. Qigong or 'energy practice' is an ancient holistic exercise system consisting of movement, breathing, attention and self-applied massage. Hugely popular in Eastern communities, this health phenomenon is based on older Dao Yin traditions that are thought to date back at least five thousand years. It is an integral aspect of martial arts, meditation and Tradition Chinese Medicine (TCM). Evidence indicates that outside of sport contexts, qigong has proved to be a successful practice that can help manage anxiety and also reduce levels of stress. It has also been shown to improve sleep and contribute towards good mental health. Mastery of qigong is a drawn out process requiring knowledge of TCM and a thorough grounding in Daoist principles; fostered through a sustained apprenticeship and extensive study. However, as with other mind-body practices, many rudimentary elements can be learnt with relative ease and integrated into existing relaxation practices. This is exemplified in the ancient Ba Duan Jin sequence (c.1100 AD) that consists of just eight movements. Further, there has been a proliferation of high quality on-line instruction enhanced during the pandemic, taking this once obscure practice mainstream. Existing global qigong communities have responded to the demand for a holistic exercise system and its many benefits. Yet to be proven as part of the applied psychologist's toolkit, further research is needed to explore the efficacy and potential of this unique approach.

Paper number 800 | Oral Presentation | Others

Psychometrics properties of the online version of the GAD-7 in pregnant and postpartum Spanish women.

Irene Gómez-Gómez, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Sara Domínguez-Salas, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; María de la Fé Rodríguez-Muñoz, UNED; Carmen Rodríguez-Domínguez, Universidad Loyola Andalucía; Diego Gómez-Baya, University of Huelva; Emma Motrico, Universidad Loyola Andalucía

Research aims and objectives: To explore the psychometric properties of the online version of the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Screener (GAD-7) in pregnant and postpartum Spanish women.

Theoretical background: The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the processes of using assessment tools in the online version. To ensure the results of these new online assessment procedures, reliable and valid assessment tools are needed.

Methodology: Prospective observational cohort study with three follow-ups, which included 1260 pregnant and 1822 postpartum Spanish women. Validity evidences about internal factor structure (Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFA)) and convergent validity were obtained. The GAD-7, the EPDS, the 10-item version of the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder checklist (PTSD) Checklist from DSM-5 and GAD-7 scores at three different time points were used to obtain convergent validity evidences. Cronbach´s alpha and Omega coefficients were calculated to assess the internal consistency.

Results: The average age of the participants was 33.45 (4.17) and 33.89 (4.28) for pregnant and postpartum women, respectively. Based on EFA one-factor solution was found for both pregnant and postpartum women. According to CFA, this one-factor solution presented good fit indices for both pregnant (CFI=.998; RMSEA=.035) and postpartum (CFI=.998; RMSEA=.038) women. The expected relationships between the GAD-7 with the EPDS, the 10-item version of PTSD checklist and the GAD-7 scores at three different time points were found. Cronbach´s alpha and Omega coefficients were 0.92 for both samples. Limitations: Other sources of validity evidences such as criterion validity have not been obtained. Research/Practical Implications: The online version of the GAD-7 presents good psychometric properties in Spanish women in the perinatal period. Thus, health professionals should include it in routine perinatal health care. Originality/Value: No previous studies have explored the psychometric properties of the online version of the GAD-7 in pregnant and postpartum Spanish women.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioners.

Paper number 1277 | Symposia Paper |

Effects of Gains, Losses, and Satisfaction on Goal Orientation in Different Age Groups

Xianmin Gong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Alexandra M. Freund, University of Zurich

Theoretical background: Balancing between age-related gains and losses plays a crucial role in successful aging. People of different ages adopt different goal orientation to optimize their gain-to-loss ratios: Whereas younger adults primarily strive for gains and growth, older adults tend to prioritize maintenance and avoiding losses. It has been hypothesized that the age-related difference in goal orientation is driven by age-related decreases in gains and increases in losses. However, little research has directly examined this hypothesis.

Research aims and objectives: To fill the gap, we examined the role of gains, losses, and domain-specific life satisfaction in the age-differential goal orientation using three online studies with US participants on MTurk.

Method and results: Using cross-sectional correlation designs, Studies 1 (N = 179, 20-82 years, 49.2% female) and 2 (N = 241, 18-73 years, 53.1% female) showed that goal orientation was mainly associated with experienced gains and domain-specific life satisfaction, but not with experienced or expected losses: 1) the subjective experience of gains (i.e., accumulation of resources/assets) was positively associated with the gain, maintenance, and loss-avoidance orientation; and 2) a higher level of domain-specific life satisfaction was associated with a stronger maintenance orientation and a weaker gain orientation. Using

an experimental design, Study 3 (N = 611, 18-83 years, 46.7% female) confirmed the causal effect of satisfaction on goal orientation by experimentally manipulating domain-specific life satisfaction: Participants adopted a weaker gain orientation and stronger maintenance orientation when higher (versus lower) satisfaction was induced.

Conclusions: Taken together, the results suggest that gains and satisfaction may impact goal orientation more strongly than losses in different age groups. This research promotes our understanding of the antecedents of age-related differences in goal orientation and has the potential to contribute to the literature on goal and motivation development across adulthood.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 113 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Sport anxiety and motivation as predictors of mental toughness in Esports players

Pablo Gonzalez Caino, Uade – Conicet; Florencia Galarte, UADE; Santiago Resett, UADE – CONICET

Esports had constantly grown in the past decade, with more scientific publications evaluating different psychological aspects of these new sports. This study evaluated if sports anxiety and motivation were predictors of mental toughness. Sample: 550 amateur sports players from Buenos Aires Argentina, with a mean age of 22 years old (SD = 3.91). The mean time of playing esports per day was 4.30hs (SD = 2.36) being within the normal range for amateur players. Instruments: competitive anxiety scale (SAS-2; Smith et al., 1990), sport motivation scale (SMS; Pelletier et al.,1995), and the mental toughness Index (MTI; Gucciardi et al., 2015), all in their Spanish versions. All individuals agreed on informed consent before participating. A hierarchical regression analysis was performed to predict mental toughness, placing in the first block competitive anxiety and sport motivation in the second one. Results showed a significant model ($p < .001$), with the first blocked explaining 8% of the variance, scaling up to 24% with the second one. For competitive anxiety, somatic anxiety turned up to be a negative predictor ($t = -2.422$, $\beta = -.12$, $p < .05$). In the case of sport motivation, intrinsic ($t = 6.829$, $\beta = .32$, $p < .001$) and extrinsic ($t = 3.006$, $\beta = .16$, $p < .001$) were positive predicts, meanwhile amotivation was found to be a negative one ($t = -5.897$, $\beta = -.29$, $p < .001$). High motivation showed to be one of the key predictors of mental toughness, and somatic anxiety may interfere with mental toughness. Results will be discussed according to previous studies and will contribute to the study of this new field and its importance for future interventions.

Paper number 114 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

"Incel" traits from self esteem, ambivalent sexism, dark personality and aggressive fantasies in Argentinian men

Pablo Gonzalez Caino, Uade – Conicet; Sofia Varela, UADE; Mariano Mara, UADE

"Incel¨, self-proclaimed involuntary celibates, are an increasing trend in internet forums, with general aggressive attitudes to women. The present study evaluated if self-esteem, sexism, dark personality, and aggressive fantasies were correlated with "Incel¨ traits, and determined significant predictors for them. Sample: 230 Argentinian men from Buenos Aires, with a mean age of 25 years old (SD = 7.48). Instruments: "Incel¨ trait scale (Scaptura & Boyle, 2020), Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RSES; Rosemberg, 1965), Ambivalent sexism (ASI; Glick & Fiske, 1996), Dirty Dozen (DD; Jonason & Webster, 2010) and Aggressive Fantasies (Rosenfeld et al., 1982), all in their Spanish adaptations. Before participating in the study, all participants agreed on informed consent. Pearson´s R correlations showed significant correlations between "Incel¨ and self-esteem ($r = -.645$, $p < .001$), benevolent sexism ($r = -.161$, $p < .001$), psychopathy ($r = .142$, $p < .05$) and aggressive fantasies ($r = .319$, $p < .001$). Then, a hierarchical regression analysis was performed to predict "Incel¨ traits, placing in the first block dark personality dimensions, ambivalent sexism, and self-esteem in the second one, and finally, aggressive fantasies in the third one. Results showed a significant model ($p < .001$) with the first block explaining 1% of the variance but scaling up to 42% with the second one and to 43% adding the third one. Significant predictors were self-esteem ($t = -10.455$, $\beta = -.594$, $p < .001$) and benevolent sexism ($t = -2.527$, $\beta = -.160$, $p < .05$), both as negative ones. Results showed a first approximation to "Incel" profiles, with positive correlations with psychopathy and

aggressive fantasies and negative with self-esteem and benevolent sexism. Results will be discussed according to previous studies, contributing to the study of this new internet phenomenon.

Paper number 116 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Perceived social support: Prediction from childhood trauma and dark personality

Pablo Gonzalez Caino, Uade – Conicet; Sol Beretta, UADE; Paula Iampieri, UADE; Mara Botto, UADE

The present study evaluated if childhood trauma and dark personality correlated with perceived social support and determined significant predictors for it. Sample: 509 adults from both gender (55% feminine) with a mean age of 28 (SD = 7.41). Instruments: sociodemographic questionnaire, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS; Zilmet, Dahlem & Farley, 1988), Dirty Dozen (DD; Jonason & Webster, 2010), and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire- Shot Form (CTQ-SF; Bernstein & Fink, 1998). All participants agreed on informed consent before taking the questionnaire. Correlation analysis showed all dimensions of childhood trauma correlated negatively with perceived social support, being emotional denial the strongest for friends ($r = -.364$, $p < .001$), significative others ($r = -.363$, $p < .001$) and family ($r = -.648$, $p < .001$). No significant correlations were found between perceived social support and dark personality. Then, a structural equation analysis was performed, to predict the scores of perceived social supports from dark personality traits as the latent exogenous variable, with all the scores for Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism as indicators, and scores of childhood trauma. The results showed an acceptable fit (CFI = .90, RMSEA = .09) showing a significant path from childhood trauma to perceived social support ($\beta = -.55$, SE = .146, $p < .001$), and from childhood trauma to dark personality traits ($\beta = .17$, SE = .078, $p < .05$), but no significance between dark personality and perceived social support. These results imply that childhood trauma has implications for perceived social support and the development of dark personality traits. Findings will be discussed with previous research, but future analysis needs to investigate further the relationship between childhood trauma and dark personality traits and how they impact perceived social support.

Paper number 430 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

An exploration of prisoners' perspectives of safety in a Category B local remand prison.

Emily Gough, HMP Doncaster

Aim/Objectives: The aim of the research was to explore prisoners' perceptions of safety in a category B local remand prison, by obtaining a deeper understanding on how safe the prisoners feel, the factors that impact this and how the establishment can further support safety.

Theoretical background: From a trauma informed lens, without a sense of safety, old trauma can be amplified, and new trauma can be created (due to the anxiety and stress feeling unsafe can cause) and progress (Wilson et al, 2013). Under the rehabilitative culture model, in the absence of safety and decency, rehabilitation is not able to be achieved (Man, Howard & Tew, 2018).

Method: The focus population for this research was 15 prisoners, who were selected using random sampling. Data was collected through individual semi-structured interviews using a qualitative methodology, specifically, Reflexive Thematic Analysis.

Findings: The identified themes include 'relationships', 'control', 'environmental factors', 'sense of purpose', 'security' and 'confidence in staff'.

Conclusion: The recommendations for these findings have yet to be finalised. It is however predicted that these will relate to staff training, purposeful activity, policy change on communication, the re-profiling of the peer support role, increased staff presence in more high-risk situations and mediations between prisoners.

Limitations: The sample pool was limited to a total of 15 participants and the findings of this research are not widely generalisable.

Practical implications: Findings from the research will be used to inform how to further improve safety within the establishment and support the application of trauma informed care and rehabilitative culture.

Originality/Value: There is limited research that has looked at prison safety in a UK remand establishment.

Intended audience: Practitioners and academic.

Keywords: Safety, Prison Culture, Trauma.

Paper number 386 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Relationship Between Attachment Style And Emotional Characteristics Of Autobiographical Memory: The Mediator Role Of Rejection Sensitivity

Bilge Goz Cengelli, Istanbul University; Figen Eroglu Ada, Sinem Hayali Emir, İstanbul University

We forget some of our autobiographical memories (ABM), but others affect our life profoundly. Considering that ABM and self are two inseparable concepts, its importance in our relationship with ourselves, our social environment and attachment figures is undeniable. Our ABM system interacts dynamically with all these concepts, while we create our own life script. Most of the studies investigating the relationship between attachment and ABM have focused on how attachment pattern affects phenomenological characteristics of our ABMs such as accessibility, emotional value, vitality, coherence, and affect. One of the many concepts affected by attachment is rejection sensitivity, which has an important role in lifelong social development. Rejection sensitivity is crucial for sustaining stable social relationships. The rejection sensitivity theory indicates that experience of rejection predicts psychopathological symptoms through developing sensitivity for related emotional and social. The aim of the present study is to investigate the mediating role of the rejection sensitivity in the relationship between attachment style and emotional characteristics of autobiographical memory. The participants of the study will consist of 120 undergraduate students that will be recruited based on convenience sampling. Data will be collected using the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), the Rejection Sensitivity Scale (RSS) and the relevant subscales of (emotional valence, preoccupied with emotions, emotional distancing and emotional intensity) Autobiographical Memory Characteristics Questionnaire (AMCQ). It is expected that participants with high attachment avoidance and anxiety will report more negative emotional valence, have greater preoccupation with emotion, higher scores on emotional intensity and lower scores on emotional distancing. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that the rejection sensitivity will mediate the relationship between insecure attachment style and emotional characteristics of autobiographical memory. The present study may contribute to the development of early psychosocial intervention programs for parents of children with insecure attachment by highlighting the role of rejection sensitivity.

Paper number 1248 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Rapid psychological support for bereaved relatives of frontline staff whose unexpected death had a traumatic impact during the pandemic

Annette Greenwood, St Andrews Healthcare, Trauma Response Lead/Consultant Psychologist, Past Chair Crisis, Disaster & Trauma section, Treasurer Crisis, Disaster & Trauma section, EFPA rep for Crisis, Disaster & Trauma section

Aims and objectives: To develop and deliver a rapid model of psychological support for frontline workers' bereaved relatives at a secure mental health hospital and NHS Trusts Northamptonshire.

To provide psychological support to the bereaved relatives on an on-going basis during a time of uncertainty.

This paper describes the need for a rapid response to support the bereaved relatives of frontline staff who died as a result of working with Covid patients. Case studies and service users' feedback will form the focus of this brief paper on the traumatic impact of Covid on the lives of frontline staff and their relatives.

Support was provided to over 100 relatives using a model informed by normalisation and stabilisation of the traumatic impact of trauma using a 6-8 session model.

Feedback from bereaved service users, the relatives' family and work colleagues informed future developments.

Limitations included reacting and planning within an ever-changing environment with unpredictable outcomes and the number of unexpected deaths.

Practical Implications – a model that worked in an extreme crisis and could be developed further.

Intended audience: Academic, Practitioner, Both, General.

Paper number 1196 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Exploring Community Level Traumatic Events and Mental Health Difficulties: Lessons from Lebanon.

Ian Grey, Uaeu

Lebanon witnessed three large-scale negative community level events in 2020; a severe economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and an explosion in the port of the capital city, Beirut, which resulted in the deaths of 218 individuals and several thousand injured. Two studies are reported here. The first study explored the relationship between religious coping (positive and negative) and PTSD symptomology among survivors of the large industrial explosion that devastated parts of Beirut in August of 2020. Three months after the disaster, 996 survivors completed measures of religious coping and PTSD symptomatology. The data were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression. Results suggest that, after gender, negative religious coping was the best predictor of elevated levels of PTSD symptomatology. Other predictors included being a resident of Beirut, having personally sustained an injury or knowing a person injured in the blast. The second study examined the relationship between the number of community level events individuals identified as personally impactful and corresponding levels of anxiety, depression, and symptoms of PTSD. A total of 406 participants aged between 18 to 64 years completed validated self-report measures online in February 2021. Individuals reporting all three negative community level events as negatively impactful were 47% more likely to meet the cut-off for PTSD than individuals identifying a single event. Results indicated elevated levels of mental health difficulties within the sample with over half of the participants reporting moderate to severe anxiety and moderate to severe depression and meeting the cut-off for probable PTSD.

Negative religious coping may be a useful target in pastoral care and public mental health campaigns directed at religious communities. Exposure to multiple community level traumatic events is associated with increased risk of severe mental health difficulties.

Paper number 1373 | Symposia Paper |

Seeing the Forest for the Trees: A Dynamic Complex Systems View of Social Media Effects

Nastasia Griffioen, University Of Twente

Within the landscape of digital technologies, social media have received a lot of attention in relation to wellbeing. However, despite all our efforts to get a coherent sense of exactly to what extent and how social media affect wellbeing, we still find ourselves in a tangled web of arrows pointing in many different—and sometimes conflicting—directions. For example, passive versus active social media use was long thought to explain variations in wellbeing outcomes, but recent work has challenged this hypothesis. This and other similar patterns suggest that at any given time many different factors may be at play.

So far, most studies have approached social media and wellbeing from varied yet disconnected angles, locking onto singular concepts in the hope that these might turn out to explain large chunks of social media's effect on wellbeing. Earlier spurts of such hyperfocus have concentrated on psychological phenomena like social comparison and fear of missing out. Unfortunately, the picture painted by this piecemeal strategy resembles that of a kaleidoscope—fragmented and puzzling—with brief glimpses of insight dissipating into a dynamic, ever-changing whole in the blink of an eye (or publication cycle).

Methodological changes have already been proposed to try and meet the elusiveness of social media effects, but a greater mindset shift lurks at the foundation of these proposed practical improvements: that of viewing social media effects—and digital tech effects in general—as the expression of a dynamic complex system. In this talk, I propose that in order to better understand the effects of social digital technologies on wellbeing, we will need to take a step back and let go of predominant analytical

assumptions—most of which we already intuit to be an ill fit for reality as we know it. My hope is that we might start to see the forest rather than the trees alone.

Paper number 526 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

"What do you Mean by Masculinity?": Comparison of Answers of Men with and without Suicidal Thoughts

Dovilė Grigienė, Vilnius University; Greta Guogaitė, Vilnius University; Said Dadašev, Vilnius University; Jurgita Rimkevičienė, Vilnius University; Paulius Skruibis, Vilnius University; Danutė Gailienė, University of Vilnius

Aims and objectives: Male suicides are often associated with masculinity norms that encourage certain behaviours that increase the risk of suicide. For example, research shows that restricted emotionality, avoidance of seeking help and self-reliance are associated with higher suicide risk. However, these pre-formulated aspects of masculinity do not necessarily reflect men's subjective opinions of what masculinity is to them. Researchers argue that it is important to consider personal views about what masculinity is, not only stereotypes about masculinity. This study aimed to reveal and compare the subjective opinions about the masculinity of men with and without suicidal ideation.

Method: 281 Lithuanian men answered the open-ended question during the survey: "What does masculinity mean to you?". The answers were analyzed using a content analysis method. We transformed qualitative data into quantitative and compared them statistically between two groups: men with and without suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation was estimated with the Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale (SIDAS). This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-21-33.

Results: Overall, research participants mentioned various aspects of masculinity, including stereotypical attitudes toward masculinity (e.g. strength, stoicism, power, etc.), but the study also revealed the other, less known side of masculinity: family, relations with others, experience of emotions, providing support, etc. Men with suicidal thoughts were more likely to mention that masculinity is the control of emotions, intelligence, and decision-making. Men without suicidal thoughts were more likely to mention family and caring for it as essential aspects of masculinity.

Conclusion: The results showed that certain aspects of masculinity might be related to a higher risk for suicide, but the study also revealed that masculinity might be a source of coping. Men's suicide prevention strategies should consider both positive and negative aspects of masculinity.

Paper number 1096 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Task-avoidant behavior in kindergarten in relation to later literacy skills: a longitudinal study

Ioannis Grigorakis, University of Crete

The purpose of the present study was to examine longitudinally from kindergarten to second grade of primary school the effects of children's task-avoidant behavior on word reading accuracy, word reading fluency, reading comprehension, and spelling.

Prior research has shown that a lack of motivation, and negative behaviors like task-avoidant behaviors are related to poor academic outcomes. Task-avoidant behavior has been found to be a reliable indicator of achievement strategies in young children. In addition, this motivational process has been shown to play important roles in literacy aquisition in different languages.

Greek speaking children (n=215) were tested in kindergarten on measures of general cognitive ability, short-term memory, letter knowledge, RAN, phonological awareness, and morphological awareness. The teachers in kindergarten also assessed children's task-avoidant behavior. Measures of reading accuracy of morphologically complex words, word reading fluency, reading comprehension, general spelling ability and spelling of inflectional suffixes were administered in grades 1 and 2. The results from hierarchical regression analyses indicated that task-avoidant behavior accounted for unique variance in reading comprehension in grade 1, even after controlling for the effects of general cognitive ability, short-term

memory, letter knowledge, RAN, phonological awareness, and morphological awareness. This pattern was not replicated in grade 2.

Although task-avoidant behavior was assessed only in kindergarten, the findings showed that the role of motivation on early reading comprehension development cannot be ignored. Therefore, as early as in kindergarten educational activities that motivate young children and enhance their internal motivation would be useful for the development of their later reading comprehension skills.

Paper number 1395 | Symposia Paper |

Social media users' reflections on the mental health influencer phenomenon – a thematic analysis of open-ended questionnaire responses

Rebecca Grist, University Of Brighton

The last several years have seen an increase in the number of, psychologists, counsellors, psychotherapists and other mental health professionals taking to social media to create and share mental health and therapy-related content. Emerging academic discourses are beginning to identify ethical considerations for psychologists and therapists engaged in this practice. However, in contrast to the growing media debate on this topic, there is a distinct lack of academic research which has explored social media users' perceptions of the mental health influencer phenomenon. The purpose of this study, therefore, was to investigate the perceived benefits and drawbacks of following therapists (as mental health influencers) on social media.

This presentation outlines research derived from a larger study utilising an online survey. The survey comprised quantitative and qualitative questions (mixed methods design). The qualitative portion of the survey used two open-ended questions for respondents, who followed at least one account, to reflect on the advantages and disadvantages of following therapists on social media. A thematic analysis was conducted on the answers to these questions.

Preliminary analysis of data from 90 respondents has yielded themes relating to several advantages of following therapists as 'mental health influencers' including (1) free and accessible content, (2) connection and community, (3) validation and feeling heard, (4) gaining advice and information. Themes revealing perceived disadvantages included concerns about (5) the credibility of the therapist and their content, (6) unexpected exposure to emotive content, (7) misinterpretation and misapplication of content. Although it is noted this is a preliminary study, these findings demonstrate opinions on this phenomenon are multi-faceted. While social media users find significant value in free, direct access to therapists and therapy-related content, they share several concerns about how the content is interpreted and applied in the absence of a personalised therapeutic relationship.

Paper number 1434 | Symposia Paper |

Applications of IPCP to Master’s Level Training Program Accreditation

Catherine Grus, American Psychological Association

Psychology in the United States has historically been recognized as a doctoral-level profession. Due to the increasing need for clinicians and a broadening understanding of the national and international contexts in which master’s level training and practice is of significance, the American Psychological Association (APA) initiated a process of establishing procedures for recognizing master’s degree programs in health service psychology. The APA Commission on Accreditation (CoA) Master’s Accreditation Work Group, formed in 2019, developed a pathway for the APA CoA to accredit master’s-level programs. As part of this effort, a series of regulations were developed and approved to form the basis of master’s accreditation in psychology. Currently, additional accreditation procedures are being finalized. Discussions about the scope of practice for individuals in possession of a master’s degree in health service psychology are also occurring at the APA. This presentation details the implications of this process and for expanding training for health service provision from doctoral to master’s degrees in reference to the IPCP with APA sharing its experience as an example.

Paper number 1318 | Symposia Paper |

Normative and Ipsatised Team Wheel Assessments

Michele Guarini, HUCAMA; Sanja Halilkanovic, Metro

The Periodic Table of Personality (Woods and Anderson, 2016) draws on the Trait Descriptive Adjectives (Goldberg, 1992). This paper explores the alternative use of the Personality Factors (PF16) questionnaire that measures 16 facets with 5 items each.

In a validation study a mixed group of 113 professionals and managers completed PF16 and rated themselves on CF48, a 48-item criterion measure covering the Great 8 Success Factors, and were also rated on the CF48 360 version by an external reviewer.

A five component PCA accounted for 79% of the PF16 variance and clearly represented the Big 5 domains. All facets loaded most highly on their theoretically expected rotated component apart from Friendliness which loaded marginally more highly on the component representing Agreeableness than the Extraversion component. All 8 normative and all 8 ipsatised scores loaded most highly on their theoretically relevant factor.

An intriguing pattern of negative loadings appeared for the ipsatised scores. ANALYST and IMPLEMENTER had strong negative loadings on Extraversion, and NETWORKER on Conscientiousness. ACHIEVER had strong negative loadings on Agreeableness and SUPPORTER on Emotional Stability.

The normative Success Factors achieved an average observed point-to-point validity of .46. The ipsatised scores achieved an average of .26. Both values compare favourably to the value of .17 found in the Great 8 meta-analysis of Bartram (2005).

The results show that changing the scoring format from normative to ipsatised can impact on the PToP position of a construct.

Furthermore they suggest that ipsatised scores can play a valid role in assessment processes, but that validity will be reduced compared to normative scores.

The method is attractive in group setting as the response style of participants is eliminated so that relative preferences can be compared more easily. The use with shop floor food wholesale workers will be illustrated.

Paper number 810 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

What are the Predictors of Compliance with COVID-19 Safety Measures of People Applied for Psychological/Psychiatric Help during COVID-19 Pandemic?

Ozden Yalcınkaya-Alkar, Psychology Department, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey; Cansel Dinar-Gümüş, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University; Zuhal Beyza Guler, Clinical Psychology Department, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey

Aims and Objectives: Compliance with safety measures during a pandemic is crucial to reduce the spread of the virus. This study aimed to examine factors associated with compliance with COVID-19 safety measures of people who applied for psychological/psychiatric help during COVID-19.

Method: 298 people who applied to a psychologist or psychiatrist during the COVID-19 pandemic participated in the study. COVID-19 Stressors Scale, COVID-19 Pandemic Community Scale, and the questions about risk perception, media exposure, and attitude to safety measures were answered by the participants. Correlation and multiple linear regression analyzes were conducted in the study.

Results: Stress level related to COVID-19 ($r = .30$, $p < .001$), risk perception ($r = .40$, $p < .001$), positive attitudes to safety measures ($r = .30$, $p < .001$), social trust ($r = .26$, $p < .001$), and media exposure ($r = .33$, $p < .001$) were positively correlated with compliance with safety measures. Stress levels related to COVID-19, risk perception, attitude to safety measures, social trust, and media exposure significantly predicted compliance with COVID-19 safety measures ($R = .54$, $R^2 = .28$, $F(5, 292) = 24.43$, $p < .001$).

Conclusions: An increase in stress level, risk perception, positive attitudes to safety measures, social trust, and media exposure was associated with an increase in compliance with COVID-19 safety measures. By emphasizing the risk of the virus, the importance of compliance with safety measures, and increasing people's trust in the government during the pandemic, compliance with safety measures can increase. The results are guiding in controlling the pandemic process.

Paper number 18 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The relationship between different types of positive childhood experiences and personality psychopathology levels: Study of Turkish and Japanese samples

Rumeysa Gunay Oge, Hacettepe University; Atsushi Oshio, Sedat Isikli

This study examined the relationship between different forms of positive childhood experiences and types of personality psychopathologies. A total of 854 participants from Turkey (n = 537) and Japan (n = 317) were recruited for this study. Positive and adverse childhood experiences were retrospectively measured with the Benevolent Childhood Experiences (BCEs) Scale and the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Scale respectively, and personality psychopathology symptoms were assessed by means of the SCID-5-SPQ. Hierarchical multiple regressions revealed that despite the presence of adverse childhood experiences, having positive self-image during childhood was associated with lower levels of Paranoid, Schizoid, Schizotypal, Borderline, Avoidant and Dependent PD symptoms, having a predictable home routine was associated with lower levels of Schizoid and Schizotypal PD symptoms, enjoyment of school was associated with lower levels of Avoidant PD symptoms, and having at least one good friend was associated with lower levels of Schizoid PD symptoms in both samples. The findings suggest that different forms of positive childhood experiences have differential effects on personality psychopathology.

Paper number 19 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Culture and Individualistic Self-Construal Moderate the Relationships Between Childhood Experiences and Narcissistic Personality Psychopathology Level in Adulthood

Rumeysa Gunay Oge, Hacettepe University; Atsushi Oshio, Sedat Isikli

Positive and adverse childhood experiences have a central role in the development of narcissistic personality psychopathology, and there is an interaction between environmental and cultural factors in the shaping of personality psychopathology. A total of 805 participants from Turkey (n = 505) and Japan (n = 300) were recruited to assess whether culture and individualistic self-construal moderate the relationship between childhood experiences and narcissistic psychopathology, using the double moderation model. The Benevolent Childhood Experiences (BCEs) Scale and the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Scale were used to assess childhood experiences, the Self-Construal Scale (SCS) was used to assess individualistic self-construal, and narcissistic psychopathology was assessed using the Self-report Personality Questionnaire of the DSM-5 (SCID-5-SPQ). We found that narcissistic traits were more pronounced with low levels of positive childhood experiences, particularly in the Turkish sample and among those with high levels of individualistic self-construal. Also, narcissistic traits were more pronounced with high levels of adverse childhood experiences in both countries, particularly among those with high levels of individualistic self-construal. These results point to the importance of the role of societal and individual level cultural orientation in the relationship between childhood experiences and personality psychopathology.

Paper number 269 | Invited Symposium | Geropsychology

Current issues in the Psychology of Aging and Later Life: from theory and research into policy and practice

Reinhard Guss, BPS; Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust

Our societies are ageing and becoming more complex and diverse. Attitudes towards older people interact with cultural expectations of ageing and later life to affect quality of life not only of older people, but also of wider society in the context of a lack of economic and social security, differences in ethnicity and cultural identity, as well as crises such as climate change and COVID-19. The contribution of

Geropsychology is essential to ensure the quality of life not only of older people but in society at large, and to address the detrimental effects of ageism across the life span and social settings.

This double symposium, organized by the EFPA SC on Geropsychology will build on the double symposium held at ECP22 by bringing together researchers and practitioners from diverse European countries to discuss mental, behavioural and social processes of ageing and associated challenges in research and academia (Part I) and in applied fields (Part II) of psychology.

The aim of the symposium is to highlight and discuss ways to improve and consolidate positive ageing and adjustment to later life. While ageing is a lifelong process where earlier developments significantly impact on later ones, ageing is also a highly diverse process. Thus differences between and within individuals have to be considered in order to provide tailor-made solutions and support for specific needs. It is therefor essential that research priorities and publication are co-ordinated with identified key needs in the practical application of this growing field across settings of social policy and clinical practice.

Therefore, Part I will focus on key research contributions from four of the foremost European researchers in the field, while Part II will cover core issues in clinical practice and the development of policy and healthcare provision in presentations from practitioners and researchers in the applied fields.

Paper number 1255 | Symposia Paper |

Implementing research outputs in clinical practice – cognitive rehabilitation and choices in psychosocial interventions

Reinhard Guss, BPS; Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust

Research into psychological and psychosocial interventions in the dementias is poorly funded in comparison with biomedical approaches. Nevertheless, the impact and output from recent UK based projects has increased the evidence base of the rationale for and the effectiveness of psychology-based interventions sufficiently for clinical services to pay attention to implementing new approaches in clinical pathways and practice.

The British Psychological Society has published a reviewed Guide to Psychosocial Interventions in Dementia, which now lists 36 approaches with a psychological evidence base. The data from the 8-year longitudinal IDEAL study of the University of Exeter into factors helping or hindering living well with dementia has demonstrated the predominance of psychological factors in the maintenance of a good quality of life while living with these conditions.

This presentation will give a brief overview of psychological interventions reviewed and an introduction to the online materials developed in the wake of the results of the IDEAL study. Materials for use in practice by clinicians, people with dementia and their carers were developed in collaboration with people with a diagnosis, professionals and researchers and are now freely available online. However, little is known about how individuals are making use of the resource, and we will present initial results of clinical and evaluation work in the context of a diagnostic memory clinic and clinical post-diagnosis work.

There are links between the development of cognitive rehabilitation approaches, compassion focused therapy trails with people diagnosed with dementia and their ability make longer term use of an online toolkit for living successfully with the condition, and we will present on the issues and clinical considerations in focusing specialist time on those aspects that allow most effective enabling despite a deteriorating condition.

Paper number 1408 | Symposia Paper |

Competences and the regulation of psychological services in Latin America

Germán Gutiérrez, Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Iupsys; Beatriz Robayo-Castro, Observatory of Psychology in Latin America; Diana Monroy-Sanchez, Universidad Católica de Colombia

Professional training, regulatory systems, and the legal status of psychology vary widely among Latin American countries. Based on information drawn from the Observatory of Psychology in Latin America-OPAL, we present a review of differences and similarities in the regulatory systems of psychology in the

region. While some countries have national or state review boards and use multiple criteria, others grant professional licenses based on training level, assuming, but not evaluating, professional competences. Nevertheless, other countries need regulatory systems for the profession. Of particular concern are countries where psychological practice depends on the medical profession. There is evidence for a growing use of a competence system as the basis for curriculum review, training planning, and quality assurance. Among the models used for these purposes is the International Project of Competences in Psychology declaration. How the model contributes to training, licensing, and accreditation processes and its limitations are discussed.

Paper number 229 | Poster | Occupational

The relationship between transformational leadership, organisational justice and intention to quit

Nelson Gwamanda, The University of the Western Cape; Bright Mahembe, The University of the Western Cape; Chezney Ross Hendricks, The University of the Western Cape

The ever-increasing business growth through globalisation has prompted businesses to find new ways to outperform one another in order to remain afloat. This need for organisations to sustain competitive advantage has necessitated their determination to develop capable leadership. Consequently, the retention of employees is of utmost importance, and therefore efforts must be made towards reducing the turnover rates experienced by organisations in order to retain a skilled workforce capable of ensuring competitive advantage. People-oriented leadership plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the working environment and the needs of the employees are met. Transformational leadership has been identified as one of the people-oriented leadership styles that can improve productivity and working relations within organisations. They motivate their followers to become involved in equitable relations which will ultimately increase their output in the organisation. If individuals perceive that they are being treated fairly and impartially, they are likely to develop the desire to reciprocate the fair treatment shown to them by the organisation. The study aimed to establish the influence of transformational leadership on perceptions of organisational justice and employees' intention to quit. The study utilised a convenience sample of 202 contact centre employees from four selected provinces in South Africa. Reliability and exploratory factor analysis were conducted using SPSS version 28. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to confirm whether the observed data were related to specific latent variables according to the form described in the measurement model, using LISREL 8.80. A significant positive relationship between transformational leadership and Organisational justice; a significant negative relationship between organisational justice and intention to quit were confirmed. No significant relationship was found between transformational leadership and the intention to quit. The practical implications of the study, suggestions for future research and the limitations of the study have also been highlighted.

Paper number 1463 | Symposia Paper |

The role of stress and health behaviour in linking weight discrimination and health: a secondary data analysis in England

Ruth Hackett, King's College London; Sarah E Jackson, Elizabeth Corker, Andrew Steptoe

Objective: To examine the role of stress and health-risk behaviours in relationships between weight discrimination and health and wellbeing.

Design: Secondary data analysis of an observational cohort study.

Setting: The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

Participants: Data were from 4,341 adults (≥50y) with overweight/obesity.

Primary Outcome Measures: We tested associations between perceived weight discrimination at baseline (2010/11) and self-rated health, limiting long-standing illness, depressive symptoms, quality of life, and life satisfaction over four-year follow-up (2010/11; 2014/15). Potential mediation by stress exposure (hair cortisol) and health-risk behaviours (smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol consumption) was assessed.

Results: Cross-sectionally, perceived weight discrimination was associated with higher odds of fair/poor self-rated health (OR=2.05[95%CI 1.49;2.82]), limiting long-standing illness (OR=1.76[1.29;2.41]) and depressive symptoms (OR=2.01[1.41;2.85]), and lower quality of life (B=-5.82[95%CI -7.01;-4.62]) and life satisfaction (B=-2.36[-3.25;-1.47]). Prospectively, weight discrimination was associated with higher odds of fair/poor self-rated health (OR=1.63[1.10;2.40]) and depressive symptoms (OR=2.37[95%CI 1.57;3.60]) adjusting for baseline status. Those who reported discrimination had higher hair cortisol concentrations (B=0.14[0.03;0.25]) and higher odds of physical inactivity (OR=1.90[1.18;3.05]). These variables did not significantly mediate associations between discrimination and health outcomes.

Conclusions: Weight discrimination is associated with poor health and wellbeing. While this discrimination is associated with stress exposure and physical inactivity, these variables explain little of the association between discrimination and poorer outcomes.

Paper number 863 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Posttraumatic growth after severe COVID-19: A qualitative analysis of Slovak COVID-19 adult survivors´ post-covid experiences

Peter Halama, Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Science; Janka Tencerová, Center of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia; Branislav Uhrecký, Center of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

Research objectives and theoretical background: The study aims to qualitatively investigate the experience of post-traumatic growth in adult survivors of a critical COVID -19 illness in Slovakia. The study is based on the theoretical assumption that a severe COVID -19 illness can be considered an individual trauma. However, such trauma can lead not only to negative post-traumatic symptoms but also to positive changes and post-traumatic growth.

Design/methodology: 20 severe or critical COVID -19 adult survivors were interviewed about their experiences in the post-COVID-19 period. Questions addressed long-term COVID effects on stress levels and long-term COVID -19 effects on psychosocial functioning. Data related to positive change and growth were analysed using thematic analysis, a qualitative method of analysis that looks for themes or patterns in the data.

Findings: The themes generated described several important aspects through which Covid 19 survivors experienced post-traumatic growth. These themes included: Reassessment of priorities, a new view of the meaning of life, optimism about life, positive changes in family life (more contact with family), the ability to combat life problems, higher resilience, etc.

Limitations: The main limitation of the study is its retrospective nature. Participants described not only current but also past experiences, which may have been distorted by a change in perspective or current mood.

Originality/value/practical implication: The study shows that post-traumatic growth is possible and frequently reported by COVID -19 survivors; it should be considered when discussing the psychosocial consequences of COVID -19. The findings have practical implications for psychosocial support and interventions for COVID -19 survivors.

Paper number 1212 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The body-Ebbinghaus illusion: Does context matter in body size categorisation?

Marie Hansen, Brunel University

Research Aims and Objectives: 1) To investigate the impact of context on body size categorisations using the Ebbinghaus Illusion, 2) Increase understanding of differences in body size categorisation across races and genders.

Theoretical background: Studies on body weight perception (BWP) have primarily presented single-body stimuli, limited research has been conducted with groups of bodies. Here, we have modified the Ebbinghaus Illusion to test the impact of context using bodies.

Methodology: N=164 completed an online body weight categorisation task, consisting of 160 stimuli: a 2 (Context: underweight/obese) x 2 (Gender: male/female) x 2 (Race: black/white) x 4 (BMI: underweight, normal, overweight, obese) design. Participants were tasked to judge the BMI category of the target (centre) bodies.

Results: Not only was participants' performance (percent accuracy) affected by Context, intriguingly, along with Context, their judgements were modulated by Race, Gender or BMI. Overall, they were more accurate when target bodies were surrounded by Obese bodies. Specifically, with Obese surrounding, performance was better for White stimuli than Black, and Female bodies than Male. Contrarily, with Underweight surroundings, better performance was observed for Black stimuli, and Male bodies. Context also has a significant impact on BMI, performance was higher for leaner bodies with Obese surrounding, but the reverse was true for heavier weights. Our findings revealed that visual judgement of body weight could be modulated by the surrounding/group, and it is malleable depending on the gender and race of the stimuli.

Limitations: The experimental paradigm cannot detect individuals' subjective weight boundaries.

Research implications: This could facilitate developing strategies within clinical settings, e.g., weight loss management or with patients experiencing eating disorders.

Originality: Studies have emphasised the importance of exercise and nutrition for healthy bodies and tested this using single-body representations, here, we have extended previous literature by highlighting the importance of context in BWP.

Paper number 654 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Recalling schema-consistent and -inconsistent event memories: Focusing on cultural life script schema

Shamsul Haque, Monash University

Theoretical background: Cultural life script refers to culturally shared expectations about the order and timing of life events in a prototypical life course. There is a proposal that cultural life script acts like cognitive schema and influences autobiographical memory recall. Research has shown superior memory for schema-consistent and schema-inconsistent compared to neutral information.

Objectives: This study investigated if people recall and recognize consistent and inconsistent life script events better than life script neutral events.

Method: We created a 1500-word-long fictitious life story of a Malaysian girl comprising 18 life events – six schema-consistent, six schema-inconsistent, and six schema-neutral events. Half of the schema-consistent and -inconsistent events were highly frequent, and half were low frequent life script events. Sixty-eight Malaysian adults read this story on a computer screen. They completed a recognition task and a free recall test immediately after this and again a week later.

Results: In the free recall paradigm, participants recalled schema-inconsistent events better than schema-consistent events at both recall points. The memory for high-frequent life script events was better than for low-frequent life script and neutral events. However, there was no difference between the recognition of high- and low-frequent life script events. Schema-consistent events were better recognized for the right

than wrong information category. The recognition accuracy for high-frequent schema-inconsistent events was better than for high-frequent schema-consistent events. The recognition accuracy for schema-consistent events significantly dropped in the delayed compared to the immediate phase. However, the recognition accuracy for schema-inconsistent events was not different across the two recall points.

Limitations: The participants retrieved event memories twice, which may lead to the carry-over effect.

Values and implications: The results of this study would potentially serve as guidelines for devising educational and training materials for people with different educational backgrounds, hence having different types of schema.

Paper number 735 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Examining the effectiveness of a Dohsa-hou stress management intervention for nurses who faced the Covid-19 pandemic

Yutaka Haramaki, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University; Keiko Shiraishi, National Hospital Organization Kyushu Cancer Center; Mika Mie, National Hospital Organization Kyushu Cancer Center; Kiyoka Aratake, Hiroshima University; Natsumi Murakami, Hiroshima University; Yu Kawamata, Hiroshima Shudo University; Takuya Fujikawa, Atsushi Funabashi, Hiroshima University; Russell Kabir, Hiroshima University

Background & Aims: Nurses have continuously worked under the pressure of a stressful work environment, caring and supporting patients throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. Most nurses do not have enough time and space for themselves and their family, and need mental and physical support. Burnout is also an important problem for the nurse profession. Self-compassion is related to reducing burnout and enhancing self-esteem. In a previous study, we reported that university students reduced their negative feelings after a Dohsa-hou intervention. We applied the same Dohsa-hou intervention for nurses in-person. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of the intervention for stress management and self-compassion among nurses.

Methods: Thirty-seven nurses (35 females, 2 males) participated in this study. Thirty-three completed a survey packet of the STAI-S (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Form Y-1), State Self-Compassion Scale and the two-item Self-Esteem Scale pre- and post-Dohsa-hou intervention. Paired sample t-tests were used to compare within-subject changes.

Results: State anxiety scores were significantly lower at post-test (Cohen's $d=1.40$, $p<0.01$). State self-compassion scores were significantly lower at post-test (Cohen's $d=0.47$, $p<0.05$). The two-item self-esteem score was significantly higher at post-test (Cohen's $d=0.29$, $p<0.01$).

Discussion & Conclusions: Stress management training with Dohsa-hou contributed to state changes in the measured variables through its focus on enhancing self-control abilities. Participants experienced success with noticing body states, performing body movement(s), and monitoring themselves in a positive manner. The experience of Dohsa-hou is considered as a form of self-monitoring that comprises self-evaluation. Self-evaluation may indicate lower levels of kindness towards oneself, one of the essential components of self-compassion. In this way, Dohsa-hou might contribute to positive ways for nurses to manage stress and enhance self-monitoring amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

Paper number 1188 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Forensic

The Role of Myth Acceptance in the Proclivity to Perpetrate Image-Based Sexual Abuse

Jenna Harewell, University of Kent; Afroditi Pina, University of Kent

Image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) research has garnered significant interest, with the UK Government currently updating the unfit legislation. Current literature on IBSA myth acceptance and perpetration mostly focuses on demographics and 'revenge porn' scenarios as opposed to the full array of IBSA behaviours. The present study aimed to develop a proclivity scale that measures the propensity to perpetrate a fuller range of IBSA behaviours and expands on the existing Revenge Porn Proclivity Scale. Additionally, it aimed to investigate predictors of IBSA myth acceptance and IBSA proclivity as well as the mediating role of IBSA myth acceptance. The IBSA proclivity scale developed includes 10 vignettes

covering scenarios of up-skirting, voyeurism, sextortion, threats and deep-fakes as well as non-consensual sharing. Each vignette is followed by Likert items addressing proclivity as well as feelings surrounding the behaviour. The study was conducted using an online questionnaire that was presented to UK participants recruited through Prolific (N=515). Sexting activity, IBSA victimisation experience, ambivalent sexism, sexual consent beliefs, the dark tetrad, IBSA myth acceptance and IBSA Proclivity were measured using existing scales and the newly developed IBSA proclivity scale. Some degree of IBSA proclivity was reported by 42.1% of participants and a substantial 90.5% of participants reported some degree of IBSA myth acceptance. IBSA proclivity and IBSA myth acceptance significantly related with all predictor variables. Additionally, psychopathy, sexism and consent adherence were independently significant in predicting IBSA myth acceptance and IBSA proclivity. Findings identified that IBSA myth acceptance has a significant role in mediating the relationships between the predictors and IBSA proclivity. This study highlights the important role of myth acceptance in predicting IBSA proclivity. It is also a major step in exploring IBSA behaviours beyond 'revenge porn' – a colloquial term that has contributed to the myth acceptance surrounding this behaviour.

Paper number 1372 | Symposia Paper |

Mindfulness in a Digital (Locked-Down) World

Dave Harley, University of Brighton

This study sought to interrogate the notion of digital wellbeing by considering the relationship between mindfulness and digital practices during the COVID-19 lockdowns. Existing psychological research explains the detrimental effects of digital dependency in terms of behavioural displacement where increasing involvement in digital interaction is understood as displacing 'healthy' behaviours and undermining wellbeing. This study used mindfulness as a lens for examining displacement as a psychological process, considering the subjective experience of attentional control in relation to digital interactions. Sixteen qualitative interviews were conducted with those engaged in mindfulness practice (either as students or tutors) whilst also interacting with the digital world. These in-depth interviews captured participants' lived experiences and showed how they were able to reconcile the attentional demands of these often-contradictory practices. A phenomenological approach to thematic analysis revealed persistent challenges to attentional control which were experienced through bodily discomfort, agitation, tiredness, dissociation, information over-load and digital rumination. In many cases the COVID-19 lockdowns further amplified such effects. Mindfulness practice allowed for an increased awareness of unconscious influences coming from digital sources and these included: a) the design of digital technology; b) the social norms of hyper-reality and c) the commercial capture of attention via internet algorithms. Experienced mindfulness practitioners highlighted the importance of taking charge of digital commitments and anchoring oneself in immediate bodily experience as ways to steer attention back to the present moment. Online mindfulness sessions helped to legitimise ways of being that acknowledged silence and non-action as important parts of digital interaction. However, digital environments present specific challenges for mindfulness, attentional control and wellbeing that are difficult to recognise and resolve. An elaboration of existing mindfulness doctrine may be necessary to address such challenges. The insights gained from this study will be of interest to those researching digital behaviour (e.g. Cyberpsychologists) and mindfulness practitioners.

Paper number 1198 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

The Change Exchange: exploration of implementing health psychology in global health partnerships

Jo Hart, University of Manchester; Rebecca Turner, University of Manchester; Shreya Epuru Reddy, University of Manchester; Eleanor Bull, University of Manchester; Lucie Byrne-Davis, University of Manchester

Aims and Objectives: The Change Exchange recruits applied psychologist volunteers to utilise health psychology in global health partnerships. This research set out to explore how psychology can be applied as part of partnerships.

Theoretical framework: Health psychology has an important role to play, as traditionally health partnerships focus upon increasing capability such as increasing knowledge but do not tackle opportunity and motivation.

Design: This study aimed to understand the experiences of applied psychologist volunteers working in health partnerships through in depth qualitative interviews.

Methodology: Semi-structured interviews were carried out. Interviews were analysed using deductive framework analysis using the Normalisation Process Theory to explore the translation and implementation of health psychology in health partnerships.

Results: Fifteen applied psychologists, all of whom were from the UK and had volunteered in health partnerships between the UK and low to middle-income countries participated. Key themes and sub-themes within the Normalisation Process Theory were identified: 1) The challenges of enabling coherence within the health partnerships (Coherence), 2) Building relationships within the health partnership (Collective participation), 3) Exploring the communal and individual effort carried out within the health partnership (Collective action) and 4) Reflecting on the work carried out within the health partnership (Reflexive monitoring).

Limitations: Time elapsed between the visits and interviews (Covid-19), there might have been recall issues.

Research/practical implications: Barriers exist with the implementation of health psychology in health partnerships but capacity building is possible. Future work should establish clear roles for applied psychologists in health partnerships and critical evaluation of current psychological models, methods and measures for use outside of Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich and Democratic societies.

Originality/value: Placing psychologists in international health partnerships is relatively novel, and so understanding more about their experiences advances our understanding of the applications of psychology as a profession.

Keywords: Health psychology; Global health.

Paper number 313 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Community resilience following disasters: The role of social identity in collective coping after the Manchester Arena bomb

Helen Hart, Nottingham Trent University

This is presented as part of original research for the Professional Doctorate in Forensic Psychology at Nottingham Trent University. The thesis explores community resilience following the 2017 Manchester Arena bomb. The overall aim explores what promotes community resilience after a terrorist attack from a Social Identity theoretical approach. 18 community members were interviewed and their transcripts were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis. Three superordinate themes were presented; 1) Identity 2) Coping 3) Transforming. Identity relates to the identity of Manchester as a place and of Mancunians as a people which combine to set the scene that Manchester has a cohesive identity that promotes a sense of belonging to the city. Coping relates to how the community took stock of happened, acted in ways to help each other and coped through collective grieving and tributes. Transforming relates to Manchester's ability to craft something positive out of something negative. This sense of building back better explores notions of restoration and hopefulness which is the precursor to driving action in the form of attendance at community meetings and peace rallies. The findings support the relevance of the social identity approach within the context of how an existing community coped with the aftermath of a bomb. The existence of positive, shared identity characteristics within existing geographic communities are crucial factors which promote an ability to thrive following disaster. The current research is the first of its kind to reveal the processes through which shared identity cuts across coping mechanisms prior to and after a bomb in an existing geographic community. Findings are relevant to academic and practitioner audiences. Limitations relate to access to participants, as white British community members from deprived areas chose not to participate. Outcomes for community policy makers are presented, and emerging guidelines for psychotherapists are also discussed.

Paper number 676 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

The Role of System Justification and Belief in a Just World in the Relationship Between Political View and Political Trust

Derya HASDAĞ, İrem GÖK, Ayşe Gülnur YAMAN, Merve Burcu BALCIKLI

One of the aims of this study is to examine the mediating role of system justification and general belief in a just world in the relationship between political view and political trust. The other aim of this study is to compare the participants who will or will not vote for the ruling party in the general election of Turkey to be held in 2023 in the terms of political trust, system justification and general belief in a just world. The sample of this study comprise of 317 participants includes 161 women, 153 men and 3 non-binary individuals. The mean age of the participants is 25.70 (S = 8.41). Political Trust Scale, System Justification Scale and General Just World Belief Scale were used as data collection tool. Political view has been measured with 7-point scale (1 = left, 7 = right). The results demonstrate that system justification has a mediating role in the relationship between political view and political trust. However, the general belief in a just world does not have a mediating role in the relationship between political opinion and political trust. When the participants who will or will not vote for the ruling party in the general election of 2023, compared with research variables, it is observed that participants who will vote for ruling party have higher political trust, engage more system justification, and have more general belief in a just world. The results also indicate there is positive and significant correlation between political trust, system justification and general belief in a just world variables. Obtained results have discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Paper number 683 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

The mediating role of parenting stress in the relationship between marital conflict and preschool children's social emotional development

Sinem Hayali Emir, İstanbul University; Telat Gül Şendil, İstanbul Atlas University

It is a consistent finding in the literature that interparental conflict plays a significant role in predicting children's behavioral adjustment even after controlling for other family risks (e.g. parental depression). Emotional Security Theory (EST), a process-oriented approach, emphasizes the importance of mediating and moderating factors (e.g. conflict characteristics, quality of parenting) on the relationship between marital conflict and child outcomes. Therefore, it is important to determine the characteristics of marital conflict, to evaluate parenting behaviors and to examine the possible effects of these factors on child outcomes.

The aim of this study is to examine the mediating role of parenting stress in the relationship between the type of marital conflict and the social-emotional development of preschool children. It is planned that 150 mothers with children aged between 5 and 6 years will participate in the study.

Mothers, will complete the Conflict and Problem Solving Scale, the Parenting Stress Index Short Form and Ages & Stages Questionnaires: Social-emotional. Destructive conflict is expected to increase parenting stress and children's social-emotional development is expected to lag behind others. It is expected that parents who report constructive marital conflict will have lower parenting stress and higher social-emotional development of children. The hypothesis will be tested with Process Macro Model-4. This study will contribute to the literature in terms of understanding the importance of how marital conflict is experienced in children's development. It is also important to examine the role of parenting factors in the relationship between marital conflict and child outcomes.

Paper number 1445 | Oral Presentation | Others

The Social Psychological implications of our hybrid future

Nicky Hayes, British Psychological Society

Hybrid working has become the new normal in many organisations. It has positives: it addresses the "work-loneliness" experienced by employees working entirely from home during the lockdowns, it helps people to maintain a more positive work-life balance, and it is often more economical for employers in

terms of managing facilities. It does, however, have downsides, and I argue that social psychological insights have become even more necessary in the world of work than they were before. Managers and supervisory staff need to be more sensitive to the small frictions and inter-departmental misunderstandings which would previously have been sorted out in "water-cooler chats" or other informal conversations; the ease of remote working means that teamworking needs to be carefully managed in order to ensure full participation by all team members; and above all, the tendency to proximity bias means that managers, CEOs and departmental supervisors have to make conscious efforts to ensure inclusivity and involvement among all their employees

Paper number 646 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The Gifted Learner: How to Help

Fidelma Healy Eames, Study And Careers, Registered by Teaching Council of Ireland; British Psychological Society

Aim: To produce a 'How to Help' resource for parents and teachers of gifted learners – children and young people.

Objectives: Specifically to:

- Enable the identification of gifted learners (GLs)
- Understand the range of strengths and challenges presenting for GLs
- Produce a range of 'how to help' strategies for parents and teachers

Theoretical Background: Extensive literature review overviews the history of gifted learning, definitions and models of giftedness and approaches to assessment for GLs. This review informed the study's design.

Design Methodology: Gifted learners were identified by teachers (Ireland, UK, US) in the course of their careers. Nineteen case studies were conducted with learners from 10 – 58 years, amounting to a total of 54 interviews of 19 learners across primary, second-level, third-level and adulthood. A parent and teacher who learners nominated as 'understanding' them was interviewed in most cases. Three interviews took place with subject experts.

Results: A gifted learner framework was designed to aid the recognition of GLs.

To aid understanding, the voices of gifted learners, parents and teachers are heard across a range of issues involving strengths and challenges namely, learning characteristics, creativity, maths and science, motivation, leadership, social and emotional development.

Strategies and models of best practice for parents and teachers are presented.

Limitations:A case study approach.

Practical Implications: CPD is urgently needed for parents and teachers so that GLS are adequately supported to realise their enormous potential.

Value: Strong. A dearth of help available to support the diversity of GLs.

Intended Audience: Psychologists, Teachers/Educators, Special Education, Parents.

Paper number 679 | Oral Presentation | Teaching

Effects of Prompts during Distance Learning: Subjective and Objective Learning Processes and Outcomes

Markus H. Hefter, Bielefeld University; Veit Kubik, Bielefeld University; Kirsten Berthold, Bielefeld University

Aims and objectives: COVID-19 policy measures led to a boom in asynchronous online video lectures at university that triggered intense research on learning and instruction, but open questions remain. First, many studies evaluated students' learning engagement and gains via subjective self-report scales. However, their validity needs scrutiny, especially under asynchronous online settings. Second, research findings have promoted implementing so-called self-explanation prompts to foster students' learning.

However, those recommendations usually relied on studies that compared a prompt-condition (i.e., students are explicitly asked to generate a self-explanation) to a note-condition (i.e., students can optionally make notes), lacking a reasonable control group. Our aim was to answer these open questions with the present study.

Method: In an online field experiment involving 163 teacher students (82 female, 73 male), we supplemented a video-based online lecture (on the topic "Cognitive Apprenticeship") according to three randomly assigned prompt types: (A) note-taking (n=52), (B) self-explanation (n=59), (C) distractor (n=52). We analyzed learning processes and outcomes—subjectively via self-report measures and objectively via our ratings of students' self-explanation and conceptual knowledge quality.

Results and Conclusions: Compared to the distractor prompts, both note-taking and self-explanation prompts fostered conceptual knowledge. Self-explanation quality mediated this effect. Furthermore, the learners' self-perceived learning engagement and gains were not only predicted by their need for cognition, they also correlated highly with objective learning processes and outcomes. In line with previous research, the number of (self-reported) interruptions was negatively associated with learning outcomes. Overall, our findings provide ecologically valid empirical support for the benefits of implementing prompts into an asynchronous online video lecture. In such distance learning scenarios, generating high-quality self-explanations is an essential learning process, whereas interruptions are potentially harmful. Finally, self-perceived learning engagement and gains actually reflected the objective learning process and outcomes—even in an asynchronous and unsupervised online setting.

Paper number 1381 | Symposia Paper |

Association between prodromal signs of autism spectrum disorder and early socio-cognitive skills in toddlerhood

Terhi Helminen, Tampereen korkeakoulusäätiö sr; Riitta Hannonen, Hogrefe; Elina Lehtonen, Tampere University; Tiia Parttimaa, Tampere University; Anneli Kylliäinen, Tampere University

Reaseach aims and objectives: The aim was to explore the associations between prodromal signs of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), measured with Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule Toddler module (ADOS-2), and later socio-cognitive skills, measured with Early Sociocognitive Battery (ESB).

Background: More research is needed, whether ESB that measures more targeted socio-cognitive skills and requires less time and training than ADOS-2, is associated with ASD.

Design: Participants were fifteen toddlers, screen-positive in the M-CHAT-R/F questionnaire in a communal sample in the ongoing longitudinal Gaze@Toddler-project. ADOS-2 and Bayley Scales III (assessing receptive (RL) and expressive (EL) language) were administered at average of 17.01 months of age (Range: 16.50-18.67), and ESB at 24.35 months (Range: 23.27-25.20).

Results: There was a significant association between ADOS-2 total and ESB total scores (r=-.55, p=.034). ADOS-2 Social Affect (SA) was strongly associated with ESB Social Responsiveness (SR, r=-.57, p=.025) and with ESB Symbolic Comprehension (SC, r=-.62, p=.013), but non-significantly with ESB Joint Attention (JA, r=-.31, p=.266). There was no association between ADOS-2 Restricted and Repetitive Behaviors and ESB scores.

Backward stepwise linear regression analyses were run for ESB total and subscale scores to explore whether earlier ADOS-2 SA predicted later ESB results when language skills (RL and EL) were also considered. The models showed that both RL and SA predicted ESB total. The models for each ESB subscale showed a different pattern of associations: RL and EL predicted SR. Only RL predicted JA, and SA predicted SC.

Limitations: This study is limited by the small sample size and exploratory nature of stepwise regression methods.

Implications: Earlier social affective skills and language skills were associated with the ESB scores in toddlers with ASD symptoms providing validity information for the ESB.

Originality: Research on the clinical assessment methods of socio-cognitive skills in toddlers is still rare.

Paper number 1137 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Intrinsic job quality and work engagement: a discontinuous growth moderated model

Ana Hernández, Dep. Methodology, University of Valencia (ESQ4618001D); Inés Tomás, University of Valencia; Marija Davcheva, University of Valencia; Vicente González-Romá, Idocal, University of Valencia, Spain

Research aims and objectives: We analyze 1) whether the positive relationship between the motivating potential of a job (MPJ) (the additive combination of job autonomy, feedback task variety, identity, and significance; Fried & Ferris, 1987) and work engagement (WE) is supported over time, even in difficult job market conditions (such as those caused by the pandemics of COVID-19), and 2) whether the strength of this relationship depends on age and gender.

Theoretical background: The job characteristics theory (Hackman & Oldham, 1980) and self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000) are useful. Intrinsic job characteristics are highly valued job resources that initiate the motivational process that leads to WE (Salanova et al., 2010). Moreover, gender roles and different needs and expectations inherent to age justify the hypotheses.

Methodology: Data on MPJ and WE were collected over 8 time points separated by three months (January 2021 (N=) to October 2021 (N=258). We used Mplus to fit a discontinuous growth model (DGM) (see Rioux et al., 2021), where time 2 referred to the event (COVID stroke) that marked the discontinuity. We controlled for the number of job changes over time.

Results: The DGMs fitted separately to MPJ and WE showed good fit. Given the model complexity, the intercepts, events and slopes of MPJ and WE were saved and analyzed in a second step. The results showed that the trajectories of MPJ and WE were positively related. In addition, whereas gender did not moderate the relationship between MPJ and WE, age did play a role. The relationship was stronger for younger employees.

Limitations: All the data were collected through self-reported questionnaires.

Implications: Improving MPJ over time is an effective way of improving WE, especially in difficult market conditions and among youngsters.

Value: We take a dynamic perspective to understand the relationship between PMJ and WE.

Paper number 130 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Effectiveness of storytelling as a strategy for the selective prevention of harmful use and dependence on cannabis among juvenile offenders

Isabel María Herrera-Sánchez, University Of Seville; Silvia Medina-Anzano, University of Seville; Samuel Rueda-Méndez, University of Sevilla; Violeta Luque-Ribelles, University of Cadiz; Rocío Guil-Bozal, University of Cadiz

Different theories of behaviour change offer useful explanations and guidelines for changing health risk behaviours. All of them focus on a crucial moment of this change, the motivational state. Recent research has pointed out how interventions based on the storytelling technique can enhance motivation in the abandonment of risk behaviours. The aim of this research was to analyse the effectiveness of the narrative technique as change strategy within a selective prevention program for juvenile offenders based on Action for Health model. The target population for this study was juvenile offenders (aged 14-18 years) who are at risk or high risk for harmful use and cannabis dependence, as they are more likely to use drugs earlier, more frequently or more problematically, which may facilitate a rapid progression to more serious drug use problems. A sequential mixed design with two phases was employed. In the first phase, a qualitative study was carried out in which the phenomenon of cannabis use in vulnerable groups was approached from the analysis of personal experiences of harmful use by the juvenile offenders themselves in internment centers and by the professionals who attend them. This approach to the problem of cannabis use served as a narrative basis for the elaboration of the narrative persuasive messages that formed part of the intervention developed in the next phase of the study. Subsequently, an intervention protocol for the selective prevention of cannabis use in juvenile offenders in detention centers was

developed and the results achieved after implementation were evaluated, which constituted the second quantitative phase of the study. The effectiveness of the intervention was evaluated from the evaluation model based on program theory applying a quasi-experimental design with pretest and follow-up measures. Study funded by the Spanish Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (Grant no. 2018I006).

Paper number 751 | Invited Panel Discussion | Occupational

Addressing the challenges of leadership assessment in a post-Covid-19 world

Liz Hey, Hogrefe Publishing Group, BPS; Jon Cowell, Edgecumbe Consulting; Kenneth Rowley, BPS, EMCC

Leadership assessment remains a key challenge for organisations. Ensuring the right people are selected into senior roles is an imperative for employee performance, engagement and wellbeing. This session will outline recent findings from research which gives insights into what we have learned over the last two years. It will provide an opportunity for a critical and interactive discussion of some of the issues surrounding the challenges which organisations still face in a post-Covid-19 world, such as hybrid working and recruiting and retaining talent.

Sarah Williams MSc is a director and leadership consultant, specialising in helping leaders develop their potential.

Ken Rowley CPsychol, has extensive experience of working with individuals at all levels from employee to senior management and director positions, with a variety of global organisations and industries. He has also worked with the Hogrefe Group as an associate, working on test development, occupational training and presenting.

Liz Hey MSc, is Principal Psychologist for test for the Hogrefe Publishing Group, which has over 70 years' experience, bringing together academics and practitioners from across the psychology sectors to produce exceptional assessments for selection and development in organisations.

By taking a critical look at how leadership assessments can be used in selection and development, this interactive discussion will help practitioners and academics to see how recent research has informed practice and what the priorities are for organisations in a post-pandemic world.

Dependent on the number of delegates attending the conference, we would expect an audience of approximately 50-100 for this session. Leadership will be high on employers' agendas in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and those in the field of work and organisational psychology will be seeking practical solutions to tackle leadership selection and development.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner.

Paper number 750 | Symposia | Occupational

The Emotional Processing Scale – Wellbeing (EPS-W): A new psychometric tool for improving wellbeing and building resilience in the workplace

Liz Hey, Hogrefe Publishing Group, BPS; Roger Baker, Honorary Fellowship. Awarded for an outstanding contribution to the application of cognitive behavioural psychotherapy t; Kenneth Rowley, BPS, EMCC; David-Jan MSc Punt, Hogrefe Publishing Group

The link between productivity and employee wellbeing is clear and the role that organisations play in supporting the wellbeing of its employees has increased sharply over the past two years. Employers are having to confront the realities of what their employees will likely be experiencing – stress, distress and low motivation. Without an engaged and resilient workforce, organisations will struggle to progress and achieve their goals. This has become incredibly pertinent, and yet wellbeing has been difficult to quantify until now.

The Emotional Processing Scale – Wellbeing (EPS-W) is a psychometrically-sound, yet practical and efficient measure that taps into how people emotionally handle changes and challenges in their working lives. It also provides invaluable guidance for improving wellbeing and building emotional resilience, which is important for everyday work, and now critical in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The session will demonstrate how the original Emotional Processing Scale (EPS) was developed with a strong theoretical background and use in clinical practice to the EPS-W for use in organisational settings to give it a wider application in practice.

By indicating the emotional potential for dealing with stressful events in the future, it can act as a predictor of those at risk in stressful situations. The results provide insights to employees about their emotional strengths and weaknesses and suggested actions for improving emotional understanding and resilience, allowing the opportunity to engage in some developmental work to help build up a person's resilience to cope with stressful situations.

A case study will be presented in which the EPS-W can be used in an organisational setting to enhance resilience and wellbeing.

The session will demonstrate the rigour in how the EPS-W has been developed and its valuable contribution to managing emotional health and wellbeing in organisations.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner

Paper number 1250 | Symposia Paper |

The Emotional Processing Scale – Wellbeing (EPS-W), a new psychometric tool for improving wellbeing and building resilience in the workplace

Roger Baker, Honorary Fellowship. Awarded for an outstanding contribution to the application of cognitive behavioural psychotherapy t; Liz Hey, Hogrefe Publishing Group, BPS

An existing clinical psychometric tool for identifying emotional processing styles has been developed further to give a wider application in practice.

A brief summary of the history, theory and rationale behind the Emotional Processing Scale – Wellbeing (EPS-W) will be provided, along with how to define emotional processing, and the background of the original Emotional Processing Scale (EPS) questionnaire, which was published in 2015 for clinical and therapeutic applications. The same emotional coping mechanisms underlying psychological distress and disorders are relevant to the mental health, emotional wellbeing, and resilience of the workforce and that there was a need for an occupational equivalent of the EPS.

The process of creating the psychometric instrument has involved 70 researchers from around the world collaborating and providing data on 7,000 people/patients with 19 different translations. Following the publication of the EPS in 2015, clinical work has allowed practitioners to interpret the meaning of scores in the lives of individuals and to develop sound individualised advice on personal development for the EPS-W.

The method adopted was to take the test items and scoring system developed from the original use in clinical practice and adapt it for application in organisational settings. Through close collaboration between authors and practitioners, the EPS-W has been successfully adapted and the new test published in 2022. Further developments have been undertaken to give additional usage and relevance, which will be outlined in the next part of the symposium.

Paper number 1251 | Symposia Paper |

How the Emotional Processing Scale – Wellbeing (EPS-W) was adapted for use in occupational settings

Kenneth Rowley, BPS, EMCC; Liz Hey, Hogrefe Publishing Group, BPS

This session will outline how this was developed to enhance the emotional wellbeing, quality of life and performance of individuals in the workplace. The science behind the test, its development and its use will be examined, including construct and other validity evidence.

It will show how the existing test constructs and scoring system for the EPS were adapted for use in the EPS-W, to provide a different lens under which emotional processing styles could be interpreted. The team looked at the emotional processing model and EPS domains and considered how they could be

applied to an organisational setting, rather than a clinical one. Individuals and practitioners are therefore able to interpret scores and use the practical guidance given in an interpretation guide, technical report, and personal insight report, for improving wellbeing and building emotional resilience.

Once the EPS-W had been adapted, examples of its utility in organisational settings were considered, and included in the published materials, to illustrate to test users how effective and beneficial the EPS-W can be as part of an organisational wellbeing programme or other intervention. One such case study will be presented to show how the EPS-W can be applied in practice.

The session will show how the EPS-W is a versatile tool for organisational settings, with clear, accessible reports and guidance for individuals to use for self-development and which managers, psychologists and coaches.

Paper number 1252 | Symposia Paper |

How the EPS-W has been further developed, with international norms and psychometric data analysis, to enhance its use in practice.

David-Jan Punt, Hogrefe; Liz Hey, Hogrefe Publishing Group, BPS

This presentation will demonstrate how the EPS-W has been normed with a new international data set and how psychometric data analysis has provided further evidence to support its use.

Psychometric aspects of the original version, the EPS, have been tested in different populations since its publication in 2015. Robust reliability and validity evidence have been established in support of the EPS. In the interests of providing updated data in a post-Covid-19 world in 2022, new EPS-W norms were obtained in late 2022. This will also have utility when using the test in international settings. It was important to conduct the same types of tests on the new EPS-W data to establish parity with the original version.

The norms comprise working populations from the UK and US and were closely matched to country Census data. They were calculated in the same way as the original EPS norms and data analysis has been conducted to demonstrate robust reliability and validity, using correlations and factor analysis. Further analysis was carried out looking at the demographic make-up of the new 2022 norms and some research questions were asked to identify any patterns in the data.

The analysis shows that the EPS-W has retained the structure and accuracy of the original EPS and there were some interesting outcomes in emotional processing styles in these populations, over time. The data gives some insights into how emotional processing relate to attitudes to work and ways of working amongst employees across a range of jobs and seniority levels.

The symposium will show that the EPS-W is a robust measure, equal to its original, the EPS, and further analysis related to the demographic make-up of the new 2022 norm and various organisational factors have given some interesting insights into employee behaviour and attitudes to work in a post-Covid-19 world.

Paper number 411 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Outcome Evaluation [U25]: A prospective control group-based evaluation of an online peer suicide prevention counselling

Anja Hildebrand, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg; Maren Weiss, SRH Wilhelm Löhe Hochschule; Mark Stemmler, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Research aims and objectives: In a project jointly funded by the Bavarian State Ministry for Health and Care and the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, the online suicide prevention counselling [U25] Germany is currently being evaluated. Theoretical background: [U25] Germany is a low-threshold, anonymous and free-of-charge online suicide prevention service for young people up to 25 years of age. Its special feature is that counselling is provided by trained and continuously supervised voluntary peers (adolescents and young adults). However, available evidence on the effectiveness of such programs is still comparatively limited. Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention:

The survey is conducted longitudinally with four measurement points and a last follow-up six months after the baseline survey. The experimental group includes adolescents and young adults who receive counselling from [U25] Germany. The control group consists of people who searched for information on the [U25] website without actively seeking counselling. The change in suicidality was measured by a suicidality screening subscale of the Depressive Symptom Inventory (DSI-SS; Joiner et al. 2002). Results: Preliminary results on the sample and on changes in terms of suicidality, psychological symptomatology, and the situation in general are reported. Limitations: We expect a low level of participation from minors, as the hurdles to participation here are very high due to data privacy protection. Research Implications: This project demonstrates that a control group-based longitudinal online study is possible, even in such a sensitive field as suicide prevention. Practical Implications: A scientifically sound evaluation could provide the basis for decision-making for future funders.

Originality/Value: To our knowledge, this study represents the first longitudinal, control group-based study evaluating online peer suicide prevention programs.

Intended audience: academics and practitioners.

Paper number 250 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Impacts on Well-Being Across Time, Identities, and Cultures

Charles Hill, Whittier College

Impacts on well-being were explored in three studies, revealing effects across time, identities, and cultures. A 25-year follow-up of the Boston Couples Study, involving 56% of the original 462 couple members, revealed that life satisfaction was correlated with various interpersonal relationships. It was predicted by how satisfied they were with themselves as a person in college 25 years earlier. The Prejudice, Identity and Well-Being Study, involving 3350 college students over two decades, revealed across various identities that experiencing prejudice had negative impacts on life satisfaction, but it also led to increased importance of that identity. If that led to the development of pride in that identity, that had a positive impact on life satisfaction. The Intimate Relationships Across Cultures Study, involving 8839 participants aged 18-84 from 72 countries, revealed that High-Order values of Self-Transcendence (universalism, benevolence) and Openness to Change (stimulation, self-direction, and hedonism) were correlated with greater happiness and less depression. Similarly, life goals related to having a partner and family, spending time with friends, helping others, and having a career were correlated with greater happiness and less depression. But those with the life goal of making as much money as possible were more depressed. Those without a partner were less happy and less satisfied with their life in general, their job, their appearance, and their number of children. Among those with a partner, relationship satisfaction predicted happiness, life satisfaction, and evaluating life as fulfilling and meaningful. Relationship satisfaction was predicted by partner suitability, intimacy dimensions, exchange processes, and conflict resolution. These effects were similar across nine cultural regions, and across eight relationship types defined by women or men in opposite-sex or same-sex relationships, unmarried or married.

Paper number 29 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Enhancing metacognition through experiential learning: The effects of reflective thinking practices on pre-service teachers' early teaching experiences

Wing Yee Ho, Hong Kong Metropolitan University

This study aimed to investigate the relationships between experiential learning, reflective thinking practices, and metacognitive awareness in teacher education. Experiential learning refers to the process of learning through doing, thus it enables a learner to construct knowledge, skills, and value from direct experiences. The most influential model of experiential learning theory is developed by Kolb, which linked reflections to thinking. Kolb theorized that experiential learning follows a continuous cycle that requires concrete experiences (doing), reflection on those experiences (reflective observation), processing information, and understanding of the experience (abstract conceptualization), which leads to planning and implementing what is learned in other contexts (active experimentation). Experiential learning and reflective practice can change formal learning habits and improve learning outcomes for students, as it

facilitates the development of high-order skills, including professional competence, metacognition, reflective thought, and expression. The participants were pre-service teachers (N = 125) enrolled in full-time undergraduate early childhood education programs. Students were asked to respond to pre-test and post-test questionnaires before and after the practicum. The Reflective Practice and Metacognitive Awareness Inventory were chosen to assess reflective capacity and general self-regulated learning skills. The results showed that the implementation of an experiential learning approach in teacher practicum through reflective thinking practices could promote metacognitive awareness and subsequently enhance the quality of future teaching practice. However, the impacts of reflective thinking practices and metacognitive awareness on post-study daily work practice have not been measured. A recommendation would be to conduct a longitudinal study. It is vital that the experiential learning approach encourages participants to reflect, do, and share, therefore, educators may provide a platform for both pre-service and in-service teachers to construct new, shared insights and metacognitive knowledge through reflections. This study provides essential insight that helps pre-service teachers develop important 21st-century skills and strengthen their professional and educational competency.

Paper number 971 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

A little is better than none: the biggest gain of physical activity in patients with ischemic heart disease

Stefan Höfer, University of Inssbrook; Alexandra Huber, Medical University Innsbruck; Neil Oldridge

Background: There is a relationship between physical activity and health-related quality of life (HRQL) in healthy people and in patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD). The purpose of this study was to determine whether this relationship between sports or recreational physical activity levels and HRQL has a dose-response gradient in patients with IHD.

Methods: Using one generic and three IHD-specific HRQL questionnaires, differences in HRQL scores (adjusted for confounders) were determined for physically a) inactive vs. active patients and b) inactive vs. patients being active 1–2, 3–5, or >5 times per week.

Results: Data were provided by 6143 IHD-patients (angina: N = 2033; myocardial infarction: N = 2266; ischemic heart failure: N = 1844). Regardless of diagnosis or instrument used, when patients were dichotomized as either inactive or active, the latter reported throughout higher physical and emotional HRQL (all $p < 0.001$; $d = 0.25–0.70$). When categorized by physical activity levels, there was a positive HRQL dose-response gradient by increasing levels of physical activity that was most marked between inactive patients and those being active 1–2 times per week (63 82%). Conclusions: Using generic and IHD-specific HRQL questionnaires, there seems to be an overall dose-dependent gradient between increasing levels of sports or recreational physical activity and higher HRQL in patients with angina, myocardial infarction, and ischemic heart failure. The greatest bang for the public health buck still lies on putting all the effort in changing sedentary lifestyle to at least a moderate active one (1–2 times per week), in particular in cardiac rehabilitation settings.

Paper number 1456 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Dementia diagnoses in LMIC: the role of sociodemographic and health inequalities

Eef Hogervorst, Loughborough University

The dementia burden is not thought to be distributed equally worldwide. The majority of people with dementia are thought to be living in low and middle income countries. Recently, prevalence numbers in Indonesia were reported up to 33% in people over 60. This would be 3 times higher than that seen in other countries. Our initial estimates in 2006 based on Oxford University developed algorithms and validated by local psychiatrists showed dementia prevalence numbers to vary between 3-8% in Indonesia. Possibly, risk and protective factors for dementia varied between decades. However, protective factors, such as engaging in psychosocial and community activities, including exercise; subjective health and not being underweight were reported in all (also more recent) Indonesian cohorts. Living rurally, an older age, and low education also remained important contributors to dementia. Multi-disciplinary medical examinations should rule out other potentially treatable or contributing conditions and these criteria may

not have always been met. We may also need to question the feasibility of cognitive testing using Western tests in rural areas, where these are not always culturally transferable. Dementia diagnostics does not just require objective testing, but also carer's report on effects of cognitive impairments on daily life and social interactions. Our earlier carer self-reports from the questionnaires showed that only half of people scoring below cognitive test-scores were thought to have these issues. Combining data led to an overall estimate of 6% in the over 60s to have dementia. When visiting the rural areas, using a mapping exercise with the village elders and systematically asking about dementia symptoms in villagers suggested a similar prevalence of dementia (3-8%). Importantly, these symptoms were not considered as important issues for the villagers. How rural isolation affects care for older people, especially single women, is a future potential problem. Education for girls is key.

Paper number 1141 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

Will Hardship Make You Stronger? Exploring Resilience in Permanent and Temporary Young Migrants to the UK

Jo Holmberg, Brunel University London; Aiyana Willard, Brunel University London; Toshie Imada, Brunel University London

Higher levels of resilience have been shown to buffer the negative consequences of psychological hardship and stress and to negatively correlate with internalising behaviour problems such as depression and anxiety. Despite the extensive literature on resilience, little work has sought to identify traits that might be more prevalent in resilient individuals across cultures or what factors cause resilience levels to increase in different populations. In this study, we examine whether resilience-hampering hardships, such as loss of family support system and acculturation stress, typically associated with migration, impact resilience in two very different groups of migrants; permanent (immigrants) (n=130) and temporary (expatriates) (n=125) migrants (n=125), compared to resilience in domestic, British, young adults (n = 134). We found that resilience was positively correlated with good social support, a high sense of coherence, and self-esteem. In contrast, the number of international moves did not significantly impact resilience. Both migrant groups showed higher resilience levels than their domestic counterparts, where a positive family support system and sense of coherence were strong predictors of resilience in the two demographics.

Paper number 967 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

"She's an Archetype of all Women's Psyches": How True Personal Stories Help Us Understand Ourselves and Others

Tabitha Holmes, State University of New York at New Paltz; Amanda Beatty, State Univeristy of New York at New Paltz; Alicea Gafford, State University of New York at New Paltz; Gavriel Goldstein, State Univeristy of New York at New Paltz; Oliver Similton, State Univeristy of New York at New Paltz; Emily Stewart, State University of New York at New Palz; EmmaJean Taylor, State Univeristy of New York at New Paltz

Research aims and objectives: The objective of our research was to explore how individuals experience hearing others' personal stories of trauma.

Theoretical background: Research suggests that reading fiction is related to increased empathy (e.g., Bal & Veltkamp, 2013) and reduced prejudice (e.g., Johnson, et, al., 2013). This work has not examined if such outcomes are also associated with interpersonal, true stories or how true stories contribute to individuals' understanding of self and others.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: In this qualitative study, 50 participants watched a video of a woman sharing her personal struggles. Afterwards, participants completed an in-depth interview on their emotional and cognitive responses to the story. They also chose their own personal story to share. All material was analyzed using Reflective Thematic Analysis (Braun, & Clarke, 2022).

Results obtained or expected (if not available, it must be made clear when they will be): In our preliminary analysis (will be completed by 5/1), we identified three main themes: 1.) Appreciation for difference; 2.) Seeing ourselves in others' stories; and 3.) Universal struggles. All participants found ways to relate their

own struggles to the narrator's story, even when circumstances were remarkably different, while also noting the value of learning a different perspective. They also observed the universality of the human condition.

Limitations: We focused on only one type of story with a convenience sample.

Research/Practical Implications: This work can be applied to community, educational, and clinical settings, particularly when conflict is a concern. It also advances our understanding of narrative research.

Originality/Value: Storytelling has emerged as a popular method for cultivating interpersonal understanding with programs suggesting that we should "share stories, build bridges, change lives" (Narrative4). Despite this, little research has examined how and why interpersonal storytelling (vs. reading fiction) influences individuals. This study begins to fill that gap.

Intended audience: Both.

Paper number 760 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Forensic

Pathfinder: A Qualitative Analysis of Participant Perspectives of an Adult Diversion Scheme

Eleanor Hopkins, University Of Edinburgh; Ingrid Obsuth, University of Edinburgh; Karen Goodall, University of Edinburgh

Objectives: Diversion schemes enable offenders to avoid a charge or caution provided they fulfil contractual obligations. This study explored in-depth the experience of participants on Pathfinder, a 4-month diversion scheme, aiming to determine mechanisms that may contribute to positive growth or a desire to avoid re-offending.

Theoretical background: Adult diversion schemes are modelled around Offender Desistance Policing, which uses theories of desistance and research on effective tactics to design programmes to promote desistance. Results from quantitative research so far indicate a reduction in reoffending and increased victim satisfaction. However, little is known about how schemes work from a participant perspective.

Methodology: Interviews were conducted with thirteen participants who had successfully completed Pathfinder. Participants were age 24-44 years, majority male (69%) and majority White British (92%). Data was analysed using inductive thematic analysis.

Results: The three superordinate themes generated during the process of thematic analysis were: opportunity for change, development of a support network, and humanisation of self and others. Results highlighted the central importance of keyworkers to the success of Pathfinder, the impact on self-esteem of removing criminal labels, and the need for access to support and resources for those with criminogenic needs.

Limitations: The results are limited to those who completed the programme; perceptions of those who dropped out could not be represented. The majority White participant group limits generalisability.

Implications: Participants demonstrated insight and accountability, without receiving a criminal record. This provides some validation of diversion schemes. The unconditional acceptance of the key worker and a sense of a meaningful relationship with them were instrumental to participants accessing support.

Originality: This study addresses a significant gap in the qualitative research on adult diversion. This is the first study dedicated entirely to the qualitative analysis of these perspectives, providing novel insights which cannot be ascertained from quantitative research alone.

Paper number 135 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

The Effects of Affiliative Organizational Citizenship Behavior on Employee Moral Credit and Voice Behavior: A Moral Licensing Perspective

Hsin-Hua Hsiung, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University; Yi-Hsuan Hsu, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University

As a prosocial albeit challenge-oriented behavior, employee voice may violate normative expectations regarding the supervisor–subordinate relationship, particularly in Eastern societies, which are characterized by a high-power distance orientation. Drawing on moral licensing theory, we propose a moderated mediation model of the processes through which affiliative organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) relates to employee voice behavior. Specifically, we posit that employees' affiliative OCB indirectly relates to their voice behavior (including promotive voice and prohibitive voice) through the serial mediation of moral credit and voice self-efficacy. Furthermore, we posit that servant leadership can moderate the relationship between moral credit and voice self-efficacy in such a way that this relationship is stronger when servant leadership is low than when it is high. To examine our theoretical model, we conducted two empirical studies in Taiwan and used a two-wave survey for each one. In Study 1, we collected data from 348 employees in 10 private companies. In Study 2, we collected data from 355 frontline firefighters and their team leaders in a city fire department. Based on multilevel path analyses, the findings support all of our theoretical predictions. First, affiliative OCB positively related to moral credit. Second, moral credit indirectly related to both promotive voice and prohibitive voice through voice self-efficacy. Third, servant leadership moderated the relationship between moral credit and voice self-efficacy in such a way that this relationship was stronger when servant leadership was low than when it was high. Lastly, servant leadership moderated the indirect effects of affiliative OCB on two types of voice behavior through the serial mediation of moral licensing and voice self-efficacy in such a way that these indirect effects were stronger when servant leadership was low than when it was high.

Paper number 482 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Using LINE Openchat to investigate bystander behavior and the motivational factors in cyberbullying based on social-ecological framework during COVID-19

Chih-Yu Hsu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Yih-Lan Liu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Cheng-Yan Wang, Institute of Education, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

Through the application of LINE Openchat, this study aims to examine how gender and the different bystander situations influenced cyberbystander on social media to intervene in cyberbullying as well as their sense of responsibility, empathy, and perceiving cyberbullying severity among Taiwanese university students.

The social-ecological framework suggests that the mutual interaction between the individual and the community via the online context affects individual online behavior. This study used a quasi-experimental design of 2(gender: males / females)*3(bystander situations: defending /pro-bullying/ control groups). A total of 159 Taiwanese university students were recruited and randomly assigned into six groups. They experienced cyberbullying situations through LINE Openchat with anonymity for four days. The administrator played by the researcher sent news about covid-19 every day in LINE Openchat. Researchers played the role of three bystanders in the pro-bullying group and defending group to send pro-bullying messages and defending messages respectively. All participants in anonymity could discuss with each other in LINE Openchat anytime. After four days, they were asked to fill out the questionnaires.

The results of a two-way analysis of covariance indicated that males displayed more pro-bullying behavior and a sense of responsibility than females. The subjects in the control group experienced higher cognitive empathy than those in the pro-bullying and defending group. However, there were no gender and group differences in outsider behavior, defending behavior, and perceived cyberbullying severity.

There are two limitations in the study. One is the administrator in the LINE Openchat would influence participants' behavior. The other is that the experiment was conducted in high anonymity. Future studies could control for anonymity to examine whether it would affect bystander behavior. The LINE Openchat

was used to create realistic cyberbullying situations and observe subjects' reactions as bystanders facing cyberbullying. In general, the study created more realism compared to previous experimental studies.

Paper number 140 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

How and When Managers' Consultation Behavior Sparks Employees' Voice: A Conservation of Resources Perspective

Yi-Shuan Hsu, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University; Hsin-Hua Hsiung, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University; Chien-Yu Tseng, AUO Display Plus; Yu-Ching Chiao, Department of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University

Employees can substantially strengthen organizational decision-making, and direct managers are usually the target of employee voice. Most previous voice research has treated managers as passive listeners or, at most, idea evaluators, and has overlooked managers' proactive role in employees' opinion-expression process. Our study highlights how the voice of low-social-status employees can significantly benefit from managers' consultation behavior—that is, from managers' proactive effort to obtain information from subordinates. Drawing on conservation of resources theory, we propose that managers' receipt of organizational support (i.e., physical or psychological resources) motivates them to pursue employee suggestions and to address employee issues. Furthermore, we propose that managers' consultation behavior can directly increase employees' voice efficacy and indirectly increase employees' upward voice. To examine our theoretical predictions, we conducted two waves of survey and collected data from 341 employees and their direct managers in 10 companies. Our multilevel path analysis of the survey data suggests that managers' perceived organizational support positively relates to their consultation behavior, which in turn positively relates to employees' upward voice through the mediation of their voice efficacy. Our analysis also suggests that managers' consultation behavior significantly moderates the indirect effect that employees' social status has on their upward voice. Specifically, managers' consultation behavior can significantly promote the upward voice of low-social-status employees, but not of high-social-status employees because the latter already have a high tendency to speak up. By uncovering managers' proactive role in employees' opinion-expression process, our study contributes to voice literature and offers practical suggestions for voice management in organizations.

Paper number 484 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Influence of Organisational Favouritism Climate on Employee Work Engagement: A Moderated Mediation Framework

Changya Hu, National Chengchi University; Francine Holder, National Chengchi University; Mai Pham, National Chengchi University

An organisational climate of favouritism involves better compensation, more recognition, career development opportunities and the allocation of more convenient workloads for favoured employees. A common view is that this differential treatment causes an atmosphere of conflict in the workplace and interferes with employees' work attitudes and behaviours. Our research aims to explore the mechanisms of how employees' perception of organisational favouritism climate influences their work engagement. Drawing upon social exchange theory, we predicted that when employees sense their organisation favours some employees over others, their organisational justice perception is undermined. Such a sense of the organisation's unfavourable orientation would decrease employees' work engagement. We tested our hypothesis with a sample of 157 working employees through Amazon Mturk. Contradicting our expectations, the results show that employees who perceive a stronger organisational favouritism climate were more likely to engage in their job, and this relationship was mediated by organisational justice. The first-stage moderated mediation analysis shows that the indirect effect of employees' perception of culture favouritism on work engagement was significant when employees scored high on work centrality and low on work centrality. A possible explanation is, on average, the respondents had been working in their organisation for about three years, they were well aware of their organisation's culture and knew how to cope with it. Evidently, 56% of our participants were working in managerial roles, suggesting that they have more power and influence for outcomes to work in their favour. While the organisational favouritism climate has potentially detrimental effects, our examination of organisational justice reveals a

more nuanced and promising new research direction. Future studies could extend this line of research to include multiple routes of influence of favouritism, including direct, vicarious, and ambient impacts. We discuss the theoretical contribution and managerial implications of the findings.

Paper number 56 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Regulatory focus in teams: The dual patterns of team leader's chronic regulatory focus, teams' work-related regulatory focus and radical creativity

Chiung-Yi Huang, Yuan Ze University

The theory of regulatory focus application into teams is rare. The exploration of the relationship between the impact of the role of leadership on team members' collective regulatory focus and teams' outcomes is needed. The purpose of this study standing on regulatory focus theory on teams to examine the relationship between the role of leader's chronic regulatory focus on their team members' collective work-related regulatory focus (CRF) and two distinct team creativity of radical and incremental creativity.

The study used time-lagged design and multi-sources to collect team samples. In Time 1, the study measured team leader's chronic regulatory (trait) and teams' background information. In Time 2, after three months, the study measured team members' collective work-related regulatory focus (state) by team members' evaluation and aggregation up to team. The team leader rated the teams' radical creativity and incremental creativity also in Time 2. The valid samples are 71 teams from three companies in Taiwan was conducted. The study found that team leader's promotion focus was positive significantly related to team members' work-related promotion focus, whereas team leader's prevention focus was positive significantly related to team members' work-related prevention focus. Further, team members' work-related promotion focus was positive significantly related to radical creativity, whereas team members' work-related prevention focus was negative significantly related to radical creativity. However, only the pattern of leader's promotion focus was positive significantly related to radical creativity through team members' work-related promotion focus. This research has further contribution to regulatory focus theory in teams.

Paper number 443 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Relationship between Team Leader's Regulatory Focus, Motive to Lead and Team Innovations

Chiung-Yi Huang, Yuan Ze University; Shiau-Ling Wang, Yuan Ze University

Teamwork is a basic way in which organizations complete complicated tasks. In the literature on teamwork and team dynamics, leadership in teams is a hotly discussed issue because it can influence team processes and team outcomes. In the present study, we emphasis on leadership-focused to demonstrate that an indirect relationship exists among leader's regulatory focus, leader's motive-to-lead, and two distant teams' outcomes of radical innovation and incremental innovation. The study collected data form 65 valid teams (member samples ranged from 265 to 295) and 65 team leaders with a time-lagged design. The results show that leader's promotion focus was positively related to affective-identity motivated leadership, whereas leader's prevention focus was non-significantly related to social-normative motivated leadership. Further, we found that the positive relationship between leadership with affective-identity motivation leadership and radical innovation in Time 2 when controlling Time1 radical innovation. Finally, we found that the positive relationship between leadership with social-normative motivation leadership and incremental innovation in Time 2 when controlling Time1 incremental innovation. Our study links theories of regulatory focus and radical and incremental innovation to each other in ways that broaden these theories' application to teams.

Paper number 395 | Poster | Clinical

Recovering after Cancer Treatment: How to Promote Healthy Lifestyles?

Alexandra Huber, Medical University Innsbruck; Marion Platter, University Hospital Innsbruck; Cornelia Hölzl, University Hospital Innsbruck; Barbara Gindu-Ferrari, University Hospital Innsbruck

Aims and objectives: Health psychological research demonstrates the importance of 'planning' to overcome the intention-behavior-gap according to the Health-Action-Process-Approach (HAPA). In particular, patients trying to recover from a serious disease have numerous intentions but often fail when it's about implementation. Therefore, a HAPA model-based health psychological group was designed to support the uptake of healthy lifestyles in oncological patients.

Method: The program addresses oncological patients after medical treatment as setting up a healthy lifestyle or a positive preoccupation with oneself meanwhile is often not the primary goal. Two psychologists conduct eight weekly sessions with one additional follow-up session after three months. Participants get tailor-made information about relevant topics such as sleep, relaxation or self-efficacy and additionally, in two sessions about physical activity and nutrition by invited experts (oncological physiotherapist/dietician), to support initiating (more) healthy lifestyles by planning adequate strategies and to improve quality of life.

Results: Four groups were held since spring 2019 (N = 17). Baseline (t0) compared to follow-up data (t1: directly after finishing the group, t2: after three months) revealed that quality of life increased (t0 = 5.0 vs. t1 = 5.82 & t2 = 6.17) as well as overall health (t0 = 4.27 vs. t1 = 5.55 & t2 = 5.33; both range 1-7), self-efficacy (t0 = 3.08 vs. t2 = 3.38) and intentions to change behavior (t0 = 3.19 vs. t1 = 3.56 & t2 = 3.42; both range 1-4). Regarding the specific topics, patients gave feedback that they felt well informed and implemented some of their plans.

Conclusions: This quite new and unsought approach for oncological patients resulted in positive patient feedback so far and according to empirical data positive trends can be assumed. Further groups will be held to gain deeper insights on how patients profit from this approach.

Paper number 363 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Well-being and study conditions of medical students before and during the pandemic

Alexandra Huber, Medical University Innsbruck; Sarah Baumgartner, University of Innsbruck; Stefan Höfer, University of Inssbrook

Aims and objectives: Medical students are at a high risk for burnout and mental strain as they often report on high demands, stressors, pressure to perform and lacking resources. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, study conditions have changed and new challenges emerged. Therefore, this sub-study aims to examine thriving, study satisfaction and conditions before and during the pandemic.

Method: Before the pandemic, 753 Austrian medical students participated between February 2018 and 2020 (66.6% women; mean age 22.7±2.8), giving information on their thriving, study satisfaction and conditions. In February 2022, a peri-pandemic cohort including 490 students (61.4% women; mean age 22.4±2.6) assessed these constructs again and results of the first three study years were compared. Anxiety, depression and other pandemic-specific questions were asked additionally.

Results: Thriving before and during the pandemic differed not significantly from each other, however, study satisfaction was significantly higher in the 2nd and 3rd year (d=0.32|0.59) during the pandemic. In terms of peri-pandemic study conditions, autonomy was significantly higher in the 2nd year (d=0.30) as well as social support of study colleagues in the 3rd year (d=0.72) while information deficits were lower in the 2nd and 3rd year (d=0.28|0.36). Significantly across all years during the pandemic, the sociomoral climate was higher (d=0.28-0.38) and students were more satisfied with presence than with online teaching (d=0.96-1.08). Social support, the sociomoral climate, and feedback of supervisors were the most important predictors of thriving (ß=0.28-0.32). In contrast, anxiety and depression values were rather high (GAD≥8: 32%|PHQ≥10: 22%).

Conclusions: These unexpected peri-pandemic results concerning thriving, study satisfaction and the perception of conditions may be based on response shift biases. The scores exceeding the reasonable cut-point for identifying probable cases of generalized anxiety disorder and depression may reflect medical students' needs calling for an in-depth analysis if further health promotion is necessary.

Paper number 372 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Empathy and Self-Efficacy in Defending: A Moderated Mediation Model of Altruism and Gender

Huichia Hung, Institute of Education, NYCU; Yih Lan Liu

Background/Objective: Empathy and altruism are the essential factors of bystanders' defending behavior in bullying. Evidence suggests that there are differences in empathy, altruism and self-efficacy in defending. Little research has studied the relation between empathy and self-efficacy in defending, and less is known about the mediating and moderating mechanisms underlying this relation. The present study examined whether altruism mediated the relation between empathy and self-efficacy in defending, and whether the mediating effect was moderated by gender.

Method: We used a self-reported questionnaire to investigate 335 adolescents in Taiwan in July 2022. The participants completed the measures of empathy, altruism, and self-efficacy in defending. We utilized the PROCESS macro (Model 59) to test the mediating and moderating effects.

Results: The results indicated that empathy was positively associated with self-efficacy in defending. Mediation analysis indicated that altruism partially mediated the relationship between empathy and self-efficacy in defending. Moderated mediated analysis further revealed that the path between altruism and self-efficacy in defending was stronger for females than for males.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that empathy can be a proactive factor for adolescents' self-efficacy in defending. Further, the mediation analysis reveals that altruism can be one possible mechanism underlying this relation. Besides, moderated mediated analysis reveals that gender buffers the relation and altruism and self-efficacy in defending.

Paper number 375 | Poster | Counselling

The Associations among Teacher-Student Relationships, Peer Relationships and Bystander Defensive Behaviors: Motivation to Defend as a Mediator

Huichia Hung, Institute of Education, NYCU

Bystanders have received growing research attention over recent years; however, most studies have not looked into bystanders' motivation. This research examines whether peer relationships and teacher-student relationships would affect bystanders' defending behavior through different motivations.

We purposively selected two high schools and three vocational schools whose principals and teachers were willing to participate in our survey research. They filled out a series of questionnaires including The Teacher-student Relationship and Peer relationship Scale, Motivation to Defend Scale, and Bystander Defending Behavior Scales. Participants were 448 Taiwanese adolescents (220 females, 228 males, Age ave = 17.9).

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to examine the hypothesized model -teacher-student relationships and peer relationships predicted perceived bystander defensive behavior through three motivations. The results pointed out there was no significant association between the teacher-student relationship and introjected and extrinsic motivation. In addition, extrinsic motivation is considered a significant mediator for the teacher-student relationships on bystander defensive behavior, as zero is not within the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the estimated indirect effect. The indirect effect of bystander defensive behavior on peer relationships via extrinsic motivation was .066, with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of [0.211, 0.541].

These are rather surprising findings that teacher-student relationships and peer relationships were fully mediated by extrinsic motivation. It is hoped that the current study will stimulate future research

endeavors to advance our understanding of the mechanism of extrinsic motivation and how to influence bystander behavior in the school environment.

Paper number 1166 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

System Justification in Action: How Politicians Negotiate Which Political Ideologies Preserve or Challenge the Status Quo

Alexander Hunt, Heriot-watt University; Stephen Gibson, Heriot-Watt University; Marc Alexander, Supervisor

Research aims & objectives: The present study aims to re-conceptualise system justification as a discursive accomplishment. It does so by analysing how politicians portray their stances as representing people oppressed by the status quo.

Theoretical background: System Justification Theory (SJT) is arguably the most influential current psychological approach to ideology. It is concerned with the relationship between political ideology and the justification of the status quo. However, SJT has neglected the ways in which arguments for and against the maintenance of the status quo are actually accomplished. The present study draws on discursive psychology to re-conceptualise system justification as an active rhetorical accomplishment.

Methods: The study uses data from the Hansard records of UK parliamentary debates. Focusing on debates concerning the possibility of a second referendum on the UK's European Union membership, a discursive analysis explored how the ideology of democracy was drawn upon to legitimatise contrasting positions.

Results: In western societies such as the UK, the value of upholding democracy is taken for granted. Therefore, aligning democracy with a political position justifies that stance through framing it as being in the interests of citizens. By claiming to uphold democracy, politicians also undermine their opponents as undemocratic for upholding an unreasonable status quo. Thus, politicians rhetorically strengthen their positions as progressive by portraying them as ways to oppose an unreasonable status quo.

Limitations: The present study explores a detailed analysis of one political context, but additional research in different settings will be needed to further develop the ideas sketched here.

Implications: Whether an ideological stance preserves or opposes the status quo should not be treated as a given, but rather is something which is discursively negotiated.

Originality: The present study is the first to demonstrate that system justification is accomplished in action as political argumentation unfolds.

Intended audience: Academic.

Paper number 1476 | Panel Discussion | Community Psychology

Rap Music: From Public Enemy to Public Health

Michelle Hunter, Audioactive; Orly Klein, University of Brighton

Around three-quarters of suicides in the UK are males, but 36% of referrals for treatment of depression and anxiety are men.

In the 2021 Youth Index, 56% of 16–25 year olds reported that they always or often feel anxious.

Debate is raging in the media and political spheres about the influence that Rap music has on society, but can rapping save a life?

Room to Rant is an innovative programme for young men that uses rap and lyric writing as a therapeutic release. The project is funded by Comic Relief and delivered by AudioActive in partnership with YMCA Downslink. The sessions are led by experienced, professional rap artists and supported by mental health professionals.

In 2019 the University of Brighton secured funding from the Wellcome Trust to work with past Room to Rant participants to co-design an evaluation framework for the programme, conduct action research and an evaluation of the project.

This session will consist of a presentation from the researchers on the findings of the report, plus a panel talk and Q & A with the academics, young people and practitioners who have been involved.

Paper number 1483 | Panel Discussion | Others

The use of the International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology around the world

Dragos Iliescu, University Of Bucharest

Since its adoption in 2016 by both the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology has begun to be used in a number of countries across the globe, on all the five continents.

It was used to assists educators, help regulators, inform practitioners and support policy-makers in such countries as Columbia, Romania, South Korea, Philippines, United States of America, New Zeeland. It is one of the important foundational documents for other initiatives.

This panel session will discuss the various uses that the IPCP Declaration has had during the past few years, the specific challenges it had to respond to in different countries and cultures and the specific ways in which it was able to live up to those expectations.

Paper number 1484 | Panel Discussion | Others

IPCP Open Forum on the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology, part 2

Dragos Iliescu, University Of Bucharest

This panel will be a continuation of the previous Competence Panel and the other Competence sessions. With a summary of part 1, the focus will be on what recommendations, – expectation and mandate shall be given to a new IPCP work group.

Paper number 1438 | Symposia Paper |

International principles and guidelines regarding the core competencies of psychologists: The Original vision and likely future outcomes

Dragos Iliescu, University of Bucharest

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology was developed during a lengthy process that formally started in 2010; the Declaration was adopted in the summer of 2016 by both the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS).

The vision that the project was based on emphasized competencies as a core pre-requisite for international mobility in psychology, and aimed at generating a document that would assists educators, help regulators, inform practitioners and support policy-makers.

This presentation will briefly discuss this original vision and analyze some of the ways in which the Declaration has been used around the world, as well as likely future evolutions that will include this important foundational document.

Paper number 719 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Hypermentalizing and Borderline Personality Symptoms in a Non-Clinical Sample Of College Students

Ahmet Hamdi İmamoğlu, University Of Health Sciences, Turkey; Yıldız Bilge, University Of Health Sciences, Turkey

The hypermentalization approach suggests that the tendency to over-attribution of the mental state of others may underlie deficits in social cognitions in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). However, studies

have not clearly demonstrated the nature of impairment that occurs in the perception of social cues, particularly emotional expressions for BPD. This study aims to examine whether there is a difference in low-intensity, moderate-intensity, and neutral emotion recognition performance between groups with high and low BPD symptoms in a non-clinical sample of 150 college students (88% female) aged between 17-33 (mean age = 20.77; SD = 2.40). The cut-off score of the Borderline Personality Inventory-Turkish Form was used to determine the groups with low (N = 101) and high (N = 49) BPD symptoms. The emotion recognition task (ERT) included four emotion expressions (fear, sadness, anger, happiness), each adjusted at low and medium intensity and neutral expressions. A total of 72 photographs were presented in the forced-choice response format, and the number of total correct answers was used to assess ERT performance. The independent sample T-test analysis revealed that the high BPD group (M = 4.73, SD = 1.38) performed significantly worse than low BPD Group (M = 5.66, SD = 1.60) in correctly identifying neutral expressions Conversely, the high BPD group (M = 10.59, SD = 3.29) outperformed the low BPD group (M = 9.22, SD = 3.15) in recognizing low-intensity emotions. However, there were no significant difference between groups in ERT performance for moderate-intensity emotions. Although the data collection process is still ongoing as a part of the doctoral thesis, preliminary findings indicate that even non-clinical individuals with high BPD symptoms may have tendency to over-attribution on neutral expressions and hypersensitivity to subtle facial cues, which is consistent with the hypermentalization (excessive theory of mind) approach.

Paper number 991 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Fleeing Ukraine: what impact on children's mental health?

Damiano Rizzi, Soleterre Strategie di Pace Onlus; Giulia Ciuffo, Università Cattolica, Milano; Matteo Mangiagalli, Soleterre Strategie di Pace onlus; Marta Landoni, Università Cattolica, Milano; Giuseppina Furno, Soleterre Strategie di Pace onlus; Gioele Scavuzzo, Soleterre Strategie di Pace onlus; Mariana Nych, Zaporuka Fundation; Pietro De Angelis, Soleterre Strategie di Pace onlus; Lilia Syrokha, Zaporuka Fundation; Tetiana Molodii, Soleterre Strategie di Pace onlus; Chiara Ionio, Università Cattolica, Milano

Theoretical background: Wars disrupt family networks that promote healthy child development and may cause harm and illness. Children who relocate abroad often face significant psychosocial difficulties along the way. Moreover, research suggests the occurrence of intergenerational effects of trauma in refugee populations.

Objective: Soleterre Foundation launched an intervention to provide psychological support to Ukrainian refugees and IDPs, aimed at containing war trauma, assessing the severity of symptoms and enabling those affected to receive psychological support in in two main scenarios (Ukraine and Poland). The aim of this work was to provide an initial assessment of the mental health and well-being of Ukrainian minors in transit conditions.

Methods: 329 minors (59.6% females, 40.4% males; mean age: 11.11±4.123) were first asked to provide sociodemographic information. On average, they spent 32.81 (±33.567) days travelling and 40.95 (±54.996) days at the Transit Centre. To assess their mental health, a revised version of the DSM 5 TR Rated Level 1 Cross Cutting Symptoms was used.

Results: descriptive analyses showed high levels of fear (2.07±1.290), anxiety (2.53±1.309), depression (2.24±1.212) and worry (2.39±1.239). The correlational analyses performed showed that the children's worry was positively correlated with their age ($r=0.130$; $p<0.05$) and the duration of the trip ($r=0.160$; $p<0.05$), while it was negatively correlated with the number of days spent at the center ($r= -0.185$; $p<0.05$). Moreover, their fear was negatively correlated with the number of days spent at the center ($r= -0.198$; $p<0.05$).

Limitations: the intervention was provided in an emergency condition that made not possible to carry out a more structured assessment.

Practical implications: these results suggest the importance of investigating the impact of this condition on children's mental health and provide valuable insights that can guide early interventions aimed at their long-term well-being.

Originality: exclusive focus on minors.

Paper number 1363 | Symposia Paper |

Working with the police and homeless services to reduce alcohol harms: a feasibility study of a tailored Blue Light approach

Patricia Irizar, University Of Manchester; Emily Vicary, University of Manchester; Zoe Glossop, Lancaster University; Gillian Waller, NHS Business Services Authority; Carly Lightowlers, University of Liverpool; Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University; Louise Roper, Liverpool University Hospital Trust; Ian Gilmore, Liverpool Centre for Alcohol Research; Simon Coulton, University of Kent; Dorothy Newbury-Birch, Teeside University; Laura Goodwin, Lancaster University

Research aims and objectives: This study aimed to use co-production activities to tailor the Blue Light approach (combined with alcohol identification and alcohol brief interventions [ABI] training) for police officers and homeless service staff in North West England, and to qualitatively evaluate the feasibility and acceptability of the training. Theoretical background: Deaths caused by alcohol are increasing in England and 80% of people with alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are not in treatment. The Blue Light approach (Alcohol Change UK) is an initiative to support people with AUDs who are not in treatment. Method adopted: Full-day and half-day training sessions were delivered to the police (full-day N=14, half-day N=54) and homeless service staff (full-day N=11, half-day N=32), in local police stations and online (four half-day sessions). Semi-structured interviews (N=23) were conducted to evaluate implementation and integration, analysing the qualitative data in line with Normalisation Process Theory. Results obtained: Four themes were identified, each with two to three sub-themes, reflecting: (i) the importance of training for working practice, (ii) implementation of the interventions, (iii) changes to relationships within and between organisations, and (iv) recommendations for further changes to the training. Differences in findings across the organisations (police versus homeless services) and by training type attended (full-day versus half-day, in-person versus online) are presented. Conclusions: There is evidence to suggest that the training has provided worthwhile knowledge and intervention techniques that can become embedded into working practices. Nevertheless, structural barriers were apparent, primarily within the police service, with clear disparities between recognising the value of the training and what is achievable in practice, given the competing demands.

Paper number 1298 | Symposia Paper |

An Online Intervention to Increase the Ability of LGBT People to Cope With Adverse Events: A Feasibility Study

Andreea Bogdana Isbasoiu, West University of Timisoara; Florin Alin Sava, West University of Timisoara; Bogdan Tudor Tulbure, West University of Timisoara; Tudor Stefan Rotaru, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Grigore T. Popa Iasi; Denisa Andreea Vlad, Transilvania University of Brasov

Background and aims: In the last years, the therapeutic programs delivered online have started to develop more and more. This was one of the reasons for an online intervention program intended to reach out to LGBT-persons in Romania which has been developed by researchers and practitioners in Timisoara. A total of 20 LGBT community members agreed to participate and the results of the intervention will be presented at the symposium. The program was an internet-delivered therapeutic intervention based on acceptance principles and the main aim was to increase the ability of LGBT people to cope with adverse events in their everyday life.

Method: The interventional study model had the form of a single group assignment of 20 participants. The feasibility study had the following features:

- was a psychological intervention program for six weeks;
- was delivered online on: https://e-cbt.ro/program/PACT/register.php;
- had as measurement points: pretest and post-test, without follow-up.

Results: After the implementation of the therapeutic intervention, the results showed a significant improvement in the level of clinical symptoms of social phobia (d=0.55 95% CI [.78-9.21]) and of post-

traumatic stress disorder (d=0.57 95% CI [1.65-15.74]). There were also measured the level of general anxiety disorder (p=0.082; d=0.41 95% CI [-.29-4.19]) and the level of depression (p=0.052; d=0.46 95% CI [-.03-5.03]), but the results were not statistically significant.

On the other hand, there was a significant improvement in the level of self-acceptance and behavioral effectiveness (d=0.73 95% CI [2.39-10.90]) and a significant decreasing the level of the tendency to avoid negative internal experiences (d=0.75 95% CI [2.32-9.97]).

Conclusions: Creating this primary prevention program as a most suitable strategy for LGBT people to confront emotional difficulties by targeting key risk factors before they evolve further was a challenge successfully completed.

Paper number 867 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Value-driven looking behaviour to emotional faces in 8-month-old infants

Mitsuhiko Ishikawa, Birkbeck, University Of London; Tim Smith, Birkbeck, University of London

Preferential-looking paradigms have previously been used in developmental studies to investigate infant interest in emotional face stimuli. However, because of the attention-grabbing nature of threatening stimuli, inconsistent results have been reported regarding infants' fixation on happy and angry faces. From the value-based perspective, infants should try to avoid angry faces when they can predict its position. Using preferential-looking and anticipatory-looking tests, we aimed to investigate whether infants' looking behaviour to faces is value-driven or not. Thirty-two 8-month-old infants completed an eye-tracking study. In each block, two faces, displaying a combination of happy, neutral or angry expressions were repeatedly presented side-by-side on the screen. A block consisted of a preferential-looking test and four trials of an anticipatory-looking test. Two faces were presented for 10 seconds in the preferential-looking test. In the anticipatory-looking test, two white squares were presented in the same positions where the faces had been presented. The results of the preferential-looking test showed that total fixation durations at the happy and angry faces were longer than the neutral face. There was no significant difference between fixation durations at the happy and angry faces. In the anticipatory-looking test, infants predictively looked at the position of the happy face compared to the positions of the neutral and angry faces. Also, infants predictively looked at the position of the neutral face more than that of the angry face. Our findings suggest that infants pay attention to facial stimuli which are affectively arousing regardless of their valence, while the anticipatory-looking behaviour depends on the value of looking (i.e., predictively looking at the happy face or avoiding the angry face). It remains unclear whether infants predictively avoid looking at the position of other non-social threatening stimuli such as snakes. However, our results showed different mechanisms of infants' looking behaviour between preferential- and anticipatory-looking.

Paper number 949 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

The Value of Children Attributed by Parents in Digital Society

Hatice Işık, Social Sciences Unviersity of Ankara; Sebihat Tofan, Social Sciences University of Ankara; Mehmet Hakan Türkçapar, Social Sciences University of Ankara

Digitalization and the digital world have an important role in parenting and child development. This role can be positive or negative depending on the intended use of the digital world. In the current study, we aimed to investigate the role of digitalization on the value of children by considering the status of being a phenomenon influencer parent and the level of parents' religiousness and education. 238 parents who have children under the age of 18, consisting of influencer mothers (n = 121) and fathers (n = 54), and non-influencer mothers (n = 42) and fathers (n = 21), participated in the study. Within the scope of the current study, the psychological, social, and economic values attributed by the mothers and fathers to the children were measured by Kağıtçıbaşı's The Value of the Child Scale (2005, 2017). In addition, participants were asked about their age, educational status, and level of religiosity. The results of the one-way ANOVA tests indicated that being an influencer parent on social media does not significantly influence the level of the psychological value of children attributed by parents. However, it was determined that non-influencer fathers tend to score higher on the economic and social value of children compared to other parent

groups. On the other hand, influencer mothers scored lower on the economic and social value of children compared to other parenting groups. The level of religiosity (low, middle, high) of parents did not significantly influence the value of children, while education level had a significant effect on the value of children attributed by parents. Parents who had a high school or lower educational degree tended to emphasize the economic and social value of children more compared to other groups. The results will be discussed considering child development and parenting theories.

Paper number 632 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The relationship between whole blood fatty acids and psychobiological response to an acute lab stressor

Philippa Jackson

Research aims and objectives: The current pilot study aimed to investigate the associations between whole blood fatty acids and psychobiological responses to a social stressor task, including heart rate variability (HRV).

Theoretical background: HRV, a measure of the fluctuations in time between one heartbeat and the next, reflects regulation of several interconnected processes that operate on different time scales including autonomic balance, blood pressure and vascular tone. Evidence exists to suggest that increased intake of n-3 fatty acids is associated with decreased heart rate and increased HRV across the lifespan, possibly underpinned by their effects on autonomic function and circulating factors such as cytokines and catecholamines. However, heterogeneity exists in the literature and little attention has been given to the interplay between n-3 and other relevant circulating fatty acids (e.g. n-6 fatty acids) on HRV, or the association between these and HRV response during acute stress.

Design: Ninety healthy males and females aged 30-50 years took part. Participants provided a fasted whole blood fingerprick blood sample and completed a laboratory socially evaluated stressor which comprised concurrent completion of an oral serial subtractions task and a computerised tracking task whilst being observed by a panel of researchers. Outcome measures were task performance, subjective mood, salivary cortisol, galvanic skin response and HRV.

Results: All data have been collected and blood samples are currently being analysed, due to be completed by the end of February with full regression analysis completed by the end of March.

Paper number 1460 | Symposia | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Poverty and Inequalities: Exploring impact and building resilience in the context of psychobiology

Kyla Pennington, University of Lincoln; Ruth Hackett, King's College London; Araceli Rosa, Universitat De Barcelona; Louise Dye, University of Leeds; Philippa Jackson

This invited symposium will explore the theme of poverty and inequalities, how these are linked to impaired stress physiology and ultimately, negative health outcomes. The association between psychosocial stress and physiological dysregulation in terms of non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, obesity, type 2 diabetes, and metabolic syndrome is well-established. Social inequalities such as food insecurity, discrimination and experience of trauma can be conceptualised in the context of chronic stressors whereby individual differences can influence their impact and ability to build resilience. This symposium will explore the impact of some of these societal factors in the context of psychological and biological processes linked to mental health and wellbeing. Evidence for the use of psychological tools such as mindfulness in helping individuals to manage some of the experiences linked to these chronic stressors will also be discussed in the context of their impact on psychobiology.

Paper number 202 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Stress, coping and cognitions on life stress and mood in parents of children with intellectual disabilities

Melanie Jagla-franke, Neubrandenburg University Of Applied Sciences; Moritz Herthum, University Hospital Magdeburg; Gabriele Helga Franke, University of Applied Sciences Magdeburg-Stendal

Parents of children with intellectual disability (ID) are faced with different challenges compared to parents of typically developed children. They experience stress and use various coping strategies, although these are not yet well documented, as are self-efficacy and locus of control. It is assumed that these parents differ from parents of typically developing children with regard to these constructs.

In an online study, the German version of the Stress and Coping Inventory, the IE-4 to assess locus of control, a short scale to assess self-efficacy, the Differential Life Stress Questions and the mood scale were used.

512 parents aged 37.2 (±6.49) years (95% female) took part in the study, of whom n=125 reported having a child with ID.

Parents of children with ID had higher stress levels ($p<.001$, $\eta 2=.038$), lower self-efficacy ($p=.024$, $\eta 2=.008$), less internal ($p=.010$, $\eta 2=.012$) and more external locus of control ($p<.001$, $\eta 2=.030$), higher life stress ($p=.004$, $\eta 2=.014$) and more negative mood ($p<.001$, $\eta 2=.018$) than the parents of children without ID.

Predictors and mediators for life burden and mood were determined. Higher levels of stress and higher external locus of control led to increased stress; higher self-efficacy led to a reduction in life stress ($p\leq.001$). A similar picture emerged with regard to the prediction of mood ($p\leq.001$). Life burden is predicted by stress and mediated by coping strategies and stress symptoms; social support explained 14%, stress symptoms 22% of the effect of stress on life burden. The coping strategy positive thinking (explained variance 7%) mediated the stress level and thus the mood of parents of children with ID; stress symptoms had no influence.

Parents of children with ID experience greater stress and more life burdens than parents of typically developing children. Support for parents of children with ID should also take these aspects into account.

Paper number 515 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Support for siblings of chronically ill children – First results from the project "Strong Siblings!"

Melanie Jagla-franke, Neubrandenburg University Of Applied Sciences; Leonard Kulisch, Christa Engelhardt-Lohrke, Kerstin Kowalewski, Charlotte Sievert

Background: Children and adolescents whose siblings have a chronic illness not only have to cope with everyday demands and typical developmental tasks, but also with burdens caused by the sibling's illness. The aim of the "Strong Siblings!" project is to implement and evaluate the prevention interventions "Supporting Siblings" and “GeschwisterTREFF”.

Method: Resources, coping strategies, health-related quality of life (QoL) as well as strengths and difficulties have been assessed in N=107 siblings (10.7 ±2.3, range 6-16 years, 67% female). N=66 siblings (75%) were able to participate in one of the two interventions; data were collected at baseline (T0) up to 14 days (T1) and 12 weeks post intervention (T2). One parent recorded external assessment of QoL as well as strengths and difficulties at all measurement times. A two-factor anova with repeated measures was used to test the effectiveness of the interventions.

Results: Sibling self-report showed an average QoL, average values for resources, coping strategies, and a non-conspicuous total score for their strengths and difficulties; external assessment also yielded unremarkable results. The two-factor anova with repeated measures showed no significant interaction effect; the resource scales "parental social and emotional support" and "school integration" were just above the significance threshold with $p=.056$. Regarding the main effect measurement time points (T0 [N=66] to T2, [N=30]), there were statistically significant improvements in the resource scales

"intergration into peer group" (p=. 025, η2=.136), the coping scale "Resignation" (p=.005, η2=.204), and the SDQ scales "Behavioral Problems" (p=.004, η2=.370) and "Total Problem Score" (p=.023, η2=.269).

Discussion: Growing up with a chronically ill sibling can be challenging and stressful for healthy siblings. Primary preventive interventions can be used well; the project "Strong Siblings!" has so far delivered initial results; these cannot be generalized due to small sample size.

Paper number 895 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

What does the Psychological Vaccine against COVID-19 Entails? Discerning the Psychological Immune Antibodies

Aishwarya Jaiswal, Banaras Hindu University; Yogesh Kumar Arya, Banaras Hindu University

Objectives: Psychological immune system (PIS) holds great relevance for health and well-being. However, a lack of substantiation on PIS's functioning and the distinct role of its antibodies in the unprecedented COVID-19 scenario exists. This study, conducted during the second global wave of COVID-19 with the general population, attempted to address the aforementioned research gap. The role of PIS and its sixteen antibodies in COVID-19 stress, psychophysical health and psychological well-being was investigated. Besides, sub-group comparisons were made. Findings hold relevance in informing policy-decision for holistic public health management in response to current and future COVID-19-like crises. Background: The coronavirus pandemic evidentially heightened psychopathology among the masses, which necessitated an exploration into the factors that could abate the pandemic-linked counterproductive and psychopathological responses. While psychological immunity is speculated to provide an effective guard against such deleterious responses, this notion lacks empirical evidence. Methodology: Participants (n=300; M=170, F=130; Mean Age=23.7±4.45) completed standardized self-report measures of COVID stress, psychological immunity, psychophysical health, and psychological well-being online. Data analysis employed Pearson's correlation test, Structural Equation Modelling with path analysis, and ANOVA. Findings: PIS significantly influenced health and well-being and mediated the COVID-19 Stress-Health and COVID-19 Stress-Well-being linkages. The prominent coronavirus-relevant antibodies were identified. Boosting psychological immunity can be an effective stress-mitigating and health-promoting resource in response to the current/future psychopathology resulting from the coronavirus pandemic. Limitation: The findings are based on online self-reports, so mono-method bias is likely. A study with a larger and more heterogenous sample, taking into account objective measures, shall be conducted. Practical Implications: Boosting psychological immunity holds extensive and far-reaching outcomes for public health management during epi/pandemics. Originality: This research is one of the preliminary works exploring the PIS functioning in the COVID-19 context. Audience: Findings provide practical insights to anti-COVID policymakers and public health campaign designers.

Paper number 686 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Role of psychological flexibility and self-compassion in emotional functioning of high sensory person (HSP) in Covid 19 pandemic

Kamila Jankowiak-siuda, SWPS University; Agata Ucińska, Institute of Psychology, SWPS University, Poland; Szymon Mizak, Institute of Psychology, SWPS University, Poland; Adam Pawłowski, Institute of Psychology, SWPS University, Poland; Paweł Ostaszewski, Institute of Psychology, SWPS University, Poland

A time full of anxiety and uncertainty, like a global pandemic, causes a decrease in mood in many people, i.e. a decrease in the intensity of positive emotions and an increase in negative emotions. It can be predicted that people with high sensory processing sensitivity (SPS) are particularly vulnerable to these consequences of functioning in a pandemic.The aim of this study was to discover whether there are differences in positive and negative mood between high, medium and low SPS groups during Covid-19 pandemic, and if psychological flexibility and self-compassion mediate the relationship between the level of the SPS and positive and negative mood.

A total of 598 participants were recruited for the study (517 females, 81 males). In the present study following scales were applied: Self-Compassion Scale – short form (SCS-SF), Acceptance and Avoidance Questionnaire II (AAQ II), The General Mood Scale (GMS), and Highly Sensitive Person Scale (HSPS).

A structural regression (SR) model was fitted to the data to describe the relationships between variables.

The study revealed that in the case of positive mood higher levels of SPS translate into lower levels of positive emotion. The effect is mediated by both psychological flexibility and self-compassion. In the case of negative mood, higher levels of the SPS translate into higher levels of negative emotions, and the effect is mediated by psychological flexibility only.

The main limitations of this study include a non-representative sample from one country and a cross-sectional design.

The development of competences in the field of psychological flexibility and self-compassion in people with high SPS should result in expanding the repertoire of their activities, increasing the frequency of experiencing positive emotions and reducing the importance of negative emotions, translating overall into higher well-being.

The study has practical implications for elevating well-being of people high at the SPS.

Paper number 319 | Poster | Poverty and inequalities

Financial problems of people with psychotic disorders – a qualitative FinFit study

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Aim/objective: To qualitatively explore people with psychotic disorders' (PD) perspectives on their financial problems and the causes for these problems.

Background: Financial capacity is pivotal for independent living (e.g., grocery shopping, paying bills), and financial incapacity can have far-reaching consequences (e.g., poverty, debts, diminished societal participation). Finances are a key challenge for people with PD. They often rely on government benefits as their source of income, with approximately one-third of people being unemployed. Sometimes, caregivers or financial guardians have to intervene. Most studies addressing financial problems of people with PD use a quantitative approach. One qualitative study suggests that psychotic experiences interrupted people's working situation and, therefore, their financial stability. However, scientific literature on this topic is scarce. A broader and richer approach to studying financial problems of people with PD is thus urgently needed.

Method: Fourteen people with PD were recruited using purposive sampling. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted. The Qualitative Analysis Guide of Leuven served as an iterative guide for data-analysis.

Results: People with PD face many financial problems, sometimes even triggering psychosis. These are subdivided into four categories: covering expenses, financial management, housing, and conflicts and legal problems. Causes for financial problems consist of seven categories: psychotic vulnerability directly (e.g., due to positive symptoms), indirectly (e.g., due to high healthcare costs), substance use, high costs, overspending, fraud, and a lack of developed financial skills. Categories are illustrated with relevant quotations.

Conclusions: People with PD experience various, and often multiple, financial problems, ranging from having a limited budget to homelessness. This study uniquely describes the wide-ranging causes for these problems, both related and unrelated to psychotic vulnerability. Thus, financial problems of people with PD is an important, complex topic that deserves more clinical and scientific attention. Future studies could focus on perspectives of other stakeholders (e.g., caregivers, professionals).

Paper number 106 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Developmental Trajectories of Adjustment Behaviors Across the Transition to Upper Secondary School: The Role of Temperament and Relationship Quality

Vilija Jaruseviciute, University of Jyvaskyla; Gintautas Silinskas, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland; Noona Kiuru, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland

Transition to upper secondary school brings many new academic and social challenges that affect adolescents' adjustment. Therefore, the present study aimed to expand the previous studies by examining the developmental trajectories of adjustment behaviors (prosocial behavior and externalizing problems together) across the transition to upper secondary school and investigating the differences in these trajectories based on relationship quality (closeness and conflict) with parents and teachers and adolescent temperament (surgency, negative affectivity, and effortful control). This Finnish longitudinal study followed 901 adolescents two times in Grade 9 and two times in Grade 10 (55.9% girls, 44.1% boys, years in Grade 9 fall: M = 15.3, SD = 0.37). At each measurement occasion, adolescents filled in questionnaires about their adjustment behaviors. In addition, they reported about their temperament and perceived relationships with parents and teachers once in Grade 9. Growth Mixture Model (GMA) identified four distinct groups based on adolescents' prosocial behavior and externalizing problems. Differences were detected between these groups based on adolescents' relationships with parents and teachers and their temperament. The largest group (62.4%) with stable high prosocial behavior and stable low externalizing problems reported less conflict with parents and higher effortful control compared to the other three groups. Together with this largest group, the group with high decreasing prosocial behavior and low increasing externalizing problems (6.8%) had a closer and less conflicting relationship with parents and teachers than the remaining two groups. The group with stable average adjustment behaviors (24.2%) and the group with average increasing prosocial behavior and average decreasing externalizing problems (6.6%) had a lower closeness with parents, higher conflict with parents and teachers, and lower effortful control than the other two groups. The study showed that adolescents fell into distinct trajectories of adjustment behaviors and differed in terms of both environmental and individual factors.

Paper number 1454 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Coping with threats to identity amid change, uncertainty and technological innovation

Rusi Jaspal, University of Brighton

Identity is complex. It refers to the unique constellation of elements that makes each and every one of us unique. It is created as we establish a unique view of ourselves. It grows as we encounter novelty in life. It is constantly defended. Some defensive strategies are effective. Others are doomed to failure. All this occurs in a context characterised by constant change, uncertainty and the advent of technology. In his keynote lecture, Rusi Jaspal will outline recent innovations in Identity Process Theory, which is a social psychological theory of how people construct, manage and defend their identity when it is challenged. There will be particular focus upon the concepts of identity threat which is harmful for psychological wellbeing and that of identity resilience, which is conceptualised in Identity Process Theory as a relatively stable self-schema, akin to a trait. Identity resilience is said to be high when individuals perceive their identity to be characterised by a high overall combined rating of their self efficacy, self-esteem, continuity and positive distinctiveness. The lecture will draw upon various empirical studies conducted in distinct contexts of threat, such as stigma, the experience of chronic illness, climate change and the management of conflicting identities.

Change, uncertainty and technological innovation all impact upon the perception and management of these issues. The focus will be upon the conditions under which identity is threatened; identity resilience and its association with psychological wellbeing and coping strategies; and how identity resilience can be measured in empirical research into psychological wellbeing and coping. The lecture will conclude with some practical recommendations on sustainable approaches to coping in modern society.

Paper number 343 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Daily Affective Experiences during Forced Quarantine: The Moderating Role of Entity theory of Emotion

Da Jiang, Education University of Hong Kong

During the pandemic of the COVID-19, quarantine has been implemented as a social distancing measure to reduce the risk of transmission. However, no studies have examined the causal relationship between quarantine and daily affective experiences. Few studies have examined the individual-level factors that may alleviate or strengthen the negative impact of quarantine on daily affective experiences. To this end, we conducted a diary study by comparing the affective experiences of people in quarantine with those of people not subject to quarantine. A total of 201 participants completed a daily questionnaire measuring their daily positive and negative affect for 14 consecutive days, after responding to questions on demographic information and entity theory of emotion in the pretest. Using hierarchical linear modeling, participants in the quarantine condition reported less daily positive affect than those in the social interaction condition. The level of entity theory of emotion was positively associated with negative affect in the quarantine condition. When the participants under quarantine believed more strongly that their emotions could not be changed, they reported higher levels of daily negative affect. These findings demonstrate the role of entity theory of emotion in explaining daily negative affect during quarantine.

Paper number 621 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The impact of added sugar consumption on cognitive functions and impulsivity

Karolina Jocbalyte, Institute of Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania; Rytis Stanikunas, Institute of Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Sugar is perceived as necessary for the good functioning of the brain as it is an important source of the brain's energy. Despite these common beliefs, the available scientific research shows a damaging effect of diets high in sugar on cognitive functions and emotional well-being. It has previously been thought that added sugar has an indirect effect on mental health which is caused by a variety of physical ailments. However, more recent studies suggest that cognitive impairment or mood changes may be directly associated with a diet. Therefore, our study aimed to investigate how the intake of added sugar affects participants' cognitive functions and impulsivity monitored during the performance of computerized tasks.

An experimental strategy was applied to answer the question. Participants performed computerized tasks (the Reactivity to hint, Stroop, Emotional Stroop with sweet food-related cues, and the Go/NoGo task) during which electroencephalogram, event-related potentials ERP, and electrocardiogram were registered. There were two analogous blocks of tasks, separated by a break during which participants consumed an added sugar (25-50 grams) containing beverage. Additional data were collected via the Dietary Fat and free Sugar – Short Questionnaire (DFS), the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS 2.0), and the Barratt impulsiveness scale (BIS-11).

Comparing the results of two experimental blocks revealed differences in computerized tasks' performance. Intake of added sugar was associated with a shorter reaction time and a larger number of errors immediately after its consumption. The ERPs revealed differences in the P3 and latter components. The instantaneous effect of added sugar and the duration of the positive effect varied according to the participant's diet. Overall, the results of the current study suggest that there are performance and electrophysiological differences between the two experimental conditions.

Paper number 901 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

The Effects of the Japanese Experience of "Akirame (giving up/resignation)": Multi-generational comparison using text mining

Kota Jogan, Hiroshima University; Yuka Kamite, Hiroshima University

Background: As Japan's birth rate declines and the population ages, career development is becoming increasingly lifelong. On the other hand, the complexity and diversity of career choices and changes in

employment patterns are making it difficult for younger people to have a long-term career development outlook, and support is needed.

Purpose: This study focused on people's experiences of setbacks in their career development. By asking individuals about their experiences of "Akirame (which means of giving up)" in adolescence, early adulthood, and mid-adulthood, we aimed to clarify how individuals experience setbacks and how these affect them throughout their lives. Additionally, this study investigates whether "Akirame" in Japanese culture differs from similar concepts in Western countries in its having an accepting connotation in addition to conveying the experience of frustration.

Method: A total of 943 participants–, 322 university students aged 18-22, 309 working adults aged 23-29, and 312 working adults aged 40-49 with Japanese nationality participated in the study. Experiences of "Akirame" were collected in an online survey in 2021 by means of fill-in-the-blanks and open-ended items on the impact of experiences of "Akirame" and were analysed using text mining.

Result: The common words extracted from all generations were "college", "higher education", and "dream". Additionally, "person" and "self" were commonly extracted in adolescents and young adults, and "job" and "marriage" were commonly extracted in young and middle-aged adults. The words "self", "life", and "think" were commonly extracted from all generations regarding the influence of their experiences.

Conclusion: The results suggest that the experience of "Akirame" is strongly related to life events in each generation, and that these experiences may be a trigger for reconstructing one's identity. The results also suggest that the experience of "Akirame" in Japan may be an experience that includes acceptance of oneself and one's surroundings.

Paper number 954 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Counselling

Wounded Healers' Experiences of Working with Traumatised Children and Adolescents Who Display Externalising Behaviours

Prajna Jois, University Of Roehampton; Cecilia Essau, University of Roehampton; Michelle Jayman, University of Roehampton

This research aims to carry out a phenomenological inquiry into how "wounded healers" make meaning of externalising behaviours in youth clients (<18 years of age) and manage the therapeutic relationship (TR). Existing research indicates that therapists who have experienced trauma (wounded healers) are drawn to working with victims of trauma, which is construed to be similar in the case of those working with youth exposed to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Chronic exposure to ACEs involving maltreatment such as emotional and sexual abuse, neglect, or exposure to domestic violence are synergistically linked to psychopathology or stress reactivity in adults, and behavioural problems in children and adolescents.

The relational nature of complex trauma necessitates treatment by meeting clients within a warm TR, which has consistently been linked with positive therapeutic outcomes. While this may be difficult to establish with youth due to trauma's negative impact on their worldview and trust, the potential threat to their physical and emotional safety may further render wounded healers susceptible to a range of negative countertransference reactions when working with clients who display externalising behaviours.

Underpinned by counselling psychology's distinctive espousal of humanistic principles and social/epistemic justice, the research will adopt a critical realist paradigm and phenomenological epistemology. Following ethical clearance, semi-structured interviews and interpretative phenomenological analysis will be conducted to understand the lived experiences of qualified mental health practitioners with ACEs, who work with youth afflicted by ACEs. The themes/results are expected by April 2024.

This study capitalises on counselling psychology's principles by delineating wounded healers' lived experiences in the use of self in establishing a warm TR, to inform multiple stakeholders like supervisors, training providers, clinicians, and researchers from various relevant fields. However, a quantitative design could have further objectively uncovered situational/contextual risk factors predicting therapists' stress reactivity, and further fostered compassion for wounded healers.

Paper number 1208 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Educational Impact of Changes in the Organisation of Teaching and Learning during Pandemic – A Multilevel Analysis of Pupils' Perspectives

Boris Jokic, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb; Zrinka Ristić Dedić, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb; Jana Šimon, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

This paper presents the results of a large-scale study aiming to investigate how the changes in organisation of teaching and learning in Croatian schools during COVID-19 pandemic impacted educational outcomes and experiences of finishing grade upper secondary students. The impact of these changes was measured using a newly developed scale consisting of five items developed to encompass various features of educational experiences and outcomes: ability to follow teaching and learning process, work habits, motivation to learn, acquired knowledge and skills, and relationship with teachers. Factor analysis of the scale yielded a single factor solution explaining 63.96% of the variance with adequate levels of reliability (Cronbach α=.86). Applying Bronfenbrenner's ecological paradigm, the elements impacting educational outcomes and experiences were contextualised at the level of the student (L1) and school (L2). In-person data collection was conducted in May, 2021 in a random stratified sample of 73 schools with participation of 7729 finishing grade pupils (21.10% of the cohort). Two-level multilevel modelling was used in which L1 factors included resilience (measured by Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, CD-RISC-10), perception of support during online classes and perception of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on various aspects of students' lives. L2 factors included number of online days for each school and aggregated values of support during online classes. ICC of 13.13% confirmed the use of multilevel analyses. The L1 random intercept model indicated that L1 factors were responsible for 25.61% of within school variability on the dependent variable. The L2 random intercept model indicated significance of all three L1 factors and aggregated support at L2 but not the number of online days in school. The results highlight the manner in which the complex interaction between factors at the individual and school levels contributed to students' perceived impact of organisational changes to educational outcomes and experiences.

Paper number 1283 | Symposia Paper |

Teaching ethical mindfulness and professionalism to master's level students in clinical psychology

Maria Jonsdottir, Reykjavík University

In the clinical program at Reykjavik University, students take an ethics course organized by an ethics board member during their first semester. The first step in becoming an ethically mindful clinical psychologist is to learn about ethical guidelines and laws pertaining to healthcare professionals. However, other issues should also be introduced when sensitizing students to potential ethical problems in their daily work. Thus, we discuss the omnipresence of ethical dilemmas in clinical work and emphasize that major ethical violations are much less frequent than the more mundane ones. After becoming familiar with the fundamental issues, the following ethically complex areas are discussed: 1) diversity/LGBT, 2) work with refugees, 3) child protection services, 4) recovery approaches in mental health services and involuntary commitment, and 5) the judicial and prison system. There are also lectures on the following topics: psychological services in unusual circumstances where boundary issues may arise (e.g., sports psychology during competition), philosophy, and the social responsibility of psychologists to speak out publicly. The Icelandic Psychological Association's (IPA) Ethics Board's working rules and the nature of the cases handled by the board are also introduced. Students are encouraged to use the ethics board's consultation services while taking their first professional steps. Teaching methods include readings, lectures, and group discussions of ethical vignettes. Students must also reflect on how their background might impact their future professional work (ethical autobiography/acculturation model). There is an oral examination at the end.

A future goal is to add a booster session in the students' second year where they can, among other things, discuss ethical challenges they have encountered during clinical training. An ethics course organized by

the IPA can be considered a further booster session, but most psychologists take this course after practicing for a few years.

Paper number 469 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

How can we understand community choices that puzzle us? A worked example of the extended-case method

Jo Jordan, Rooi Research

Research aims and objectives: To present a worked example of the extended-case method using HR Analytics.

Theoretical background: Psychological research typically uses horizontal inquiry and generalizes from a sample to a population. Vertical inquiry within the extended-case method used in industrial sociology tracks anomalies in a local situation through small iterative inquiries back to community decisions that are being contested out-of-sight (Burawoy, 1972, 2009).

Methods: In an in-house HR Analytics exercise, one of many anomalies found in the core transactional database suggested that Customer Service Units (CSUs), contrary to naming and other appearances, might not be dedicated to Production Units. Asking alternatively whether Customers were allocated to CSUs, we established that Customers might deal with 1, 2 or even 3 CSUs. Pursuing this observation, we stepped-back again and created novel profiles of CSUs as the percentage of their Customers who dealt only with them, with one other CSU, and with two other CSUs.

Results: The profiles of CSUs differed markedly and prompted further vertical inquiry now from data analysis toward theorisation. Simply, when a CSU supports many Customers who in turn liaise with other parts of the organization, their work takes longer. This implication provoked two questions. Empirically, what led to the organization presenting the work of CSUs as isomorphic when it was not? And theoretically, what in our theory about the background choices excluded those choices from our initial design?

Limitations: The paper demonstrates the practical moves of vertical inquiry from local anomalies to re-theorisation in preparation for professional and empirical work on organizational change.

Research/practical implications & originality/value: The paper uplifts the extended-case method from industrial sociology and presents a worked example of vertical inquiry to illustrate how we can trace local anomalies to contested choices within our communities that warrant more of our attention.

Intended audience: Both.

Paper number 837 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Transformational management of modern Organization

Céline Jouffray, Talent Tale; Eric Duvergey, Lincoln

Over the last decade, corporate organisations' environment has changed into a VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity) world that prompted them to evolve and to lead change to benefit from new growth opportunities. Hence, they face a crucial need to deal with transformation. To help them identify transformational qualities of their leaders, in partnership with an international human resources agency, we conceived a serious game.

To model this tool, we based our analysis on Burns' transformational leadership model, and referred to Sarasvathy's effectuation theory among others. In parallel to bibliographical review we ran interviews and assessments (questionnaires) in organisations, start-ups, on about 100 managers. We then proposed a model based on 4 pillars: cultivating uncertainty, developing a vision, cultivating benevolence, developing trust.

Our assessment prototype combined questionnaire and role-playing on these four criteria. It was administered to a pilot group (N=43) for which we had quantitative data (personality questionnaire) and qualitative information (experience in driving transformation…).

Results allowed to validate and to refine the model hence seen as a continuum from search for operational excellence to transformation management. We could now associate these 4 criteria with their counterpart: Uncertainty vs. risk management; Vision vs. Planning; Benevolence vs Monitoring; Trust vs. Control. A pre-test (N= 1475) was carried out and validates the model.

Limitations of this study related directly to the specific population assessed (manager, big company, field) preventing generalization. The cultural limitation will be addressed as tool usage spreads beyond France & Europe.

The originality of our tool is based on the ability to conduct a “live” analysis of the potential for transformation leadership (on actual managers) and therefore to develop a predictive index: the General Index of Transformation – highlighting potential to lead transformation. It also relies on the still relatively new format of a serious game for assessment testing.

Paper number 1412 | Symposia Paper |

School Counsellors in the Grip of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons Learned in Slovenia

Mojca Juriševič, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Education; Neža Podlogar, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Education; Janez Vogrinc, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Education

Most research in education during the COVID-19 pandemic focused on the impact of the pandemic on students and teachers rather than school counsellors (SCs). The aim of this study was to explore the positive and negative impact of distance education during a pandemic on SCs, both in terms of their own professional work and their psychosocial experiences. 114 SCs from 58 primary schools and 40 SCs from 33 secondary schools participated in the study. They completed an online questionnaire on emergency distance education and the impact of the pandemic on the Slovenian education system. Data analysis was done on a descriptive level and based on a mixed methods research approach. The results showed that the majority of SCs were significantly overworked and considered their work more demanding than in the period before distance education. The most common causes of worry and stress were students' psychosocial problems, increased workload, students' lack of motivation for school learning, and the general social climate during the pandemic. Despite the complexity of the work, SCs on average reported being satisfied with their work and cooperation with the school management, teachers, students, parents, and external institutions. The majority rated their professional competence for working in emergencies in distance education positively. They recognised a need for more professional cooperation, work relief, support, and supervision. They reported successful adaptation to the changed working methods and conditions, a sense of competence, and job satisfaction. They also gave several examples of good practice in distance education in terms of learning support and individual work with students, communication, use of technology, and career guidance in distance education. The value of the research findings is discussed in the context of upgrading the status of SCs in Slovenian schools.

Paper number 1157 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Confidence in Fake News Discernment, Fake news discernment, and Cognitive Abilities in Older Adults

Vytautas Jurkuvenas, Vilniaus University; Viktorija Ivleva, Vilnius University; Antanas Kairys, Vilnius University; Vita Mikuličiūtė, Vilnius University; Vilmantė Pakalniškienė

In this study we aim to understand how cognitive abilities and Fake News Discernment are related to Confidence in Fake News Discernment. Fake news, also known as misinformation, has become a significant issue in today's world as it can spread quickly and impact public opinions, beliefs and decisions. It has been suggested that various cognitive abilities might be important in fake news discernment. However, studies show that people of varying levels of different abilities can be susceptible to misinformation, as fake news is often designed to appeal to emotions and biases. Confidence in Fake News Discernment is a factor that could be valuable for understanding cognitive process of fake news discernment. In total 504 preretirees and retirees of Lithuania participated in the research (69.7% were females). Mean age was 64.3 (range from 50 to 90 years). Participants read true and false news headlines, taken from social media. A measure of Confidence in Fake News Discernment and Fake News Discernment

was calculated by analyzing Likert scale answers. Also, digit span forward, digit span backward, verbal fluency and symbol coding tasks were used to measure cognitive abilities. Multiple hierarchical regression analysis was performed to analyze whether demographic, cognitive and Fake News Discernment variables predict Confidence in Fake News Discernment. According to the results, cognitive abilities but not Fake News Discernment predict Confidence in Fake News Discernment. This study is limited by its range of participant age group, and also different measures of Confidence in Fake News Discernment could be used. However, it is of value as it shows importance of analyzing confidence in truth discernment. Both academics and practitioners should be aware of possible overconfidence in truth discernment due to better abilities.

Paper number 110 | Poster | Clinical

Temporal distribution of suicide cases among conscripted soldiers

Christoph Kabas, Austrian Armed Forces; Birgit SCHLATZER, Austrian Armed Forces; Konrad TAMEGGER

Several armed forces report higher suicide rates among soldiers in comparison to the average national population. In the Austrian Armed Forces, the average suicide rate is also increased.

In Austria, national service is compulsory for male citizens and lasts six months. During national service the suicide risk for young male soldiers is also higher. Most conscripts are in their early twenties, and for this age-cohort suicide is one of the main causes of death.

The aim of the study was to analyse the temporal distribution of the suicide cases during national service.

The Austrian Armed Forces Psychological Service analysed fifty suicide cases among conscripts from 2000 to 2020.

The cases where analysed as to the month of service in which the suicide occurred. The data show a higher occurrence in the first month and in the middle of national service.

Reasons for the higher incidence in the first month may be associated with maladaptive behavior induced by the organizational parameters (e.g. hierarchy, limited degrees of freedom, separation from the family), the behavioural parameters (harsh communication) and the access to weapons.

In the middle of national service some conscripts have a lack of motivation. Most conscripts are happy to have overcome the hard military training of the first months, but the end of national service is not yet in sight. In this period, we observe also a significantly higher suicide rate among conscripts.

Due to these two periods of higher suicide risk it is advisable for military psychologists and responsible officers to intensify preventive actions at the beginning and in the middle of national service.

Paper number 933 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Perceived Partner Responsiveness Predicts Mental Health in New Fathers

Yasemin Kahya, Social Sciences University of Ankara; Büşra Sinem Kır, Social Sciences University of Ankara; İrem Beril Karaçalık, TED University; Zeynep Ceren Duruk, TED University

Current research findings in close relationships provided evidence that perceived partner responsiveness is an empirically-related construct for mental health. Although the transition into parenthood is equally stressful for new fathers, there is less research on paternal mental health. Thus, the aim of this research was to bring together two important research branches of perceived partner responsiveness and paternal mental health. With a cross-sectional design, we examined the associations of perceived partner responsiveness and insensitivity with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms in a Turkish father sample who had the first infant aged between 0-to-12 months. The sample included data from 178 married fathers with a mean age of 32.25 (sd = 5.09). They filled out a demographics form, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21, and Perceived Partner Responsiveness and Insensitivity Scale as well as other measures as part of a larger project. Perceived partner responsiveness showed negative significant correlations with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms while perceived partner insensitivity indicated positive significant correlations with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms. On the other hand, simple regression analysis results with a bootstrap approach showed that perceived partner

responsivity, but not insensitivity, predicted lower paternal depression symptoms (B = -.12, 95% CI [-.22, -.02]), and perceived partner insensitivity indicated a marginal positive prediction of paternal anxiety (B = .11, 95% CI [-.00, .23]) and stress symptoms (B = .16, 95% CI [.01, .34]). Our preliminary findings in this data set highlighted that in the first year of parenting, new fathers are less likely to feel depressed if they perceive their partners as sensitive to themselves, and tend to be less anxious and stressed if they perceive less insensitivity from their partners. New fathers could benefit from couple-focused interventions targeting partner responsiveness and insensitivity, which will indirectly facilitate infant development.

Paper number 936 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Is the quality of work a predictor of retirement intentions?

Antanas Kairys, Vilnius University; Raimonda Sadauskaite, Vilnius University, Institute Of Psychology, Lithuania; Olga Zamalijeva, Vilnius University; Ieva Reine, Uppsala University, Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Sweden; Riga Stradiņs University, Statistics Unit

Background: A rapid decrease in the percentage of working-age individuals in Europe is forcing governments to think about ways to encourage older people to continue working past retirement age. However, a study by Van Solinge and Henkens (2014) found that 81% of older workers intended to retire before the age of 65. The question remains, do we have a sufficient understanding of the factors that prompt early retirement intentions? Research on the relationship between retirement intentions and the quality of work has been inconclusive (Browne et al., 2019). Therefore, this study aims to investigate the relationship between retirement intentions and the quality of work.

Methods: Data were obtained from the seventh wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) (Börsch-Supan, 2020). The sample included 8,168 respondents aged 50 to 65 who weren't retired (mean age 56.9 years (SD=3.5); 44% – males). Retirement intentions were assessed by asking one question, and the quality of work was measured by 12 questions derived from the Job Content (Karasek et al., 1998) and the Effort-Reward Imbalance (Siegrist et al., 2004) questionnaires. Results. Regression analysis revealed that, after controlling for sociodemographic variables, the quality of work predicted retirement intentions: having a more physically demanding job (OR=1.13, p<.001), a more psychosocially demanding job (OR=1.04, p<.01), receiving less social support (OR=1.06, p<.01), having less control (OR=1.12, p<.001), and being rewarded less (OR=1.18, p<.001) were related to a higher probability of having early retirement intentions.

Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of certain work characteristics in shaping retirement intentions and provides insights into factors that can help keep older workers in the workforce. The research was conducted as a part of the project "Sustainable working-life for ageing populations in the Nordic-Baltic region" (Project No. 139986 financed by NordForsk).

Paper number 1003 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The induction of present fatalistic time perspective: does instruction matter?

Antanas Kairys, Vilnius University; Vilmante Pakalniskiene, Vilnius University, Institute of Psychology; Goda Gegieckaite, Vilnius University, Institute of Psychology

Background. Time perspective (TP) is considered to be a both stable trait-like feature and a more flexible state. The studies of stable aspects of TP have a long history, however, there is a lack of experimental studies of induced state-like TP. There is a technique for the induction of the present fatalistic TP (PFTP) proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) and it relies on the deep processing of the proposed story (actively imaging a described fatalistic person). However, it's unclear how less deep processing of the proposed story affects the induction of a PFTP. Therefore the aim of the current preliminary study is to test whether a different, less processing-intensive instruction induces a PFTP. Methods. The experimental procedure proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) was used, however, the instruction asked participants in the experimental group to asses whether the vignette about a present-fatalistic person is clear. Participants in the control read and assessed the vignette about shopping. PFTP was measured using one item proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) and Zimbardo time perspective inventory short form (ZTPI;

Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999). 66 subjects aged 18-30 years participated in the experiment (30 in the experimental and 36 in the control group), 78,8% of whom were female. Results. The medium effect-sized difference of PFTP (measured by ZTPI) was observed ($t=2,1$; $p<0,05$, $d=0,52$), however, the scores of fatalism were higher in the control group. There was no significant difference in other TP, the one-item fatalism measure showed no difference too. Conclusion. The experiment showed that researchers should be careful when designing PFTP induction studies as the less processing-intensive instruction or even lower motivation of participants may lead to lower instead of higher PFTP. This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-LL-21-1.

Paper number 579 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Family-Work Conflict among parents at six months postpartum; The contribution of marital relationship quality and parent- infant bonding

Maor Kalfon-Hakhmigari, Academic College of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo; Jonathan Handelzalts, Academic College of Tel-Aviv-Yaffo; Yoav Peled, The Helen Schneider Hospital for Women, Rabin Medical Center

Objective: The current study examined the contribution of parents' most intimate relationships, i.e., marital relationship quality and parent-infant bonding, on FWC levels at six months postpartum.

Background: Family-Work conflict (FWC) describes the inter-role conflict that emerges between the demands of those two major life roles, which become more complicated, especially in a post-COVID world where boundaries between work and family are not as clear as they used to be. While extensive research was done on the conflict, mainly from the work perspective, only a few studies examined its associations with childbirth consequences and postpartum variables. Childbirth, a universal life-changing experience and, at the same time, a personal and subjective experience, was found to impact parents' mental health as well as their relationships in the family.

Method: Participants comprised mothers and fathers who gave/were present at birth, and sampled at the maternity ward of a tertiary healthcare center. Self-report questionnaires were used a few days postpartum (T1); the demographic and obstetric information and Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-7). At two months postpartum (T2), the Postpartum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ), and the FWC at six months postpartum (T3).

Results: Preliminary results revealed that both DAS-7 and PBQ had significant contributions to the variance of FWC at six months postpartum for mothers, and only PBQ has a significant contribution for fathers. (Our final results will be available in the next two months).

Limitations: A major limitation of the study was the attrition of couples across the longitudinal design.

Practical Implications: The results highlight intimate relationships as an essential resource for lower levels of FWC in the sensitive postpartum period.

Value: The study expands the understanding of the development of FWC from the family perspective among mothers and fathers.

Audience: Academic and Practitioner

Paper number 1236 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Eco-emotions and environmental activists' well-being – a participatory ethnographic case study of environmental movement in Poland

Weronika Kałwak, Jagiellonian University, Institute of Psychology; Karolina Bonarska, Jagiellonian University

The climate change and environmental crisis are among the greatest contemporary challenges faced by communities and individuals inhabiting various regions of the world. In addition to the motivational factors of engagement in global climate action that are addressed by social psychology, psychological studies focus on emotional suffering, deteriorated mental health and well-being experienced in the context of climate change. Research on severe stress and mental health reactions among residents of regions affected by extreme weather events (wildfires, droughts, hurricanes etc.) is growing exponentially. However, less attention is paid to the emotional experience and mental health of people who live in

relatively safe regions but are deeply concerned with anticipated climate catastrophe. We conducted a participatory ethnographic case study of a group of environmental activists (who are considered one of the populations of concern in the context of climate change and mental health). Participants were recruited from a Polish branch of an international grassroots environmental movement. The study consisted of (1) six-month ethnographic participatory observation of the movement's support group meetings, (2) a series of in-depth individual interviews conducted with participants of the support group, (3) climate emotions diaries kept by the participants, and (4) a focus group interview conducted with the whole support group to discuss results of the study. The results provided insight into their diverse experiences of environmental crisis and climate activism, depending on the age, gender, and other personal characteristics of the participants. Usually, climate emotions are not addressed directly in conversations between climate activists. They are rather expressed as moral feelings and everyday concerns. Many emotions are associated with the activism itself, often communicated with the words "fatigue" and “burden”. Working as an activist and engagement in group activism dynamics can be simultaneously a source of meaningful distress and of empowerment and emotional relief.

Paper number 903 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Psychological effects on the descendants of atomic bomb survivors during the COVID-19 pandemic

Yuka Kamite, Hiroshima University; Narumi Masuda, Hiroshima University; Kota Jogan, Hiroshima University; Takuya Fujikawa, Koji Kamite, Hiroshima University of Economics; Kazuaki Abe, Hiroshima University

Purpose: Previous studies have not revealed any significant negative psychological effects on the descendants of atomic bomb survivors. However, some second-generation atomic bomb survivors have developed health anxiety regarding the effects that radiation may have on them in adulthood and beyond (Kamite, 2017). Furthermore, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that began at the end of 2019 has been reported to harm not only people’s physical health, but also their mental health, with worsening depression and anxiety reported in Japan. This study aimed to examine the psychological effects experienced by descendants of atomic bomb survivors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: An online survey was conducted in August 2022. The study participants included 31 second-generation atomic bomb survivors, 41 third-generation atomic bomb survivors, and 452 symmetrical group members. Depression (CES-D) and health anxiety (SHAD) were measured as indicators of psychological impact.

Results: One-factor analysis of variance was conducted for the three groups, and depression did not significantly differ between the groups. The main effect of health anxiety was significant ($F(2, 405) = 4.208$, $p < .05$, $\eta 2 = .02$). Multiple comparisons showed that health anxiety was significantly higher among third-generation atomic bomb survivors than among the other two groups ($p <. 05$). Medical history was found to have a main effect on health anxiety, but this interaction was not significant.

Discussion: No difference was found in depression between the descendants of the atomic bomb survivors and the symmetric group. This finding is similar to the results of a pre-COVID-19 pandemic study (Kamite et al., 2021). Third-generation atomic bomb survivors showed significantly higher health anxiety regardless of their medical history. This indicates that the grandchildren of atomic bomb survivors may experience increased anxiety toward health threats, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Paper number 1310 | Symposia Paper |

Adverse childhood experiences and conspiracy endorsement in times of the COVID-19-pandemic: the mediating role of epistemic trust and personality functioning

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Research aims and objectives: This study aimed to investigate the association between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and conspiracy endorsement in a representative population based sample. We hypothesized that more impairments in personality functioning and lower epistemic trust would mediate this association.

Theoretical background: Conspiracy endorsement has gained much attention in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, as it constitutes a major public health challenge that is associated with reduced adherence to preventative measures. However, little is known about the developmental backdrops and personality characteristics that render an individual prone to conspiracy endorsement. There is a growing body of evidence implying a detrimental role of ACEs – a highly prevalent worldwide burden – in the development of epistemic trust and personality functioning, both candidate mechanisms to enhance our understanding of how ACEs might impact psychological outcomes in adulthood.

Method adopted: Analyses are based on cross-sectional representative data of the German population collected during the COVID-19 pandemic (N=2,501). Structural equation modelling (SEM) with personality functioning (OPD-SQS) and epistemic trust (ETMCQ) as mediators of the association between ACEs and conspiracy endorsement (conspiracy mentality, specific conspiracy beliefs, COVID-19-related conspiracy beliefs) were conducted.

Results obtained or expected: In total, 20.4% (n=508) of all participants endorsed conspiracies. There was a significant association between ACEs and conspiracy endorsement ($\beta=0.25$, $p<0.001$; explained variance 6%). The explained variance of conspiracy endorsement increased to 19% after adding epistemic trust and personality functioning as mediators ($\beta=0.12$, $p<0.001$), indicating a partial mediation and direct prediction from these mediators. Fit indices demonstrated a good model fit.

Conclusions: Evidence on the far-reaching and detrimental effects of early childhood adversities are further increased by demonstrating an association between ACEs and conspiracy endorsement. Our findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms by including epistemic trust and personality functioning.

Intended audience: Academic and practitioner.

Paper number 870 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Diversity and Inclusion in the UK Psychology

Dan Kanceljak, Msc At The University Of Edinburgh / Currently Working For Letters To Strangers (US-based Mental Health NGO); Clara Calia, University of Edinburgh

Aims and Objectives: The aim was to uncover the attitudes and views held by the members of the psychology community in the UK towards diversity and inclusion movements.

Theoretical Background: The study was centred around the importance of positionality in psychological research and the current lack of diversity amongst psychologists in the UK.

Method: Nation-wide survey comprising of 19 questions with 5 questions inquiring about demographics and 14 questions (12 close-ended and 2 open-ended) asking for participants' views on D&I movements. Afterwards, the authors performed a thematic analysis and opted to present descriptive quantitative statistics without proceeding further statistical analysis.

Results: The authors found that the members of the UK psychology community overwhelmingly support D&I movements whilst holding that insufficient progress has been made thus far. Further, respondents (N=82) noted a lack of action on behalf of the BPS, HCPC and others. Finally, respondents proposed curriculum diversification and reconceptualisation of expertise, as two policies likely to advance the D&I cause.

Limitations: The survey was based mostly off the UK universities with a few exceptions (ex. NHS). Therefore, it may be argued that slightly different results could have been collected if more third-party organisations had been involved.

Implications: The authors believe that a more unified movement with a clearly set agenda aimed at challenging the systems underpinning contemporary psychology may bring about improvement to the field.

Originality/Value: As this was the first recorded attempt at evaluating the attitudes of the members of the UK psychology community towards diversity and inclusion movements, the study holds central importance to all conversations revolving around D&I efforts within psychology in the UK.

Intended Audience: Academic and Practitioner.

Paper number 115 | Oral Presentation | Others

The dynamics and structure of the manifestation of existential anxiety among the Ukrainian population as a result of the war

Yaryna Kaplunenko, Institute of Psychology of NAES of Ukraine

Research aims and objectives: To study different types of existential anxiety (fear of death, loneliness, blurred identification, and meaning of life) and features of their manifestations in Ukrainian society during the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Theoretical background: The report presents a scientific and theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of Existential anxiety as well as an Existential-analytical approach to understanding different types of anxiety.

Results obtained or expected: The results of an empirical study of various aspects of existential anxiety and their relationship with Four fundamental dimensions of existence among Ukrainian students before and during the war are presented.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: The Existential Concerns Questionnaire (Vincentius Van Bruggen) and the Test of Fundamental Motivation (TEM) (A. Lengle, P. Ekhard) are used in the study.

Limitations: The study presents only the dynamics of changes in the manifestations of Existential anxiety and structures of 4 Fundamental existential motivations among students of Ukrainian universities, which makes the representativeness of the sample somewhat limited.

Research/Practical Implications: Research results could shed light on the manifestations of existential and other types of anxiety especially among Ukrainians during ongoing traumatic events and help identify the most promising resource areas and targets for psychotherapeutic interventions.

Intended audience: Both – Academic & Practitioner.

Paper number 595 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Lived Experiences, Mental Health, and Resilience in an LGBTI+ Community in Turkey

Buket Kara, University of Brighton; Semih Ozkarakas, Free Colors Asscoiation; Defne Guzel, Kaos GL

This study aimed to give voice to an understudied LGBTI+ community to narrate their lived experiences and to investigate their exposure to discrimination in various areas of their lives in relation to their mental health and resilience. Co-produced by LGBTI+ activists and an academic researcher, it utilized a mixed-method design, where 61 LGBTI+s, aged 18 to 47 years, responded to an online survey in Autumn 2020. The quantitative tools included questionnaires assessing mental wellbeing, resilience, psychological symptoms, and perceived discrimination. Qualitatively, participants responded to open-ended questions regarding their lived experiences, such as coming out, access to healthcare, and self-care practices. Participants reported that they were exposed to various forms of discrimination in almost every aspect of their lives. Hierarchical regressions showed that, after controlling for the role of demographic variables (age, education), perceived individual discrimination predicted negative mental health outcomes in LGBTI+s such as lower mental wellbeing (β = -.29) and higher anxiety (β = .39), depression (β = .32), and negative self-concept (β = .36). When added to the model, personal (psychological) resilience predicted mental wellbeing (β = .45) and negative self-concept (β = -.28), and altered the relations between perceived individual discrimination and mental health indicators by lowering or diminishing the negative role of discrimination on mental wellbeing (β = -.08), anxiety (β = .30), depression (β = .26, and negative self-concept (β = .26). Identity-based lived experiences and practices further provided an in-depth picture of life of LGBTI+s in this community, how they overcome adversity, and how they can be supported. This is a cross-sectional study; therefore, it reports associations between study variables and does not allow causal inferences to be drawn. The findings can be used in the planning of psychosocial support, as well as in formulating strategies and policies based on their needs.

Paper number 938 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Academic Resilience Approach: A whole-school intervention to promote resilience across school communities in a socioeconomically deprived town

Buket Kara, University of Brighton; Sarah Wells, Blackpool Council; Rosie Gordon, University of Brighton; Suna Eryigit-Madzwamuse, University of British Columbia

This study investigates the effectiveness of the Academic Resilience Approach (ARA). The ARA is a whole-school focused and social justice-oriented programme. It promotes resilience by focusing on existing strengths and building capacity that meets the needs of all members of the school community (e.g., pupils, school staff, parents/carers). The ARA was implemented as a part of the Resilience Revolution: Blackpool HeadStart programme, which aimed to improve Blackpool young people's mental health. Between 2017 and 2022, the ARA took place within all 44 schools in Blackpool to enable them to help pupils and staff to 'beat the odds', whilst also 'changing the odds' by tackling inherent inequalities in the school system. A mixed-method approach was utilised for this research. A total of 623 pupils (Grades 5 to 10) and 101 staff provided quantitative and qualitative data about outcomes and experiences at different stages of the ARA implementation. Process findings suggested that resilience training offered to staff significantly helped them build knowledge and skills around resilience, which would equip them to promote resilience across the school. Following Resilience Committee involvement, both staff and pupils saw positive changes in pupils' resilience, skills, and behaviour, as well as positive changes to the school climate. After the ARA implementation, positive outcomes for pupils and staff were observed, such as lower emotional and behavioural difficulties and increased levels of factors associated with resilience (e.g., self-esteem, problem-solving, school and community connection). Within the limitations of being a cross-sectional study, the findings suggested that the ARA has potential to improve the outcomes across

the school community by facilitating a self-improving, resilience-building education system, which is particularly critical in socioeconomically marginalised areas. Hence, this study offers important implications for policy and practice. Schools are encouraged to adapt and self-deliver the ARA using the free resource packs available online.

Paper number 1457 | Symposia | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

European review of psychotherapy by psychologists as specialization and profession

Eleni Karayianni, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA)

Psychotherapy has been a “hot topic” for many years among the Member Associations (MAs) of the European Federation of Psychologists’ Associations (EFPA). In some countries, the existence of legal regulation has resolved the issue, while others still struggle to set boundaries between psychology and psychotherapy. The EuroPsy certificate for psychologists specializing in psychotherapy seeks to set the stage for the what and the how of applying psychotherapy within the profession of psychology. In addition, tools such as the EFPA statement on psychologists practicing psychotherapy were developed to aid in the process.

Research/Practical Implications: Recent attempts to gain psychotherapy’s recognition as a separate profession at European level have presented with additional challenges for psychology. Responding to the zeitgeist, as well as EuroPsy needs, EFPA invested in further development of the EuroPsy specialist certificate and to examine the status of psychotherapy in MA countries to demonstrate and promote the uniqueness of the psychologist profession.

Overall conclusions: The EFPA Executive Council (EC) conducted a survey to assess the status, to identify challenges and consider possible actions. In addition, a Project Group was created to develop the principles guiding the practice of psychologists specialized in psychotherapy, while the Specialist-European Awarding Committee on Psychotherapy (S-EAC) has recently developed a competency and training framework for the EuroPsy specialist certificate.

The symposium will focus on presenting the survey completed by the 24 EFPA MAs, advocacy efforts at the European level, the S-EAC's competency framework, and the Project Group on Psychotherapy’s work on the principles of psychologists specialized in psychotherapy. Thus, overall, the symposium will present and discuss challenges and opportunities for psychologists specializing in psychotherapy in strengthening their professional identity.

Paper number 1337 | Symposia Paper |

Is knowing the research enough for meaningful and effective policy making?

Eleni Karayianni, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA)

Theoretical background and new perspectives/contributions: The promotion and adoption of, as well as the support provided from psychological science to policy making has been at the forefront in recent years. However, communicating effectively scientific findings to a non-academic audience can prove a big challenge even for the best of psychological scientists. Some cases are more successful than others and several factors contribute to this success. Derived knowledge about entrepreneurship, especially political entrepreneurship, from the area of political science can help us improve on our understanding of how policy making works and our existing practices.

Practical implications: Psychologists, especially ones producing new knowledge in research centers, are used to communicating in statistical terms, oftentimes verbose approaches, with abundant concepts and constructs. Adapting this kind of language to the political realm requires that we step outside our knowledge base and usual practice; that we step outside our comfort zone in order to reach the ones we need to reach to promote meaningful change that is based on psychological science.

Value: In changing our understanding of how policy making works, we have to review and re-evaluate the way we approach policy making as psychologists. Therein lies the value of inter-professional connections, and in learning from other fields in order to further develop our own to increase its impact and outreach. Thus, we not only state that psychological science is relevant, but we aid in making it more apparent and

necessary to non-psychologists. In turn, this may affect how we approach research and the societal impact we hope it can have to improving people's lives.

Paper number 1340 | Symposia Paper |

Psychology and Psychotherapy – Commonalities and Boundaries

Eleni Karayianni, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA)

As a profession, psychology comes face-to-face with several challenges, both internally and externally. On one hand, there is the internal challenge of a unified profession divided by fields of practice and specializations depending in which country one resides and works, and what the educational and legal systems dictate. On the other hand, there are the external challenges of identifying boundaries between mental health professions that compete against each other for a seat at the table, be that legal, professional, social, financial, contextual, etc. The presentation is based on data recently gathered from EFPA MAs. Data from 21 MAs was compiled via the LEGOO working group relating to psychology as a regulated profession. Data from 24 MAs was also collected by an internal survey on the status of psychotherapy.

This presentation will discuss the commonalities and overlap, as well as the differences between legal systems for psychologists and psychotherapists in an attempt to demonstrate and promote the uniqueness of the psychologist profession. It will also identify the challenges in drawing a clear line between these professional areas of mental health.

By accessing all the information provided by national associations, the European Commission's page on regulated professions, EuroPsy National Awarding Committee annual reports, previous EFPA surveys, and other sources, we gain improved insight of the status of psychology and psychotherapy as professions at national level, the threats experienced at national and European levels, and most importantly the opportunities for cross-collaboration and support in safeguarding psychology at all levels.

Paper number 1450 | Panel Discussion | Health, Sport & Exercise

Can there be a single identity for psychologists working in health?

Maria Karekla, University of Cyprus; Márta Csabai, Institute for Psychology of the Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church, Budapest.; Stefan Höfer, University of Inssbrook; Jo Hart, University of Manchester; David Neto, OPP & ISPA; Frank Doyle, RCSI; Borrik Schjødt, Norway; Ruta Sargautyte, LITHUANIA

Psychology plays a pivotal role in health. Many psychologists work in the health sector in areas such as prevention, wellbeing, mental health, physical health, clinical psychology, health psychology, or psychotherapy. Training routes, titles, areas of practice and specializations differ between European countries. The Psychology and Health Standing Committee of EFPA has been struggling on whether it may be time to build a specific training and competency profile for psychologists working in the health sector. This panel discussion will summarize the struggles of this standing committee towards this idea and will discuss implications of carrying out this work for the profession and psychologists working in different areas of health across Europe. Attendees will be encouraged to raise their views, ideas and concerns. This panel discussion aims to help the standing committee move forward with its aims regarding this issue.

This panel discussion is sponsored by the EFPA Standing Committee on Psychology and Health.

Paper number 817 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Dispositional optimism and pessimism in association with cognitive abilities in adulthood

Jutta Karhu, University of Oulu; Mirka Hintsanen, University of Oulu; Ellen Ek, University of Oulu; Jari Koskela, University of Oulu; Juha Veijola, University of Oulu

The aim of the study was to examine the associations of dispositional optimism and pessimism with cognitive abilities in adulthood. Earlier research evidence has shown that positive personality traits, for example positive emotionality and openness to experience support cognitive development and effective functioning. We performed two studies with data sets from the prospective Northern Finland Birth Cohort Studies: 26-year-olds (N = 383) and 46-year-olds (N = 5042). In both samples, dispositional optimism and

pessimism were measured with Carver and Scheier's Life Orientation Test -Revised. In the data of 26-year-olds, the cognitive abilities assessed were reasoning, vocabulary, verbal fluency, fine-motor skills, selective attention, impulse control, and memory, while in 46-year-olds, memory was assessed. The analyses were carried out using multiple linear regression, and the associations were adjusted for gender, educational level, mother's educational level, and depression. Our results indicated that (I.) higher dispositional optimism and lower pessimism were associated with higher reasoning skills in young adults, and (II.) higher pessimism was related to lower scores on memory test in middle-aged adults. The findings provide a closer look on how dispositional optimism and pessimism are associated with the core cognitive abilities in adults. However, longitudinal evidence is needed to clarify the temporal associations and developmental aspects of optimism, pessimism, and cognitive abilities. This research is the first to examine the relationship of dispositional optimism and pessimism with a variety of cognitive abilities in population-based adult samples.

Paper number 348 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Prenatal exposure to air pollutants and attentional deficit hyperactivity disorder development in children: a systematic review

Sharanpreet Kaur, Universitat Rovira i Virgili; Josefa Canals, Universitat Rovira I Virgili; Paula Morales-Hidalgo, Universitat Rovira I Virgili; Victoria Arija, Universitat Rovira I Virgili

Up-to 9.5% of the world's population is diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) making it one of the most common childhood disorders. This is a part of EPINED II project, a longitudinal study. Air pollutants could be considered an environmental risk condition for ADHD, but few studies have specifically investigated the effect of prenatal exposure. The current paper reviews the studies conducted on the association between prenatal air pollutants (PM, NOx, SO2, O3, CO and PHA) and ADHD development in children. From 890 studies searched through PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science, 15 cohort studies met the inclusion criteria. NOS was used for risk of bias and quality assessment. Most studies reported an association between ADHD and prenatal PAH and PM exposure. Data available on NO2 and SO2 was inconsistent, whereas the effect of CO/O3 is barely investigated. The heterogeneity in methodologies across the studies and little research available on each pollutant encourage the need for consistent future research.

Paper number 214 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

A Systematic Review encompassing Long Term Psychological Consequences among Child Labourers in Low and Middle-Income Countries

HARLEEN KAUR, Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University; Deeksha Sahu, Yashika Mishra

The employment of child labourers in the workplace is a pressing human rights issue. Around 79 million children worldwide are involved in this hazardous work and the figures are even more alarming in LMICs. This illegal involvement hampers their health and leads to everlasting consequences. Having this in the background we systematically reviewed scientific literature which aims to explore the long-term psychological consequences among child labourers in LMICs. We followed the PRISMA guidelines for reviewing the literature systematically. The inclusion criteria for this study are to include only those research papers which have a population of child labourers under 14 years of age, are conducted in LMICs, are exploratory in nature, are published from 2012-2022 and lastly the papers should be published in the English language. We excluded studies which do not include psychological health consequences, are published in a language other than English and are either dissertations or review papers. The four stages namely, identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion are followed step-by-step. We included only five relevant scientific literature at the inclusion stage of the review process. The analysis revealed that child labourers in their workspaces are victimised. The victimisation results in long-term psychological consequences, resulting in depression, frustration, stress, hopelessness, low self-esteem, anxiety, and experience of unidentified fears. This analysis implies that there is an urgent need for the stakeholders and policymakers to provide psychological help to the rescued labourers and gear up their teams to rescue labourers as soon as possible.

Paper number 163 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Relationships Among Ostracism, Social Exclusion and Instagram Usage: The Roles of Social Comparison Orientation and Emotion Regulation Difficulty

Mehmet Kavaklı, Necmettin Erbakan University

The aim of this research is to investigate the relationships among ostracism, social exclusion and Instagram usage, and the mediating roles of social comparison orientation (SCO) and emotion regulation difficulty (ERD) in those relationships. An exclusion experience threatens basic psychological needs (e.g, belongingness) and leads to negative outcomes. Following an exclusion, each person tries to satisfy their threaten needs. Social media usage may have a buffer effect on basic psychological needs. However, some third variables such as SCO and ERD might play a role in this relationship. These possibilities are examined within the framework of the temporal need-threat model. A correlational research design was used in this study, and the sample was composed of 301 participants studying university. Data was gathered by using Instagram Addiction, Ostracism, SCO, and ERD Scales. The results showed that there is a positive correlation between ostracism and SCO, and upward and downward social comparison. However, social exclusion has not related to those variables. Ostracism is positively related to Instagram but social exclusion is negatively related to Instagram usage. ERD fully mediated the relationship between ostracism and Instagram usage. The same is not true for social exclusion. Also, SCO does not affect the relationships between ostracism, social exclusion, and Instagram. Furthermore, ostracism threatens participants' needs more than social exclusion, and while ostracized participants try to compensate for the negative effects of ostracism using Instagram, no such result has been achieved for social exclusion. Using a correlational design rather than an experimental one may consider a limitation. Nevertheless, as far as is known, there has been no such study before, especially for certain social media like Instagram. Notably, examining the relationship between ostracism, social exclusion and Instagram separately in terms of SCO and ERD is the original aspect of the study.

Paper number 164 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Effects of Observing Ostracism and Being the Target of Ostracism on Cognitive Flexibility

Mehmet Kavaklı, Necmettin Erbakan University; Gülten Ünal, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Department of Psychology

The main aim of this research is to examine the effects of observing ostracism and being the target of ostracism on cognitive flexibility. For this purpose, three different experiments were carried out. In the first experiment, ostracism scenarios were adapted and developed to manipulate both observing ostracism and being the target of ostracism. Future life alone, a classical exclusion paradigm, was also included in the experiment. In Study 1, the sample was composed of 263 undergraduate students. The results of the first experiment showed that the scenarios created successfully manipulated both observing ostracism and being the target of ostracism. The second experiment was conducted using the scenarios tested in Study 1. In Study 2, there are 4 different conditions in total, namely, observing ostracism, being the target of ostracism, and two control conditions. The second experiment was conducted with a total of 102 undergraduate students. The results revealed that observing ostracism increased cognitive flexibility performance. However, being the target of ostracism did not affect cognitive flexibility performance. Also, observing ostracism and ostracism did not affect empathy. Study 3 was designed to replicate the second experiment by changing the ostracism paradigm. In the third experiment, Cyberball was used instead of scenarios to manipulate exclusion. The experiment was conducted with 127 undergraduate students. Similar results were obtained in the third experiment for observing ostracism. Observing ostracism increased cognitive flexibility performance. Being the target of ostracism negatively affected cognitive flexibility performance. Observing ostracism did not affect empathy. Ostracism, on the other hand, only affected emotional empathy. The results will discuss considering the temporal need-threat model and evolutionary perspective.

Paper number 717 | Poster | Clinical

The Effect of BIS/BAS on Internet Addiction: Considering the Mediation of Net Escapism.

Takeyasu Kawabata, Shokei Gakuin University; Hikaru Shoji, Shokei Gakuin university; Hiroyuki Tajima, Shokei Gakuin University

Purpose and Background: According to the self-medication hypothesis of addiction, the essence of addiction is the alleviation of psychological distress. Internet addiction, a form of addiction, can be viewed as an escape from distress in real life, or "Internet Escapism (IE)".

The purpose of this study was to clarify the effects of the Behavior Approach System (BAS) and the Behavior Inhibition System (BIS) on Internet dependence (IA) mediated by IE from reality. We also examined the influence of the image of the Internet on IA.

Our hypotheses are as below: 1) BIS will increase IE. 2) BAS will increase IE. 3) IE will increase IA. 4) Good images on the internet will increase IA.

Methods: Two hundred and twenty-five university students (mean age 19.66, SD=1.05) participated in a questionnaire survey consisting of the Japanese version of the BIS/BAS scale, the Japanese version of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) (Young, 1998), questions about the tendency of IE, and ratings of images of the internet.

Results: We conducted structural equation modeling to test our hypotheses. The results generally supported our hypotheses. BIS and the BAS-Reward subscale increased IE. The BAS-Desire and BIS subscale directly increased IA. IE increased IA.

Conclusion and Limitations: Our study showed that IE increased IA. It was suggested that IE has both meanings of seeking pleasant stimuli in the virtual world that cannot be obtained in real life and blocking out unpleasant stimuli from real life. Further investigation is needed.

Paper number 1030 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Effects of Dohsa-hou on awareness of internal experience: From the single data

Yu Kawamata, Hiroshima Shudo University; Yutaka Haramaki, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University; Takuya Fujikawa

Background & Aims: Dohsa-hou, a psychotherapy unique to Japan, requires the client to make an effort to become aware of the “Here and Now” experience through the body. Therefore, the Dohsa-hou experience is thought to contribute to the resolution of psychological problems by enhancing the client’s ability to become aware of his or her own internal experiences such as thoughts, emotions, and needs in daily life. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of Dohsa-hou experience on awareness of internal experiences in daily life.

Method: We conducted an examination with one female in her 20s, who attended three Dohsa-hou sessions scheduled at one-day intervals over the course of approximately one week. The participant completed three semi-structured interviews and daily event recordings designed to measure the participants’ awareness of her daily life. We qualitatively analyzed the progress of each Dohsa-hou session and semi-structured interview and daily event recording.

Results: Results indicated that participants’ awareness of internal experiences improved through five incremental stages: “superficial and abstract awareness”, “awareness of the existence of concrete experiences”, “increasing of awareness”, “increasing breadth and depth of awareness”, and “integration of awareness”. It was also suggested that there may be some unique Dohsa-hou experiences necessary to move to the next level.

Discussion & Limitation: It was shown that the Dohsa-hou experience may influence inner awareness in daily life. More specifically, it was suggested that the participants’ level of awareness was transformed through the process of exploring her inner selves based on her awareness of specific experiences and integrating the awareness gained from these experiences. These results were obtained from a single-case data and are highly individualized. Further studies with multiple data are needed.

Paper number 353 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Predicting students' global competence: An approach using the theory of planned behavior

Kerry Kennedy, The Education University of Hong Kong; Jinxin Zhu, Hong Kong Baptist University; Ming Tak Hue, Independent

The theory of planned behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991) allows researchers to investigate relationships between a behaviour (that, in the case of this study is 'acting as a globally competent student') and an individual's intentions to perform that behaviour as well as their assessment of actually being able to perform the behaviour. Further, it assumes that intentions are influenced by attitude, subjective norm and the individual's perceived behavioural control of their performance.

We used secondary data from PISA's 2018 study of global competence. We selected the Hong Kong Chinese sample (OECD, 2020).

Sample: We selected 6,037 15-year-old secondary (Grade 7 or above) students from 152 schools.

Instrument: We selected TPB scales from PISA's validated instruments (see below for identification of the scales.(OECD, 2020) and background student variables.

Analysis: The study employed a two-level path analysis using Mplus version 8.0.

Results: Direct effects of TPB variables on Response to People of other Cultures (RPOC) [Interest]

Student attitudes (i.e. Interest in other cultures showed the strongest direct effect (β = .25). Student perceived behavioural control (i.e. cognitive flexibility-adaptability) was the next strongest (β = .14). Student subjective norm (i.e. Student perception of teachers' discriminatory practices) had a negative effect (β = -.08).

Student background efforts were either small or insignificant.

Student contextual variables such as Student perspective taking, Global mindedness and Global competence had direct effects of βs = .21, .08 and .12 respectively.

Indirect effects were also assessed with Interest in other cultures playing an important mediator role.

Research/Practical Implications: Those responsible for developing interventions, for example, can use the results reported here as the basis for those interventions, including teacher's role modelling.

Originality/Value: TPB helps to better understand the development of global competence making an original contribution to the field, especially the focus on mediation analysis.

Paper number 1311 | Symposia Paper |

A Comparative Study of the Determinants of Youth Well-Being: Global Competence, Social Engagement, Media and Information Literacy in Cross National Contexts

Kerry Kennedy, The Education University of Hong Kong

Objective: The purposes of this presentation are to: provide an overview of all the presentations, identify themes across the papers', suggest strengths and weaknesses in each of the papers of the papers; and indicate what might be future directions for research in the area.

Method: The papers will be submitted to the Discussant prior to the conference so that a considered response can be developed. Given the length of time for the session, the I shall synthesize the key issues and also indicate future directions for research.

Results: The results of the above analysis will be framed to address the key issues raised by the conceptual framework for this research. In this framework, young people's attitudes and values will classified according to the influences on student wellbeing. The results will thus enable an evaluation of the effectiveness of the study's conceptual framework. It is not expected that the results across countries will necessarily be invariant because context plays an important role in influencing the construction of civic attitudes and values. Thus variation rather than uniformity across countries is expected. Nevertheless, the

robustness of the common survey instrument that was used across countries and the accompanying qualitative data will be evaluated in this presentation.

Conclusions: This session will be concluded with an assessment of how the papers presented have contributed to the literature on student wellbeing. In particular, the questions they have raised within the different country contexts will be highlighted. Given the cross-national nature of the papers in this session their contribution to comparative political psychology research will be assessed.

Paper number 438 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

How does owning a dog influence your wellbeing? A qualitative interview study exploring the acceptability of animal assisted therapy (AAT)

Jade Kent, University Of Brighton; Shanu Sadwahni, Co Author

Research aims and objectives: This paper will explore the ways that wellbeing of neurodiverse women can be enhanced by dog ownership. In addition, this will enable us to examine the acceptability of Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) in England.

Theoretical background: Current research surrounding the impact of dog owning has shown significant benefits, based on the general population. There is a paucity of research on the effect of pet ownership on neurodiverse populations and little research has focused on the effects of neurodiverse adults in England, especially in women. In particular, women with neurodiverse conditions are highly underdiagnosed, by approximately one third, and recent evidence suggests that they have an increased risk of mood disorders such as depression and anxiety compared to their neurotypical counterparts.

Methodology: One to one semi-structured interviews were conducted with five neurodiverse participants in England. Data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).

Results: Four emergent themes, and seven sub-themes were identified: sacredness and companionship; consistency and regulation; the benefits of dog owning, and acceptable but inaccessible. Participants placed great importance on the companionship with their dog, viewing it as an essential component of their everyday lives and routine. Key benefits include the social, as well as physical aspects of dog owning, along with the consistency dogs provide in managing neurodiverse conditions. Neurodiverse women benefit in several ways from dog-ownership including through the encouragement of self-regulation and routines, through social engagement, and through companionship and physical and emotional support. Whilst these elements can benefit all individuals, they are particularly beneficial for addressing helping with symptom-management of these conditions. As such, our findings suggest that AAT is highly acceptable and a worthwhile and impactful technique for women with neurodiversity. Consequently, policymakers should consider incorporating AAT into health and clinical settings.

Paper number 628 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

The Internet and radicalisation pathways: technological advances, relevance of mental health and role of attackers

Jonathan Kenyon, HMPPS; Jens Binder, Nottingham Trent University

Aims and objectives: This study aimed to establish the role of the Internet in radicalisation pathways in radicalisation pathways to extremist offending.

Method: A database of 490 convicted extremists in England and Wales was developed by reviewing and coding specialist assessment reports by professionals with access to restricted information and direct contact with the subject of reports. Reports from 2010-2021 were included, encompassing close to all convicted during the period. Online behaviours associated with radicalisation, demographic information and offence characteristics were coded. Analyses focused on 437 individuals considered radicalised prior to their offence. Three radicalisation pathway groups were compared: those who primarily radicalised online; those who primarily radicalised offline; and those subject to radicalising influences in the online and offline domain.

Results: The Internet has played an increasingly prominent role in radicalisation over time with technological advances leading to changes in the types of applications/platforms used. Mental illness and other disorders were found to be relevant for a third of the sample, with autism, depression and personality disorder most common, particularly for those who radicalised online. For attackers, those exposed to online radicalising influences were more likely to engage in online attack planning behaviours, including target identification and signalling intent. Those who radicalised online were least successful in plotting attacks and most likely to see plots foiled at the planning stage.

Conclusions: Online radicalisation may result in lesser threats, but continues to increase in frequency. The overall assessment of the role of the Internet, however, is likely to require additional data sources that go beyond information on convicted extremists and increase geographical diversity. For parts of the UK, at least, several recommendations can be drawn. Most prominent among those are the continued need for online responses to counter terrorism efforts and mental health support for those vulnerable to online radicalisation.

Paper number 400 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Phenomenological characteristics of autobiographical memories produced by trauma-exposed Rohingya refugee people

Sanjida Khan, Jagannath University; Shamsul Haque, Monash University

Theoretical background: Autobiographical memory (AM) impairment and poor mental health are common among trauma-exposed refugee people. As this population has many adverse life experiences, there is a need for research to investigate the phenomenological features of their AMs.

Objective: We investigated if phenomenological features, such as importance, vividness, closeness, and self-definition of AMs produced by Rohingya refugee people living in short- and long-term resettlements differed.

Methods: We recruited 100 adults Rohingya refugee participants, 50 from short-term resettlements in Bangladesh (average length of stay=10 months) and 50 from long-term resettlements in Malaysia (average length of stay=8 years). The participants completed the PTSD-8 scale and retrieved ten AMs to word cues. They rated their memories for importance, closeness, and vividness on a 5-point Likert-type scale. They also judged how self-defining those memories were on a similar scale and indicated whether they were emotionally positive, negative, or neutral.

Results: Refugees from long-term resettlements recalled more negative memories than those from short-term resettlements. AMs produced by those living in long-term resettlements were more vivid, close to oneself, and self-defining than memories of those living in short-term resettlements. Positive memories were more important, closer to oneself, vivid, and self-defining than negative and neutral memories. Negative memories of participants from long-term resettlements were more important, closer, vivid, and self-defining than negative memories of those living in short-term resettlements. Participants with higher PTSD rated their memories as lesser vivid and more distant than participants with lower PTSD after controlling for their age and gender.

Limitations: There was an underrepresentation of female participants in the study.

Values and implications: The study reveals unique features of AMs of refugees who have experienced many adverse life events. Refugee-customized psychosocial interventions should try to reconstruct their life narrative by addressing those memories and promoting better mental health and cognitive functioning.

Paper number 1142 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

"The Confident Start": Education System of Cooperation Between Preschool Teachers, 3-7 Age Children and Their Parents

Natalia Havrysh, Co-Auther; Tamara Pirozhenko, Co-Author; Oleksii Rohozianskyi, Co-Author; Olena Khartman, The G.S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology, National Academy of Educational Sciences Of Ukraine, Kyiv (Ukraine)

Educational system "The Confident Start" is a special format of preschool education for children aged 3 to 6(7). The leading idea is to enrich the child's experience of interaction with the social and natural environment through the organization of child-specific activities that form the appropriate life skills and qualities of psychological maturity.

The main principle is an activity approach. The educational process is carried out according to the thematic principle in the format of a full information day for the child with the possibility of continuation in the context of home education.

Each age subgroup (grades) of children is provided with a set of educational and methodological materials: a complex educational program (the content of subjects, markers of results, bits of advice for parents): a preschool teacher's manual (an everyday plan, details instructions, additional materials on the project's website); materials for child activities; the guide for parents.

An excellent element of the educational system is methodical support for preschool teachers and professional development courses.

Preschool teachers can work on this education system on two levels. First is reproductive – "Do it as I do!". Second is creativity – "Independently construct the educational content, but do not deviate from the format of the day.".

The expected result of the full cycle of preschool education under "The Confident Start" is a motivated, self-sufficient child, ready to move to the next level of education (primary), namely: developed life skills, the ability to communicate and interact with both peers and adults, formed self-regulation and interest in cognitive activity.

The educational system "The Confident Start" has been successfully implemented in Ukraine since 2017. The implementation experience can be replicated and adapted to the cultural and national traditions of the countries of interest.

View information about project https://vstart.com.ua/uk

Paper number 790 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

Doing Cultural violence in UK newsprint media: The discursive construction of 'Jihadi brides'

Laura Kilby, Sheffield Hallam University

The rise of Islamophobia in the West over the past two decades has been well documented, with some scholars arguing that it stands as the most predominant form of racism in contemporary Europe. To date, a small body of research has concerned itself with examining the intersections of Islamophobia and gender, and mainly focused on forms of direct, or physical violence. In the UK context, research with women, particularly those described as ‘visible Muslim women’ reports that they are vulnerable to misogynistic harassment and street violence. These studies highlight the need for further examination of the intersections of gender and Islamophobia, and they invite a closer examination of the gendered nature of Islamophobic discourse.

This paper reports on a qualitative social psychology study that applies methods of critical discursive psychology. The study engages Johan Galtung’s typology of violence in order to examine UK media representations of Muslim women who become labelled in the media as ‘Jihadi brides’. Placing a spotlight on the case of British woman Shamima Begum, we propose that mainstream UK media representations of women who leave the UK to pursue a life in the self-declared ‘Islamic State’ can be read as the doing of Islamophobic gender-based cultural violence. We further contend that this complex construction of a

gendered, racialised, religious “Other” that dominates UK media representations also shores up structural violence and facilitates direct violence against women who are vulnerable to media categorisation as ‘Jihadi brides’.

Paper number 1485 | Panel Discussion | Others

Innovations in qualitative research

Laura Kilby, Sheffield Hallam University; Abigail Locke, Keele University; Hannah Frith, University of Surrey; Elizabeth Peel, Loughborough University

In this session, panel members will outline contemporary developments in qualitative research and discuss innovations, applications and integration of qualitative research. Te panel will then invite questions from the audience to help explore future opportunities for qualitative methods to make major contributions in the pursuit of sustainable futures.

Paper number 827 | Symposia | Others

United we stand: Building sustainable futures with qualitative psychology

Laura Kilby, Sheffield Hallam University; Abigail Locke, Keele University; Will Day, Aston University; Anastasia Rousaki, Nottingham Trent University; Mohammed Malik, Nottingham Trent University

This symposium will feature within the qualitative Methods in Psychology Section (QMiP) nested event. The symposium objectives are twofold:

(i) to showcase the contribution and the significance of research that engages qualitative methods across diverse areas of psychology to examine a host of topics and respond to contemporary societal challenges

(ii) to promote QMiP as a vibrant community working to ensure that the contribution of qualitative psychology is increasingly recognised, and that qualitative researchers continue to flourish within the wider psychology community

This session will be Chaired by incoming QMiP co-Chair Dr Laura Kilby, and led by Professor Abigail Locke, a senior academic with an international reputation for qualitative research and longstanding connections with the work of QMiP.

The introductory talk will orient the audience to the continued progression of qualitative psychology and the growth of QMiP within a field historically dominated by experimental quantitative science. The talk will reflect on the role of QMiP for helping to unite the qualitative psychology community in the UK and the opportunities and challenges that confront us in building sustainable futures. Professor Locke will then introduce talks from three early career academics to showcase future directions for qualitative research in a sustainable world.

Talk 1: Professor Abigail Locke – Qualitative methods, collective research communities and sustainable futures.

Talk 2: Will Day – Pragmatic pluralism: taking multiple perspectives on discourses of welfare and experiences of chronic health conditions.

Talk 3: Dr Mohammed Malik – Essential contributions of qualitative research to understanding sustainability in fashion.

Talk 4: Dr Anastasi Rousaki – Gender, families and imagined futures; opening new discursive positions.

The session will end with a discussion led by Professor Locke who will draw together key themes and invite questions.

Paper number 107 | Poster | Climate Change and sustainability

Envisaging a Sustainable Future: The Effects of Future Thinking and Biospheric Values on Pro-Environmental Policy Support

Esther Kilner, Nottingham Trent University, School of Social Science, Department of Psychology, Nottingham, UK; Angharad Williams, Nottingham Trent University, School of Social Science, Department of Psychology, Nottingham, UK

Taking steps to reduce our carbon footprint may represent a temporal cognitive challenge as the pursuit of long-term environmental sustainability goals conflict with short-term concerns and rewards (Hirsh et al., 2015). However, research suggests envisaging specific personal episodes in the future (episodic future thinking; EFT) may shift temporal focus towards the future, support the development of farsighted intentions (Benoit et al., 2011) and increase sustainable choices (Bø & Wolff, 2020; Lee et al., 2020). This experiment tested whether EFT increased pro-environmental policy support and consideration for the future consequences of personal behaviour (CFC) compared to semantic future thinking (SFT) and an unrelated control condition. The study extended existing research by firstly, replicating previous experiments with improved future thinking manipulations and sampling, and secondly, by testing whether personal biospheric values moderated the effects of EFT. The study predicted greater effects of EFT for individuals with low biospheric values, a trait that has been shown to be associated with an immediate time orientation bias (Khachatryan et al., 2013). A volunteer sample (N=170) were randomly assigned to the EFT, SFT, or the control condition.

The results showed no main effects of EFT on pro-environmental policy support and CFC. However, biospheric values moderated the effects of future thinking (both EFT and SFT) as compared to the control condition on CFC. Contrary to predictions, in the future thinking conditions, high biospheric values resulted in greater CFC scores, whereas low biospheric values resulted in lower CFC scores. Interpretation of the findings highlight the potential role of self-concordant goals and intrinsic motivations in shaping individual EFT experiences (Cole & Berntsen, 2016), which in the environmental domain may result in divergent outcomes relating to consideration for future consequences and sustainable choices. In the environmental domain, individual goal framing represents a potential future avenue for goal related EFT research.

Paper number 1112 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Gender differences in a new world of gaming and technology?

Armin Klaps, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Zuzana Kovacovsky, Sigmund Freud University; Jan Aden, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Birgit U. Stetina, Sigmund Freud University

Theoretical Background: According to a 2020 survey by the Entertainment Software Association, 45% of all gamers are women. In addition to the fact that female gamers encounter an underestimated number of difficulties in the gaming world studies show several gender differences in clinical aspects that need to be researched in depth.

Research Question: Is there any new evidence in the clinical field related to online gaming and gender? What effects can be seen with regards to gamers quality of life.

Design/Methodology: Using a cross-sectional design 203 participants were recruited via snowball sampling (n=203) employing the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF) (WHO, 1998), Internet Gaming Disorder-20 (IGD-20) (Pontes et al., 2014) and the Big Five Inventory 10 (BFI-10) (Rammstedt et al., 2014).

Results: There is no difference in time spent gaming (u= 4083.5, p= .283) and Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD-20) (u= 4075.0, p= .053). Differences were found in the quality of life measured by the WHO-QOL-Bref ((physical health (u= 3351.0, p= .003), psychological health (u= 3480.5, p= .007) and social relationships (u= 3351.0, p= .003)). Female gamers score higher in psychological and physical health but score lower in social relationships.

Limitations: The present study is based on an online survey and includes self-report measures. It must be considered that the data set consists partly of subjective data and is therefore interpreted with caution.

Research/Practical Implications: Female gamers in our sample score lower in terms of social interactions. Women often experience sexism in the gaming community and often do not reveal their biological sex (e.g., by using neutral nicknames, male avatars…). As a result, they miss out on the positive effects that online gaming often brings as social interaction.

Intended audience (Academic, Practitioner, Both): Academic and Practitioners especially in the field of forensic and/or clinical psychology.

Paper number 1271 | Symposia Paper |

How to train cognitive functions in old age with music: The potential of multi-domain interventions

Matthias Kliegel, University of Geneva

Recent data suggest that musical practice may have the potential to prevent age-related cognitive decline, but experimental evidence remains sparse. This study combines for the first-time standardized music practice in elderly with a comprehensive longitudinal assessment of possible changes on the behavioral and neural level comparing two types of musical education.

Our multi-site Hannover-Geneva longitudinal randomized intervention study in altogether 150 retired healthy elderly (64-76 years), offers either piano (experimental group) or musical culture instruction without practice (control group). Over 12 months participants receive weekly training (60 minutes) and exercise at home for 30 minutes daily. Measurements take place at 4 time points (0, 6, 12 months & post-training (18 months)) on cognitive (e.g., working memory, episodic and prospective memory, executive functioning, reasoning, and processing speed) and perceptual-motor abilities as well as on wide-ranging functional and structural neuroimaging as well as everyday life markers such as well-being.

We will present results after 6 and 12 months of musical training and at 18 months follow-up, for which data collection has just been terminated. The talk will focus on behavioral outcome data but also look at moderators of possible training effects as well as analyze the relation of within treatment training progress and outcome effects. In the piano group, we particularly expect to report positive effects for working memory, executive functions and abstract thinking. We expect benefits in both groups for verbal memory, hearing in noise and well-being.

Paper number 1293 | Symposia Paper |

Learning psychology for the world: A student's perspective on psychology education

Jacob Knyspel, King's College London

Psychology is a strange discipline to study. As anyone who studies it knows (or quickly comes to learn), everyone seems to have an opinion about psychology, whether they realise it or not. This, of course, includes those people who will one day become psychology students themselves. By the time they enter the lecture hall for the first time, students have already been exposed to psychology in many forms, ranging from psychological "life hacks" on social media, to depictions of mental health conditions in movies, to their own lived experience with various social and psychological issues. Fast-forward several years and psychology is expected to take on a radically different form, one of rigorous scientific processes and academic literature. If students always had opinions about psychology, then we might hope that through education these opinions become educated opinions, but what are the limits of this transformation? It is easy to feel alienated when studying psychology, not least because the psychology that students study can at times feel worlds apart from the psychology that they once found interesting or important. In this paper, I argue that this need not be the case. I discuss how many of the opinions people commonly have about psychology relate not to its academic content but to its potential to improve lives, to foster political discussions, to create new ways of empathising with others, all of which can and should be incorporated into psychology education. I argue for a distinction between learning psychology about the world and learning psychology for the world, the latter being an important yet often neglected way of unifying academic psychology with its popular perception. Finally, I highlight the importance of educating students about science communication and real-world problem solving as ways to facilitate their learning about psychology for the world.

Paper number 1477 | Panel Discussion | Clinical

Psychotherapy: profession or practice? Different examples throughout Europe.

Lowet Koen, European Federation Of Psychologists' Associations; Roberta Roberta Farrugia DeBono, Malta Chamber of Psychologists; Monique Rook, Nederlands Instituut Van Psychologen (nip); David Manuel Dias Neto, Ordem dos Psicologos Portugueses; Julien Perriard, Federation of Swiss Psychologists

The role of psychotherapy within the broad spectrum of psychological interventions is subject to a lot of debate. Not only can it confuse colleagues in the field on their identity, it also confuses policy makers on how to situate psychotherapy versus psychology within the national healthcare system or the broader context of delivered services. This translates in different legislative models for psychotherapy throughout Europe.

EFPA is the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations and has worked very hard on this topic during the past years. In this panel, we'll discuss different examples throughout Europe on how psychotherapy is regulated at the national level and the implications this has for the wider psychological community.

This panel discussion is a follow up (part 2) of the EFPA symposium "European review of psychotherapy by psychologists as specialization and profession."

Panelists are:

Roberta Farrugia DeBono: she was president of the Malta Chamber of Psychologists. Professions and key person in negotiating the national legislation in Malta for psychotherapy on behalf of the psychological community.

Monique Rook: is the current CEO of the Dutch Institute of Psychologists. She is actively involved in a reorganisation of the psychological professions in the Netherlands.

Prof. Dr. David Neto, ISPA – Instituto Universitario and Ordem dos Psicologos Portugueses. The Ordem recently launched a joint statement on psychotherapy.

Julien Perriard, member of the board, Federation of Swiss Psychologists (FSP). Switzerland is currently experiencing serious consequences of its legal framework on psychotherapy.

The panel will be moderated by Koen Lowet. He was the CEO of the Flemish Association of Clinical Psychologists. He successfully advocated for a new legislation in Belgium regulating the profession of clinical psychologist and the practice of psychotherapy

Paper number 530 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Everyday financial capability of adults with ADHD

Janneke Koerts, Department of Clinical and Developmental Neuropsychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Aims and objectives: An adequate capability to make financial decisions is crucial for independent living, leisure-time activities, social relations and societal participation. This capability might, however, not be given in adults with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). ADHD is a common neurodevelopmental disorder that is associated with impairments in cognitive and affective functioning and with problems in multiple domains of everyday life. Surprisingly, hardly any studies systematically examined financial capabilities of adults with ADHD. The present study aims to determine the everyday financial capabilities of adults with ADHD.

Method: Forty-five adults with ADHD and 51 adults without ADHD were included and were examined with a comprehensive, objective test battery focused on everyday financial knowledge and judgment skills, including an evaluation of their personal financial situation.

Results: Adults with ADHD reported to have less income, more often debts and less often a savings account than adults without ADHD. Furthermore, compared to adults without ADHD, adults with ADHD showed decreased scores regarding the awareness of arrival of bills, knowledge of own income, having a

reserve fund for unexpected expenses, the ability to state long-term financial goals, own preferences for estate management, understanding of assets, legal action for debt, access to financial advice/counseling and the ability to compare medical insurance plans. Adults with ADHD, finally, obtained lower scores on a test measuring financial decision making with implications for the future and reported more often to buy on impulse.

Conclusions: Adults with ADHD have difficulties with many aspects of everyday financial capability which might result in a plethora of personal and legal consequences, including financial insecurity, debts and poverty. It is of utmost importance that professionals who support adults with ADHD proactively ask about everyday financial functioning so that assessment and financial support and coaching can be provided and financial difficulties can be prevented.

Paper number 77 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Interplay among Jealousy, Hostile Attribution Bias and Romantic Relational Aggression in Emerging Adults

Constantinos Kokkinos, Department of Primary Education, School of Education Sciences, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece; Ioanna Voulgaridou, Department of Primary Education, School of Education Sciences, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece; Anastasia Kokkinou, University College London

Research aims and objectives: The present study is the first aiming to examine the associations between romantic relational aggression (RoRAgg), hostile attribution bias (HAB) and jealousy dimensions (i.e., cognitive, emotional, behavioural) as well as the predictive effects of HAB and jealousy on RoRAgg.

Theoretical background: According to social information-processing model, an individual's reaction to perceived threats depends on social-cognitive factors in processing social cues. Considering that jealousy involves a propensity to interpret imaginary or real threats in relationships and HAB is activated by perceived provocations, jealous partners might be cognitively at risk and likely to engage in RoRAgg.

Design: This was a cross-sectional study conducted with 753 Greek university students (62.5% females).

Results: Results indicated that RoRAgg was positively associated with HAB and both jealousy dimensions. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that participants with high HAB, cognitive and behavioural jealousy were more likely to engage in RoRAgg.

Limitations: As a result of the study's cross-sectional methodology and potential underreporting from the self-reports, causal inferences cannot be drawn from the data.

Implications: The findings confirm previous research and lay the groundwork for future longitudinal research to be conducted. Interventions targeting relational aggressor's hostile attributions, cognitive suspicions, and negative thoughts could be implemented to reduce RoRAgg.

Paper number 886 | Poster | Occupational

An empirical investigation on the multifaceted nature of job crafting

Yi Liao, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong; Hao Kong, The Hang Seng University Of Hong Kong; Jingyang Gu, Hong Kong Chu Hai College; Yamei Wang, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

Recognizing the complexity of the job crafting structure, scholars conceptualize employees' job crafting behaviors as employees proactively changing different work elements to make their job more suitable (i.e., task, relation, cognition, & skills crafting). Recent investigation on job crafting incorporates different foci of one's crafting behaviors (i.e., promotive vs. preventive job crafting). Investigating job crafting behaviors on either one of these conceptualizations is likely to limit our understanding of the multifaceted nature of job crafting. In this study, with a person-centered approach, we use both perspectives to propose that employees strategically craft their job aspects with a combination of different job crafting behaviors in unique and meaningful ways. This study investigated two research questions relating to job crafting: Do employees show different patterns in job crafting behaviors? If yes, how do these patterns differ from one another in shape and level (i.e., qualitative and quantitative distinctions)?

We recruited 2195 full-time employees through online data platforms. We performed the latent profile analysis and selected the four-profile solution based on various fit statistics. The four distinct job crafting patterns—'moderate crafters', 'promotion-oriented crafters', 'active all-round crafters', and 'minimum crafters'—showed that employees not only engage in different levels of job crafting (i.e., qualitative distinctions) but also display different combinations of job crafting behaviors (i.e., quantitative distinctions). Our study expands job crafting literature by identifying a spectrum of crafting patterns that answers the call of Bindl, Unsworth, Gibson and Stride (2019) for exploring different patterns of job crafting in organizations.

The main limitations of the study include: (1) We did not test the antecedents and outcomes of the identified job crafting patterns; and (2) We collected samples from different jobs, occupations and industries, but this does not allow us to investigate whether job crafting patterns differ across different jobs and occupations.

Paper number 1226 | Oral Presentation | Others

Estonian National Mental Health Study: methods and main results

Kenn Konstabel, National Institute for Health Development; ENMHS Consortium

The Estonian National Mental Health Study (ENMHS) is a population-based study of the prevalence and risk/protective factors of mental health problems. The data collection was carried out in 2021-2022 and comprised of three waves of survey (W1: january/february 2021, W2: april/may 2021, W3: january/february 2022), linked with data from different registries (including mental health diagnoses from the health insurance database).

Methods: A representative regionally stratified random sample of 20 000 persons aged 15 years and older was invited to take part of the study. The response rates varied from 18.1% to 33.8% depending on the area and wave of the survey. Several screening questionnaires, as well as questions on risk and protective factors, and health-related behaviour, were included in the survey. Data on F-diagnoses were retrieved from the registry.

Results: Screening questionnaires show higher risk of depression (28%) and generalized anxiety disorder (20%) than there are corresponding diagnoses in 2016-2021 (12% and 10% respectively). Young age (15-24) is a risk factor for self-reported risk score, but not for diagnosis. Both indicators (i.e., diagnoses and risk scores based on self-report scales) show higher risk for women and respondents with lower income. Comparison with a similar survey conducted in 2019 shows an increase in prevalence of depression and anxiety in 2 years.

Discussion: The two sources (self-report and diagnoses) show different estimates of prevalence, with self-report risk scores being likely to overestimate and diagnoses to underestimate the actual prevalence. Young people, women, and people with lower income are at higher risk for anxiety and mood disorders. The prevalence may have increased during the pandemic.

Paper number 979 | Poster | Clinical

Dealing with Public Speaking Anxiety via VR Technology: Assessing New Directions in Exposure Treatment Mechanisms

Thekla Konstantinou, University of Cyprus; Marios Theodorou, University of Cyprus; Georgia Panayiotou, University of Cyprus

The study compares the effectiveness of two exposure mechanisms for dealing with Public Speaking Anxiety (PSA) via virtual reality. The two mechanisms are Habituation (decrease in response to a stimulus after repeated presentations) and Expectancy Violation (mismatches of expectancies and real experience).

Sixty-eight university students participated in the study (82% females, Mage = 21, SD = 2,3) and were randomly assigned into three groups: Expectancy Violation Group (ExVioG), Habituation Group (HabG), and the Control Group (CG). The task was two 5-minute presentations in virtual environments while monitoring subjective and physiological reactions (HR and GSR). The ExVioG conducted affective forecasting before each speech and a comparison of their experience post-speech to challenge the

expectancy bias. The HabG repeated their speeches up to 4 times whereas the CG completed 2 speeches with no other instructions.

A series of two-way Repeated Measures ANOVA was conducted for all variables at 4-time points (speech 1 and 2, baseline 2 and 2-week follow-up). All groups showed a reduction in HR reactivity as time passed. However, the ExVioG scored lower HR levels at speech 2 and baseline 2 compared to the HabG. The GSR levels showed a steady increase throughout the task for all groups and this is assumed to be related mostly to attentiveness than arousal. The PSA levels immediately after the two speeches were lower for ExpVioG compared to the other two groups and this was maintained at the two-week follow-up.

The results did not reach statistical significance. However, mean scores are in favor of the Expectancy Violation approach. The ExpVioG had lower PSA scores in all time points (immediately post a task and at the 2-week follow-up) compared to the other two groups irrespective of the physiological and subjective reactions during the task. The results aim to contribute to the improvement of exposure-based procedures.

Paper number 75 | Oral Presentation | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

The era of post-Darwinism: the shift of the evolutionary process from biology to cognition

Igor Kopsov, TFMC

Human evolution is traditionally described within the framework of the biological development of primates. From this perspective, very little happened in the evolution of humankind over the last 200-300 thousand years. The conventional approach ignores the dual human nature comprising a biological body and a conscious mind. Darwinist conceptualization of biological phenomena (based on genetic encoding) is not suitable for describing mental phenomena originating from neuronal and symbolic information processing. It needs to be complemented by a concept addressing the evolution of the mind. The mind comprises mental images of the world, encapsulating conscious, subconscious, imaginative, intelligent, judgmental, perceptional, and linguistic perspectives. In a broader view, it includes personal skills, capabilities, memories, and cognitive interactions with the world. The common attribute of all characteristics of the mind is cognitive information. Building on analogies with biological evolvement, we postulate a Theory of Evolution of the Mind incorporating the following four key points: individual variability, overproduction of information, transfer of information between individuals, and competition for information. Accordingly, we put forward the notion that the fundamental determinates of mental existence are the preservation and reproduction of cognitive information enabled through its dissemination and absorption. From this vantage point, the overall evolution of humankind is occurring at a rising pace. Information generation undergoes explosive growth whilst its exchange and storage methods become increasingly sophisticated. The interrelation between body and mind changes accordingly. The mind progressively acts in a supervening manner to the body as typified by behaviours such as suicide, childfree living, and unforced extreme risk-taking, which cater to inclinations of the mind but neglect the basic principles of biological self-preservation and reproduction. Based on the above, we offer the assessment and prediction of human evolution as a whole, including the evolvement of the body and conscious mind.

Paper number 76 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Changing needs and life age crises: new criteria for defining human development

Igor Kopsov, TFMC

Many different factors influence human development, such as physical abilities, sexuality, cognitive competencies, social skills, etc. Combining all such relevant elements into a single holistic framework is arduous and thus far proven elusive. As a result, studies of human development remain fragmented, and no single viewpoint offers a comprehensive and integral concept of human life. We attempt to resolve these divisions by analysing psychological development through the lenses of theories of human needs and motivation. We postulate that stages of personal development are defined by age crises (e.g., adolescence or midlife) occurring due to a rise of new, previously unfamiliar dominant needs emerging in a specific pattern. Depending on a life stage, psychological age crises may last from several weeks in

infancy to several years during adulthood until an individual acquires a new set of skills allowing them to deal with newly emerged needs, which can be of different origins. Analysis of age crises sequence reveals that they establish four life cycles. These cycles are governed by the evolvement of specific groups of needs related to bodily autonomy (Infancy), social integration (Childhood), social self-sufficiency (Adulthood), and physical and social demise (Old age). At least three types of age crises are evident in each life cycle (although relating to different dominant needs): self-affirmation, self-empowerment, and autonomy crises. They mark life cycle's beginning, peak, and end. Derived conceptualization provides a clear, unambiguous criterion for classifying stages of psychological development. It allows analysing human development in the context of various historical epochs, cultures, and social environments. It merges studies of children and adult development into a united doctrine. In the proposed model, needs of diverse origins complement each other, thus, enabling the integration of different disciplines within a unified concept of psychological development.

Paper number 179 | Oral Presentation | Coaching

A new definition of the flow state

Igor Kopsov, TFMC

The concept of flow plays an important role as a practical method and as the theoretical subject of coaching. We review the origins of the flow state from the point of view of the process of human behaviour, aiming to provide a methodological definition of flow and discuss its connections to other states of the human psyche. Flow is typically defined as a mental state in which a person experiences total immersion and enjoyment whilst performing a particular activity. This conventional conceptualization of flow is descriptive and does not identify its underlying causes. Several things must happen simultaneously for the flow to occur, including the appearance of a critical need, a full balance between skills and the need, and continuous regeneration of the need. The latter point has not been duly considered, and we believe it is an essential precondition for flow to occur. Normally, satisfaction of a need negates it, as the need dissipates after it has been satisfied. This elimination does not happen in a state of flow when the need is preserved by the action, allowing repetitive regeneration of positive sensations associated with it. We do not include the time aspect in the flow conditions and conceptualize that flow can occur over the short term and be intense or be long-lasting and more moderate in sensation. In the latter case, the condition of being in the flow state is extended and concurrent to other psychological experiences and life events. It is typically less intense but still rewarding, like satisfaction experienced from stimulating work, romantic relationships, or absorbing hobbies. We also discuss how the phenomenon of the flow relates to other conditions experienced by humans, such as panic and depression. We hypothesize that they can all be defined within a common framework of the process of human behaviour.

Paper number 31 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Reflections of Turkish Psychological Counselors' Early Maladaptive Schemas on the Psychological Counseling Process

Serdar Körük, Yeditepe University; Burcu Aykaç, Yeditepe University

The aim of this research is to explore the reflections of the early maladaptive schemas (EMS) of Turkish psychological counselors, who have undergraduate and graduate degrees in this field and have been seeing clients professionally for at least five years, to the psychological counseling process.

In the first stage of this research, which was carried out as a mixed design on ten psychological counselors, the EMS of the participants were measured. After the measurements, the EMS profile of each participant was prepared, and semi-structured interviews were conducted individually. In these interviews, firstly, the participants were informed about their predominant EMS, and two questions were asked to them. These questions are: considering your predominant EMS, how do you think they affect you in your counseling processes and interactions with clients? Can you explain it with an example?", and "When your predominant EMS are triggered, what mechanisms do you use to avoid their influence and protect your professional process? Can you explain it with an example?". Themes were created for each question by transcribing the qualitative data and subjecting it to content analysis.

It was noted that some EMS such as approval seeking, unrelenting standards, entitlement, and punitiveness were found to be higher on average in psychological counselors. Participants stated that they were mostly aware of these EMS and that these were related to both their early experiences and some client profiles. In terms of protecting professionality and mental health, the prominent mechanisms were generally seen as getting supervision, spending time with colleagues or acquaintances, and doing social activities.

The results were discussed in the context of EMS literature, psychological counseling process, transference, counter-transference terms, and supervision implications.

Paper number 184 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Turkish Adaptation of the Dusseldorf Illustrated Schema Questionnaire for Children: Psychometric Properties and Relationship with Childhood Difficulties

Bahar Köse Karaca, Istanbul Rumeli University; Zeynep Cansu Armağan Küçükseymen, Mert Aytaç, Alp Karaosmanoğlu

Dusseldorf Illustrated Schema Questionnaire for Children (DISC) measures early maladaptive schemas (EMS) in childhood. EMS are emotional and cognitive rules and patterns formed in childhood and adolescence because of unmet emotional

needs which are maintained throughout life and negatively affect one's potential. The first aim of the current study is to adapt DISC to the Turkish language and examine its psychometric properties to facilitate preventive intervention during early childhood. The second aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between schemas and childhood difficulties. The sample consisted of 771 (419 females, 352 males) children of first graders (8-year-old) to twelfth graders (14-year-old) from 54 of the 81 cities in Turkey. Cronbach's α value for the total of 36 items was calculated as .89 and α values for subscales ranged between .42 and .83. The test–retest reliability coefficient of the total of the scale was .79 at 1 month and subscales' test–retest values ranged between .31 and .91. Confirmatory factor analysis showed a good fit for the purported 18-factor model of the original DISC in the Turkish version within a sample of children from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds from Turkey. The Turkish version of the DISC indicated a reliable and valid instrument to assess maladaptive schemas in children.

Paper number 772 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The Effects of Regulatory Fit on Leadership Motivation

Julide Kosova Imamoglu, Istanbul University; Ilknur Ozalp Turetgen

Regulatory Focus Theory (Higgins, 1997) asserts that individuals try to achieve pleasure and avoid pain and use different strategies in doing so. These strategies are in two types: promotion focus and prevention focus. Promotion focus is related to the ideal self and the desire to achieve positive results, and the individual's need for progress whereas prevention focus is related to the fulfilment of responsibilities or obligations and regulates safety needs by avoiding negative consequences and losses. According to the Regulatory Fit Theory, the fit between self-regulation focus and environmental demands can affect people's attitudes or performance. For instance, promotion tasks require enthusiasm and creativity; prevention tasks may require vigilance and attention to detail. Thus, people would show better motivation or performance in the fields where there is a fit between self and context. Past studies have revealed that this fit affects motivation or performance, and the task type would be a predictor of the situational regulatory focus. However, there is a gap in the literature about the effects of this mechanism on motivation in the leadership fields. Fit between cognitive orientation and the context may affect leadership attitudes and behaviours. We expect that task type would moderate the relationship between chronic self-regulatory focus and leadership motivation. Specifically, promotion-focused people would be motivated for the leadership role in promotion tasks rather than prevention tasks, whereas prevention-focused people would be motivated in prevention tasks rather than promotion tasks. We plan to conduct the study in a sample of university students in the spring of 2023 and analyse moderating effects using PROCESS Macro for SPSS (Hayes, 2013). The potential findings of the study may contribute to Regulatory

Fit Theory in the context of leadership and practices for job designs to increase person-job fit in organizations.

Paper number 759 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

A Validation Study for Turkish Version of The Collective Orientation (CO) Scale in A Sample of University Students

Julide Kosova Imamoglu, Istanbul University; Pınar Başbay, Istanbul University

Collective orientation, which is an important predictor of team performance, is a tendency to work collectively in a team environment and a different construct from team cohesion or cooperation. Present study aimed to assess the psychometric properties of the Turkish version of Collective Orientation Scale. The CO Scale was previously validated in the sample of academicians in Turkish culture by the authors of this study. Present study aimed to validate the factor structure of the CO Scale in a student sample. For this purpose, we examined internal consistency, construct, and convergent validity of the scale. Turkish version of CO Scale was implemented on 359 university students from different majors in a public university in Istanbul, Turkey. To test convergent validity, we analysed the relationships with the similar constructs such as cooperation, preference for solitude, and horizontal individualism. To test construct validity, we conducted confirmatory factor analysis through AMOS software. Results indicated that Turkish form of the scale showed adequate fit indexes and confirmed the factorial construct of the original scale, which consists of two factors. However, two items were removed due to low factor load. The Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient was found to be .74 for the 10-item version of the scale. As expected, findings also showed that CO scale is positively correlated with Cooperation Scale and negatively correlated with preference for solitude and horizontal individualism. Overall, results supported that the CO scale is a valid and reliable instrument to measure collective orientation in Turkish culture and may contribute to the literature by enabling international comparisons on teamwork. The limitations of the study were discussed, and future suggestions were presented.

Paper number 764 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Examining False Memories for Visually or Auditorily Presented Post-Event Information

Hilal Kotan, Istanbul University; Yaren Varolgüneş, Rabia Sultan Öztürk, Melisa Pamuk, Rabia Kurşun, Rumeysa Kırıkçı, Simge Şişman-Bal

Post-event experiences, such as exposure to newly presented information after a witnessed event, affect memory for the original event. The misinformation effect occurs when subjects viewed an event are then exposed to misleading information about critical details in that event, and finally took a recognition test about the witnessed event. The present study aims to examine the effect of visual and auditory modalities on false memories using the misinformation method. The study hypothesizes that the recognition test performance for misinformation items will be worse when the post-event information is presented auditorily, compared to when it is presented visually. Before the misinformation task, a total of 24 volunteer university students aged 18-25 were administered the Beck Depression Inventory, the Stroop Task, the WMS-R Digit Span, the WMS-R Logical Memory, and the Benton Visual Retention Test. Then, all subjects watched a silent video of a simulated robbery. After watching the video, the subjects were randomly assigned to the groups of visual or auditory modalities. Half of the subjects viewed photographs while the other half listened to a narrative as post-event information. Both the photographs and the narrative included eleven control information and four misinformation items. Finally, subjects completed a recognition test by hearing the test items and responding verbally to each question. The results of the 2 (types of information: control and misinformation) x 2 (modality: visual and auditory) mixed ANOVA indicated that the main effect of information type was significant while the main effect of the modality was not significant. There was no significant interaction effect between information type and modality. The findings revealed that participants showed higher memory accuracy for control items than for misinformation items. The types of information presented after witnessing an event seem to be important, regardless of the modality through which it is presented.

Paper number 480 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Leader's Defensive Pessimism, Subordinate's Perceived Environmental Uncertainty, and Extra-Role Behavior: Mediated Polynomial Regression & Response Surface Analysis

Li-Fang Chou, National Cheng Kung University; Ruei-Chen Wang, Taishin International Bank; Feng-lung Kou, National Cheng Kung University

In a VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, & ambiguous) environment, the cognitive strategy of defensive pessimism (DP) may have implications for organizational leaders and members. DP refers to an individual setting low expectations ("pessimism") for outcome and mentally rehearsing/reflecting ("reflectivity") on possible scenarios for preventing and preparing the worst. However, previous studies on defensive pessimism mostly used student samples, and combined scores on pessimism and reflection as indicators, so their construct validity and ecological validity have been questioned. In this study, we inferred that congruence between leader's pessimism and reflectivity would be negatively related to subordinate's perceived environmental uncertainty (PEU), due to uncertainty in the environment would become "certainty and need to respond with caution" after being thoroughly information-processed by the leader's pessimism and reflection. Drawing on the conservation of resources theory (COR), we also hypothesized PEU to be negatively related to subordinate's extra-role behavior (OCB) and play a mediating role in the positive relationship between leader's DP and OCB. Using a sample of 81 Taiwanese supervisors and their 208 subordinates from private enterprises, survey data was obtained and subjected to multilevel polynomial regression and response surface analyses. Result shows that (1) subordinate's PEU decreases when the congruence between leader pessimism and reflectivity increases; moreover, PEU is lower when pessimism and reflectivity match at high-high levels, rather than low-low states. (2) Subordinate's PEU significantly negatively affects OCB. (3) Through bootstrap analysis, subordinate PEU shows a significant mediating effect between leader's DP and subordinate's OCB. The present research contributes to the understanding of function and potential application of pessimism and reflection. Finally, theoretical and practical implications, limitation and future direction were also discussed.

Paper number 226 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Psychopathy & Moral Decision Making: Would a psychopath kill one to save five?

Demi Kourtesi, UNLV; Ananda Liz Peixoto Couto, University Of Nevada, Las Vegas

People with psychopathy are indifferent to social norms, disobey laws, and are known to blatantly disregard the rights of others. Since the 1800s, psychopathy has been regarded as the absence of morality. One philosophical doctrine, utilitarianism, claims that the most ethical decision is one that creates the most good for the most people. Conversely, deontology supports that certain actions, such as murder, are always wrong. The goal of our study was to explore whether psychopathic traits can affect the moral decision-making process in sacrificial moral dilemmas. Participants (N = 212) completed a measure of psychopathic traits (Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III), and utilitarian tendencies (Oxford Utilitarianism Scale), and then read a series of 16 sacrificial moral dilemma vignettes. Participants then decided whether they believed it was morally right, permissible, and whether they behaviorally intended to sacrifice one person to save five people. Instrumental Harm (OUS) scores indirectly affected the relationship between psychopathy and utilitarian moral judgements regarding permissibility and behavioral intent. Specifically, the bias corrected indirect effect for permissibility was 0.07 (95% CI [0.01, 0.14]), which represents 54.5% of the total effect. The bias corrected indirect effect for behavioral intent was 0.08 (95% CI [0.01, 0.15]), which represents 53.6% of the total effect. Participants high on psychopathic traits reported that it is permissible and had the intent to sacrifice one person to save five. Although psychopathy is sometimes viewed as the absence of morality, the emotional detachment of people with psychopathy may eliminate any hesitation to sacrifice one to save many. These findings imply that the concept of "moral insanity," long associated with psychopathy, may not be an accurate representation of this population. Instead, it seems that individuals with psychopathic traits, find it more permissible and are more likely to act on behaviors that minimize suffering for the largest amount of people.

Paper number 494 | Poster | Clinical

Behavioral and emotional problems in early childhood: a preliminary investigation of socio-demographic and developmental risk factors

Maria Koushiou, University of Nicosia; Nina Michael, University of Cyprus; Fofi Constantinidou, Center for Applied Neuroscience (CAN), University of Cyprus; Panayiota Dimitropoulou, University of Crete; Alexandra Klimentopoulou, Institute of Child Health, Athens, Greece

Aims and objectives: To examine: i) the prevalence of Behavioral and Emotional Problems (BEP) in toddlers and preschoolers, ii) sex and age group differences in BEP, and iii) the effects of mother's educational level, child's age, sex, and developmental outcomes on the expression of BEP.

Theoretical background: BEP are associated with adverse outcomes in children and their families. The cumulative risk approach is proposed in understanding the development of such problems. However, further investigation of parental and child – related risks in the early years is necessary.

Methods: 126 parents of toddlers (n = 47) and preschoolers (n = 74) completed the Child Behavior Checklist 1½-5 (CBCL) measuring BEP and the Ages and Stages Questionnaire – 3 (ASQ-3) measuring developmental outcomes in Greek.

Results: Emotional (6.3%) and anxiety (5.6%) problems were presented with higher frequency in the current sample. Girls presented higher emotional problems than boys ($t(124) = -1.97$, $p = .05$; $d = .35$) and preschoolers presented higher indications for pervasive developmental problems than toddlers ($t(119) = -2.10$, $p = .04$; $d = .24$). Hierarchical multiple regressions showed that age and ASQ-3 total score consistently predicted Internalizing ($F(4,108) = 5.01$, $p < .001$, $R2 = 15.7\%$), Externalizing ($F(4,108) = 3.32$, $p = .01$, $R2 = 11\%$) and Total problems ($F(4,108) = 3.66$, $p = .01$, $R2 = 11.9\%$) on the CBCL.

Limitations: data are cross-sectional and rely only on parental report

Research implications: Based on the present findings, sex, older age and developmental difficulties are associated with higher risks for BEP in early childhood. Future studies should aim to extend on the current data and understand the complex interactions between developmental outcomes, child and parental characteristics with BEP.

Originality/Value: These findings, albeit preliminary, can be used to inform screening and prevention programs targeting young children.

Paper number 940 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Interoceptive accuracy and eating disorder risk in young female adults: The mediating role of physiological responding to stress

Eleni Iasonidou, University of Nicosia; Maria Koushiou, University Of Nicosia

Research aims: The aim of the study was to examine the relation between interoceptive accuracy (IAcc) and physiological responding (Heart Rate; HR) to a cognitive and a physical stress task among young females at high vs. low Eating Disorder (ED) risk. More specifically, physiological responding was assessed as a possible mediator in the relationship between IAcc and ED risk.

Theoretical background: Behavioral assessments of IAcc, the correspondence of subjective and physiological assessments of bodily signals, have been widely employed in clinical populations with ED, often yielding inconsistent findings. It is assumed that individuals at the earlier stages of ED might experience their emotions with greater intensity, being more interoceptive accurate, and thus use dysfunctional coping behaviors. More research with populations at risk is deemed necessary.

Methodology: 114 females aged 18-25 years old, either at high (N=56) or low (N=58) risk for EDs completed the Heartbeat Perception Task (HBPT), used to measured IAcc, while their HR was recorded during the Breath-Holding Task (BHT) and the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Task-Computerized (PASAT-C) used to induce physical and cognitive stress respectively.

Results: High risk participants demonstrated higher IAcc compared to their low-risk cohorts. Hyper-reactivity to cognitive stress, as indicated by increased cardiac response to the PASAT-C, was a significant mediator in the relationship between IAcc and ED risk.

Limitations: Cross-sectional study design

Research/Practical implications: Hyper-reactivity to cognitive stress may act as a potential catalyst in the development of EDs by influencing how one perceives and responds to bodily signals. Interventions that use somatic experiencing as a core element of therapy could be more effective with at risk populations.

Originality/Value: This study is the first to show that IAcc is heightened in individuals who are at high ED risk but do not currently meet criteria for an ED clinical diagnosis.

Paper number 1292 | Symposia Paper |

Stay open, aware and engaged: enhancing multicultural competency in responding to Unaccompanied Minors mental health needs

Maria Koushiou, University Of Nicosia; Dafne Morroni, University of Cyprus; Maria Karekla, University of Cyprus

Theoretical background: Drawing upon Intercultural theory and research, mental health professionals working with Unaccompanied Minors (UMs) are required to develop multicultural competencies in order to understand these young people and offer them better care. UMs might endure multiple life stressors which increase their risk for mental health problems as compared to non-displaced children. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) may provide a helpful framework to approach, understand and respond to the diverse needs of UMs. ACT is a third-wave cognitive-behavioral therapy that promotes acceptance of internal events (such as thoughts, feelings and sensations), instead of controlling or avoiding them, in order to empower the individual to pursuit meaningful life activities. The ACT model incorporates six processes (acceptance, cognitive defusion, being present, self-as-context, values and committed action) which contribute to psychological flexibility (PF); a psychological buffer protecting against stress and impairments in one's quality of life.

New perspective/contributions: The proposed presentation will review recent literature in order to: i) discuss the most prevalent mental health problems among UMs, ii) propose culturally competent hypotheses that can inform case conceptualization with UMs based on the PF Model of ACT, and iii) discuss practical implications for multicultural competency development among mental health professionals from an ACT perspective.

Practical implications: Multicultural competency from an ACT perspective will be discussed with reference to the core concepts of being open, aware and engaged in the therapeutic relationship and to the importance of understanding UMs idiographic learning histories and the functionality of their behaviors.

Originality/Value: Clinical guidelines regarding effective approaches to formulating and responding to the mental health needs of UMs are limited. The current theoretical presentation aims to review recent literature in this area and provide new insights in working with UMs through the lens of ACT.

Paper number 573 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Improv intervention for Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms: A pilot study

Ekin Kozak, Hacettepe University; Gökhan Halimoğlu, Önder Kavakcı

The art of theatre offers a realm of social interaction, handling of other people's points of view, and empathy. Literature suggests that acting has transformative power. Improv is a form of theatre that consists of unscripted dialogue, characters, and a story where actors spontaneously interact as directed by certain guiding principles. All actors in improv create a flow based on two core principles: "Yes, and..." and "No mistakes," referring to accepting what the partner offers unconditionally and embracing all contributions without judgment, respectively. The current pilot study investigated whether improv intervention can help alleviate patients with obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The intervention was carried out on ten adults who were recruited based on a semi-structured assessment and Symptom

Checklist-90-Revised Scale obsessive-compulsive subscale scores. Participants were given Turkish forms of the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised Scale, Padua Inventory-Washington State University Revision, Satisfaction with Life Scale, and demographic information forms at three-time points: pre-test, post-test, and three-month follow-up. 20-year experienced professional improv actors trained the participants for 12 weeks; each session lasted about three hours. The Friedman test results showed statistically significant decreases in OCD, depression, and anxiety; and an increase in the well-being scores of the participants from the pre-test to the post-test. The nature of improv invites participants into an environment with plenty of uncertainty. Participants are encouraged to take risks, be in the moment, and trust each other to manage those challenges. Improv exercises include trusting, and accompanying teammates, taking risks, and being in the moment; this very nature of improv may help participants enhance their quality of life. The results of this pilot study suggest that improv may function as an alternative and/or adjunctive intervention for OCD patients. Current results are promising for using improv as an intervention for psychopathologies.

Paper number 177 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Homonegativity in Greece: Contact-mediated effects of demographics and political and religious orientation

Dirk Kranz, University of Trier (VAT #DE 149 881 695); Maria Chourdaki, University of Trier; Melodia Koupa, University of Trier; Fabian Hindenlang, University of Trier

This study investigated anti-lesbian and -gay (LG) attitudes (i.e., homonegativity) in a Greek sample (N = 954). Consistent with previous research in cultural contexts other than Greece, it was postulated that four demographics (gender, age, level of education, place of residence) as well as religious and political orientation predict a substantial amount of variance in Homonegativity. Referring to Allport's "contact hypothesis," direct effects of the predictor variables were distinguished from indirect effects, mediated by contact with LG people. There were direct effects of all variables, except for education (university degree: no vs. yes) and residence (rural vs. urban) as well as indirect effects, except for residence. Strongest direct and indirect effects were found for religious and political orientation, followed by gender. Highly intrinsic religious, right-wing oriented, and male participants reported highest levels of homonegativity, partially mediated by contact with LG people.

Paper number 176 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

As long as you don't hit me. Heterosexual, lesbian, and gay individuals' reactions to same-gender versus other-gender flirtation

Dirk Kranz, University of Trier (VAT #DE 149 881 695); Laura Guell, University of Trier; Steffen Rosenbach, University of Trier

Using a vignette methodology, this study examines reactions to same-gender versus other-gender flirtation in a sample of 445 German young adults (18 to 35 years): 320 participants with a heterosexual orientation and 125 participants with a lesbian or gay (LG) orientation. Even in LG-friendly societies as Germany, same-gender flirtation might evoke heterosexuals' latent homonegativity. Another factor that might account for heterosexuals' reactions to same-gender flirtation is the fear of being misidentified as LG (social contagion concerns). Results provide little evidence to classify heterosexual participants' reactions to same-gender flirters as homonegative. Firstly, heterosexual participants showed the same level of negative affect and avoidance behavior in the same-gender flirtation condition as LG participants did in the other-gender flirtation condition. Secondly, when anti-LG attitudes and social contagion concerns were considered together, social contagion concerns emerged as uniquely related to heterosexual participants' same-gender flirtation response and anti-LG attitudes did not.

Paper number 178 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Religiosity predicts unreasonable coping with the COVID-19 pandemic

Dirk Kranz, University of Trier (VAT #DE 149 881 695); Christoph Niepel, University of Luxembourg; Elouise Botes, University of Luxembourg; Samuel Greiff, University of Luxembourg

The present study explores the impact of religiosity during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020). The focus is on associations between religiosity, coronavirus anxiety, and preventive behavior. Participants were 1,182 US citizens (50% female; 20 to 83 years of age). Highly religious participants scored higher on the somatic component of coronavirus anxiety (emotionality), but lower on the cognitive component (worry). With regard to preventive behavior, highly religious participants reported more unreasonable behavior (e.g., avoiding 5G networks, hoarding toilet paper) than participants with low religiosity; at the bivariate level, there were no differences in reasonable behavior (e.g., physical contact avoidance, frequent handwashing). A comprehensive mediation model showed emotionality-mediated associations between religiosity and unreasonable behavior (positive indirect effect) but also worry-mediated associations between religiosity and reasonable behavior (negative indirect effect). The results remained stable when controlling for relevant socio-demographic variables. The discussion centers on religiosity, information processing, and rationality during a global health crisis situation.

Paper number 1296 | Symposia Paper |

Developmental determinants of well-being and social on-line and off-line engagement

Beata Krzywosz-rynkiewicz, University of Warmia And Mazury In Olsztyn; Nigora Khazratova, National University Lvivska polytechnika, Lvov, Ukraine

Young people's excessive use of the Internet is linked to the need to interact with peers and, above all, to the desire for "social rewards" such as visibility and positive feedback. A reduced ability to inhibit behavior and resist temptation is identified as a major developmental cause of negative consequences of social media activity, such as loneliness, exposure to illegal content, risk of addiction or digital stress. At the same time, research indicates that social media use can have a positive impact on youth development, such as maintaining friendships and interacting with a diverse group of peers. There is evidence that young people are more likely to engage in online activism than offline. This is important because, according to positive psychology, civic engagement significantly increases subjective quality of life.

This presentation explores the developmental aspects of the relationship between adolescents' psychological well-being and online and offline social and civic engagement in relation to gender, specifically: Are indicators of well-being related to dimensions of social and civic engagement, and to what extent? What profiles of individuals can emerge from indicators of well-being and social and civic engagement? Do these profiles differ by gender and developmental period? We analyzed data collected using two survey instruments (Psychological Well-Being Scales by Ryff and Social Engagement Questionnaire by Wong), among 230 adolescents (15-19 years) and 250 early adults (20-25 years) from Poland and Ukraine. Pearson correlation and Latent Profile Analysis were used to determine the relationship between the variables and also the profiles revealed, respectively. Cross tabulations including profiles and the variables age and gender are used for frequency comparisons, within which a chi-square test was performed. Data collected on February / March 2023 is under development.

Paper number 124 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Swipe on your personality: measuring facets in 5 minutes through images

Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Vincent Niesner, AssessFirst

Objective: While personality questionnaires are accurate in hiring (Schmitt, 2014), they are still often regarded as oldish, lengthy, and subject to poor candidate engagement. As companies are looking for more modern and user-friendly tools, gamification, notably through the use of images (Meissner & Rothermund, 2015), could help alleviate these limitations with shorter and mobile-first assessments, which are proved to be more engaging, and also more inclusive for women, African-Americans and Hispanics users (Arthur, Doverspike, Muñoz, Taylor & Carr, 2014). The goal of this study is then twofold: (1) explore the development of an image-based, force-choice, five-minute assessment measuring BFI-2

and humility scale (Lee, Ashton & E. de Vries), that users could answer using a simple swipe mobile gesture, (2) show that it presents good psychometric properties and improve candidates' satisfaction.

Method and results: Study 1 presents the development of a total of 720 proposals (360 items), which have been tested across 6 series of 60 items and 3,000 respondents (500 respondents per series). Participants also completed the BFI-2 questionnaire, which consists of 60 Likert-type items, plus 12 added items for the Humility scale. Results show that the correlation between proposals and their respective BFI-2 facets ranges from r = -.57 to r = .60. Study 2 will discuss the advantages for user experience, by showing positive reactions to the swipe measure (M = 4.6 on a 5-point scale) and decreased assessment length by up to 53% compared to other text-based assessments (mean time per item, M = 4.2 seconds). Study 3, which is in progress, will present validity and group difference results based on 5,000 respondents.

Conclusion: Our work has (1) theoretical implications, by presenting a novel way of measuring personality, (2) practical implications, as this kind of assessment could help companies propose a more attractive and accurate hiring process.

Paper number 125 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Fairer candidates search engine? Degendering recommendations using smarter algorithms

Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Florentin Coeurdoux, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Jianqiu Faurie, AssessFirst

Objective: Candidate search engines, like Indeed or Monster, which are based on ranking algorithms, are changing the way individuals look for a job, and how recruiters identify the best-suited candidates. Unfortunately, recent studies show these tools to be unfair and benefit men (Chen, Ma, Hannák & Wilson, 2018). We believe this unfairness comes from a stubborn reliance on resumes as a data source. Information from the resume has been shown to have low predictive power in regard to performance (Schmidt, Oh & Shaffer, 2016), to be highly gendered (Parasurama, Sedoc & Ghose, 2022), and simple algorithms can identify gender from a resume with an 82% accuracy, even after removing the most gendered information (e.g., name, hobbies). The goal of this study is then to: (1) develop a novel kind of candidates search engine, which is mostly based on personality, a construct that overlaps by 84% between men and women (Zell, Krizan & Teeter, 2015), (2) investigate the impact of gender in the ranking for different roles.

Method and results: Study 1 presents the development of a search engine, which is based on 5 variables: the candidate's personality and interests, job title, location, experience, and degree. We'll present how we leveraged psychology and machine learning in order to rank candidates for a query. In study 2 (in progress) we show, using a sample of 200,000 candidates, that our ranking system will recommend hiring men and women in similar proportions for different roles (mean weighted impact ratio = 0.99 and Cohen's d = 0.04).

Conclusion: Gender biases continue to be an issue in the workplace (Benson, Li & Shue, 2022). Our work advocates for better collaboration between people from behavioral science and machine learning, and shows that, in doing so, a fairer way exists.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 126 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Examining algorithm acceptance in high stake hiring context

Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Vincent Niesner, AssessFirst

Objective: Algorithms are expected to shape the future of decision-making in hiring (Leutner, Akhtar & Chamorro-Permuzic, 2022). Still, recruiters may prefer expert recommendations over digital hiring algorithms (Oberst, De Quintana, Del Cerro & Chamarro, 2020), or go with their intuition (Highhouse, 2008). The effectiveness of algorithm implementation strategy is therefore not only a question of technological accuracy but is also about users' reactions. In this study, we propose to: (1) explore the acceptance of personality-based hiring algorithm recommendations, (2) discuss how XAI and structural factors could impact acceptance.

Method: This study was conducted with a French company specializing in outsourced client relationship management. We followed the hiring activity of recruiters who received 6,253 candidate applications for a Customer Service Representative role over one year. For each application, the recruiter had access to a personality-based algorithm recommendation, in the form of a candidate-role fit percentage.

Results: Study 1 shows that recruiters tend to follow the algorithm recommendation. For example: candidates scoring above the 90th percentile were selected with a 86% rate by recruiters, those between the 50th and 70th percentile had a 77% rate selection, while candidates scoring below the 10th percentile were recruited in 60% of the cases. We also show that candidates recommended by the algorithm (above 70th percentile) were two times less likely to leave the company in the 3 months following their recruitment. In study 2, by interviewing recruiters, we identified several features that could impact acceptance: model estimated accuracy, model explainability, experience with the tool, and individual hiring objective.

Conclusion: Our work contributes to the literature by presenting a real-life application of hiring algorithms, and by providing recommendations on how to design algorithm-based technologies and training in order to foster recruiters' acceptance.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 122 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Who's sexist now? Reaching gender equity using hiring algorithms

Emeric Kubiak, AssessFirst; Simon Baron, AssessFirst; Vincent Niesner, AssessFirst

Objective: Gender biases in hiring decisions continue to be an issue in the workplace (Benson, Li & Shue, 2022). Even though hiring algorithms bring solutions (Li, Raymond & Bergman, 2020), they are still regarded as tools amplifying human prejudices. Through a series of studies, we show that building algorithms based on data in which gender are mostly similar, like personality and interests (Hyde, 2005) – which have been shown to overlap by 84% (Zell, Krizan & Teeter, 2015), and are also among the most predictive of performance (Schmitt, 2014), can debiase hiring decisions and correct gender imbalance.

Method and results: In studies 1, 2, and 3, using a sample of 374,841 people, we show that our personality-based algorithm will recommend hiring men and women in similar proportions, for different roles (mean weighted impact ratio = 0.99 and mean Cohen's d = 0.04). In study 4, we show that, even by training the algorithm on a male-dominated sample solely composed of 169,864 men and no women, it will still be fair in relation to gender when applied to a neutral sample of 332,587 people (weighted impact ratio = 0.92 and Cohen's d = 0.07).

Conclusion: Our work: (1) improve our knowledge about how to build gender-blind hiring algorithms by using personality data, (2) using field experiments, we show that our algorithm can improve gender diversity by more than 22% while maintaining high predictive validity for performance (r = .63), (3) we'll show how results replicate to other kinds of diversity, notably disability-related (mean weighted impact ratio = 1 and mean Cohen's d = 0.14).

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 649 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Testing the Utility of Functional Near Infrared Spectroscopy in Detecting Neurocognitive Differences Across Social Drinking

Rebecca Kuiper, Liverpool John Moores University

Research Aims and Objectives: To investigate the utility of functional near infra-red spectroscopy (fNIRS) in detecting differences in prefrontal cortex (PFC) haemodynamics across non-clinical levels of alcohol consumption during executive functioning and at rest.

Theoretical Background: Heavy alcohol consumption contributes to altered neural activity in the PFC, resulting in impaired executive functioning. A variety of neuroimaging tools have investigated this

relationship, yet fNIRS has seen little utilisation. fNIRS has fewer running costs than other neuroimaging methods, is portable, and penetrates cortical areas supporting executive functioning.

Methodology: Thirty non-dependent, social drinkers, aged between 18 and 64 years old, completed questionnaires assessing alcohol use, psychological wellbeing, and subjective executive functioning. LUMO, a high-density fNIRS system, measured cortical haemodynamics in the PFC bilaterally during resting state and completion of four tasks assessing executive function.

Results (Obtained and Expected): There was a relationship between reported alcohol consumption level and performance on the executive function tasks, such that lower consumption was associated with higher functioning. The relationship between the PFC haemodynamic response during executive functioning is expected to differentiate alcohol consumption levels, as with PFC resting state functional connectivity.

Limitations: As a cross sectional study, the relationship between alcohol use and neurocognitive function cannot be described over time with any individual changes in consumption patterns.

Research/Practical Implications: Demonstration of the utility of fNIRS in exploring the effect of alcohol on neurocognitive functions will broaden the methodological capabilities of prospective investigations assessing neurocognitive functions and alcohol. The portability of fNIRS would allow future research of clinical populations, such as alcohol use disorder patients, to be assessed in the clinical settings they typically attend.

Originality/Value: A variety of neuroimaging techniques have previously been used to investigate neurocognitive functioning in non-clinical drinking, yet there has been little employment of fNIRS.

Paper number 1329 | Symposia Paper |

EMDR and the war in Ukraine- Poland perspective

Karolina Kulikowska, EMDR Poland; Monika Szpringer, Jan Kochanowski University

Research aims and objectives: Present research aims at documenting psychological work done under the auspices of EMDR Europe and EMDR Poland with Ukrainian refugees, professionals working with them and Polish volunteers and hosting families in first year of Russian-Ukrainian war.

Theoretical background: Since the onset of war, Poland-Ukraine border has been crossed around 10,2 million times. Some 1,5 million refugees are officially registered in Poland, many more not officially accounted. Profile of war refugees is extremely vulnerable. Professionals working in the field, volunteers and helping families may experience vicarious trauma. With special protocols, EMDR is suitable for early interventions for all these groups.

Methodology: Information from the EMDR Poland crisis intervention team members was gathered with help of monthly surveys and personal communications. Quantitative data on number of interventions offered and target population reached were summarized.

Results obtained and expected: In early psychological interventions 466 adult refugees were reached, 103 children; 46 group-based interventions were carried out for adults (527 persons) and 21 for children (332); 22 Ukrainian psychologists were supported, 13 interventions for translators and other volunteers. While helping Polish citizens 26 were reached with individual early interventions, 31 children; 16 group-based interventions were carried out for adults (506 persons), 4 for employers, 3 groups for doctors and medical staff. 40 volunteers were helped with individual early interventions and 497 in 17 group interventions. 11 groups interventions (606 persons) were carried out for teachers and parents. 32 people were helped with early psychological intervention for hosting families.

Limitations: Other members of EMDR Poland Association may have worked individually with Ukrainian refugees, without reporting.

Practical Implications: The research will shed light on advantages of coordinated work in difficult settings with many groups affected by war directly or indirectly.

Originality/Value: Research is based on original data since start of Russian-Ukrainian war.

Paper number 570 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

What makes us sit less? Planning active breaks to change sedentary behaviors

Ewa Kulis, SWPS University; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Maria Siwa, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Hanna Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Dominika Wietrzykowska, Swps University, Wroclaw; Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Aims: This study explores the effects of habits and forming plans for active breaks on sedentary time reduction and the uptake of active breaks.

Background: Sedentary behaviors (SB) are frequently repeated in presence of specific cues or situations; therefore, they may form strong habits. As forming plans may aid in changing strong habits, planning to break sedentary time might increase the likelihood of interrupting sitting and reduce sitting time.

Method: Participants were 603 adolescents, adults, and older adults (11-86 years old, M = 33.8, 65.2% = women). Only people not knowledgeable about SB were included. At T1 (baseline) and at T2 (2-3-month follow-up) self-reports of sitting habits, time spent on SB, forming plans of active breaks, and the frequency of active breaks were collected.

Results: Analyses confirmed that stronger sitting habits at T1 predicted more SB time at 2-3 month follow-up (T2). Planning active breaks (T1) predicted a decrease in sitting habits at T2. Additionally, planning active breaks (T1) predicted an increase in the frequency of active breaks 2-3 months later (T2).

Limitations: This longitudinal study accounted for one follow-up only and the self-reported assessment.

Practical Implications: Planning active breaks may be used in interventions aiming at a reduction of sedentary time and breaking habits.

Originality: This study is the first to show how forming plans of active breaks may aid in breaking strong habits.

Paper number 919 | Symposia | Clinical

Epistemic trust in psychopathology and the wider social world

Guler Beril Kumpasoglu, University College London; Chloe Campbell, University College London; Alberto Milesi, University of Milano-bicocca; Marianna Liotti, Sapienza University Of Rome; Hanna Kampling, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Recent research on mentalizing emphasizes the role of epistemic trust, that is the capacity to receive and perceive interpersonally transmitted knowledge as relevant to oneself, trustworthy, and generalizable to other situations, as a risk factor for psychopathology and compromised social functioning. In this symposium, the opening presentation will provide a brief overview of the theory and explore thinking on how early social interactions and epistemic trust relate, as well as its implications for psychopathology and wider social processes. The following presentations will widen the by discussing emerging research findings on epistemic trust. Accordingly, first, differences in epistemic stance (i.e., high epistemic trust, mistrust, and credulity) between clinical and nonclinical adult groups will be discussed, and potential mechanisms underlying the relationship between epistemic trust and psychopathology will be explored. In the following presentation, a network analysis model investigating the relationships between epistemic stance and reflective functioning, emotional dysregulation, and psychopathology in a sample of non-clinical adolescents will be presented. The next presentation will consider the associations found between epistemic stance and reflective functioning, attachment, and the presence of childhood trauma, and then the relationships between personality traits, mentalization, and epistemic trust and responses to pandemic restrictions and attitudes towards vaccination. The role of conspiracy endorsement as a public health challenge for the successful containment of the COVID-19 pandemic will be highlighted in the final section, which will cover the association between adverse childhood experiences and conspiracy endorsement which appears to be mediated by epistemic trust and personality functioning. The symposium as a whole will provide insight into the clinical implications of epistemic trust from the

perspective of developmental psychopathology and its relationship with wider social issues. Both academic and practitioner audiences will be targeted.

Paper number 1387 | Symposia Paper |

Epistemic Trust and Psychopathology in Adults: A Comparison and Investigation in Clinical and Control groups

Guler Beril Kumpasoglu, University College London; Chloe Campbell, University College London; Rob Saunders, University College London; Tobias Nolte, University College London; Peter Fonagy, University College London

Recently, the mentalizing model was enhanced by highlighting the importance of the failure of social learning and transmission of cultural knowledge in the development and treatment of psychopathology. Epistemic trust has been considered the mechanism behind the relationship between mentalizing and psychopathology. This study aimed to explore the differences in epistemic stance (i.e., epistemic trust, mistrust, and credulity) in adults with common mental health problems (e.g., depression and anxiety problems) and healthy controls, and investigate the predictor roles of epistemic stance and mentalizing in distinguishing these groups. Additionally, potential mechanisms underlying the relationship between mentalizing and emotion regulation will be investigated by taking epistemic trust and interpersonal functioning into consideration in this relationship. In this cross-sectional study, the sample included a clinical group who were considered suitable for the Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) programme in Greater London and a control group (N = 735). A MANCOVA that included demographic variables and mentalizing as covariates, will be performed to explore the difference in epistemic stance across clinical and control groups. Binary logistic regressions will be conducted to explore the unique and combined effects of mentalizing and epistemic stance on the likelihood of experiencing clinical distress. Finally, serial mediation analysis that will include disruptions in epistemic trust and interpersonal problems as mediators between mentalizing and emotion regulation will be conducted. Currently, analyses have been conducted and the results will be available by the end of April. Based on these preliminary findings, the enhanced mentalizing model incorporating epistemic trust will be discussed. Clinical implications in the light of theoretical assumptions suggesting epistemic disruption could be a general vulnerability factor associated with a wide range of clinical representations will be provided. The intended audience is academics and practitioners.

Paper number 1409 | Symposia Paper |

This is the best of times for psychology: What effective advocacy and new international policy means for you

Judy Kuriansky, International Association Of Applied Psychology

Psychologists have been advocating for the importance of mental health and wellbeing for years, and now, considerable progress has been made due to the most drastic of events. Namely, the silver lining in the dark cloud of the COVID-19 pandemic has been that the emotional needs of peoples around the world have been revealed, and officials at the highest international levels have paid attention and are doing something about it. This presenter has 20+ years of experience advocating on behalf of mental health and wellbeing at the United Nations, and co-organizing innumerable events with multi-stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, civil society, academia, media, youth and marginalized groups, and representing the International Association of Applied Psychology at the UN with team members in this symposium. The presentation will highlight the tripartite model for psychologists today, as practitioner, scientist and advocate. Effective ways to advocate on behalf of our field will be presented. While impressive groundwork has now been laid, the next iteration of the international Agenda will soon start to be negotiated, and psychologists, from the seasoned senior level to early career professionals, need to be involved to insure that mental health and related targets are included even more formidably. This is the time to get our voice heard even more significantly. Psychologists need to know advocacy techniques, as well as governments that are receptive and mental health-friendly. The nexus model of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals will be presented, as well as cross- cutting issues involving technology and youth, action for climate change, and new resolutions advancing the empowerment of

women and girls, as well as marginalized communities. It is intended that attendees will be inspired and motivated to be active in their work, and in their communities and country.

Paper number 1158 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Complex Trauma Psychometric Assessment Problems

Rainer Kurz, HUCAMA Analytics Ltd

This presentation is concerned with psychometric issues when assessing survivors of organised sexual abuse. It aims to illustrate problematic and sound assessment practice through a unique case study where data from IQ tests at age 7, 23, 25 and 30 as well as MCMI, EQi and the Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire (SDQ) were available for a female survivor of extreme emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.

Superior Verbal IQ scores contrasted with lower processing and memory scores indicating a core deficit in phonological processing in particular her auditory memory and working memory commensurate with a diagnosis of specific learning difficulty commonly referred to as dyslexia. These deficits were more pronounced at 23 and 25 due to use of recreational drugs. Mental Health Professionals missed the 'Twice Exceptional' pattern and failed to recognise 'not seeing' and 'not hearing' incidents as somatoform dissociations.

MCMI results were found to be grossly misleading as clinical norms elevated healthy levels of self-confidence to (falsely) suggest Narcissism, and poor construction falsely implied delusional thought disorder. Mainstream personality assessments were used to counter the erroneous MCMI results.

The organised abuse claims were extreme and difficult to believe (let alone investigate) but proof of some disconcerting incidents was obtained.

The case study illustrates how poor assessment practice can re-victimise survivors of extreme abuse and how good assessment practice can be key to understanding them.

While the presentation is limited to a single case it touches on a very important issue affecting the most vulnerable individuals in the world who frequently are persecuted and framed e.g. through false Paranoid Personality Disorder diagnosis. It is important for a sustainable world to build communities with a better understanding of the impact of complex trauma on assessment.

The paper is aimed at academics and practitioners alike across clinical, counselling, forensic and occupational psychology.

Paper number 1239 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Paranoid Personality Disorder or Organised Child Sexual Abuse? The Role of Psychologists and Psychiatrists in Family Courts

Rainer Kurz, HUCAMA Analytics Ltd

This presentation is concerned with the quality of psychological and psychiatric assessments in Family Court settings. Ireland (2012) found that 2/3 of psychological assessments trawled from UK Family Courts were found to be ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’. New guidance to court appointed experts was issued by the British Psychological Society and the President of the Family Court. However, concerns remain as in the secrecy of the family court there is no transparency and virtual no recourse as HCPC and GMC watchdogs require prior permission of the judge for report release and refuse to get involved in matters of ‘professional judgement’.

A case study is presented where poor assessment standards were seemingly ‘weaponised’ by an organised child sexual abuse group.

A mother had asked the father of her daughter to leave their flat due to controlling and coercive behaviours but encouraged monthly contact day visits. The girl had various disabilities that were salient to the case. The mother organised seven therapy sessions for her pre-teen daughter who had become uncomfortable at school and developed an aversion to having a bath.

The mother and the girl found themselves victims of 'gaslighting' burglary where objects were placed, slightly moved, or removed. Subsequently, the father made a series of four threatening phone calls trying to coerce the child to report to Children Services that her mother was neglecting her, but the child refused. A few months later the girl started to disclose about sexual abuse by a man (including in bathtubs) while on contact visits to her father.

A mental health professional flouted the DSM-5 definition criteria for Paranoid Personality Disorder and used ‘disputed facts’. Mother and daughter as a consequence were separated for 5 years.

Paper number 1238 | Symposia | Occupational

The Periodic Table of Personality at Work

Rainer Kurz, HUCAMA Analytics Ltd

This symposium applies the Periodic Table of Personality (PToP) of Woods & Anderson (2016) to a range of personality assessments. It illustrates and celebrates the unifying power of this breakthrough advance in personality theory and assessment practice.

The first paper uses TDA (Goldberg, 1992) to map 10 bifurcated aspects of the Big 5 in Lumina Spark Emotion. Across 671 participants analysis is conducted for adaptive and maladaptive constructs shedding light on the nature of derailment through overuse.

The second paper applies the PToP methodology to the IPIP version of NEO. Across 466 participants it shows sound reliability for most NEO IPIP facets and largely robust loadings on the PToP. The results suggest that NEO facets could potentially be used to create 5 orthogonal factors to underpin PToP mappings.

The third paper builds on the Great 8 Competencies outlining the development of a revised model with 4 clusters, 8 ‘Success Factors’ and 48 facets on a sample of 466 professionals and managers. It maps the PToP location of ‘blended’ constructs that are unique additions above and beyond the Big 5.

The fourth paper explores a Team Wheel assessment that blends the Great 8 Competencies with Belbin Team Roles. In a validation study (N=113) it compares normative and intra-personal scores that build on the ‘Ipsatisation’ technique of Bartram (1996). Practical applications in the development of wholesale shop floor workers are illustrated.

The fifth paper is a validation study where 1261 participants completed NEO-PI-R-3 and a 51 item self-report measure of 8 leadership criterion constructs, on which they were also rated by their Boss. The study shows robust facet mappings, and meaningful mappings for the leadership criterion constructs.

Overall, the PToP method brings clarity where confusion used to reign. The symposium demonstrates that beyond the TDA other personality measures could be used.

Paper number 1316 | Symposia Paper |

Personality Factors (PF48) on the Periodic Table of Personality

Rainer Kurz, HUCAMA Analytics Ltd

The goal of this research is to map a new measure designed to cover the dispositional ground of the Great 8 Competencies to the Periodic Table of Personality (PToP) outlined by Woods & Anderson (2016).

466 professionals and managers completed 300 items adapted from NEO IPIP and Personality Factors, a questionnaire with 240 items designed to measure 48 facets grouped into 8 factors that form four quadrants. Five principal components were extracted from the 30 NEO IPIP facets and varimax rotated to represent Big 5 factors for PToP mapping.

The average Cronbach’s Alpha internal consistency reliability of the 48 Personality Factors facets was .76.

For the new personality measure the Big 5 Domain mappings were largely as expected.

The Resilience factor had its primary mapping with Emotional Stability (.91) followed by Conscientiousness (.17).

Correlations with Conscientiousness were highest for Structure (.86) and Drive (.63) with Openness (-.17) and Emotional Stability (.34) as respective secondaries.

Extraversion was the primary correlation for Interaction (.87) with Emotional Stability as a secondary whereas for Influence the primary correlation was Agreeableness (-.51) followed by Conscientiousness (.41) and then Extraversion (.38).

Openness was the primary correlate for Creativity (.70) with Emotional Stability as the secondary (.45) whereas for Investigation correlations were highest for Emotional Stability (.46) followed by Openness (.42).

For Support the highest correlate was Openness (.47) followed by Extraversion (.39) and then Agreeableness (.38).

Facet and quadrant level loadings broadly followed this loading pattern.

The Personality Factors measure of 8 Success Factors covers Agreeableness through the Influence factor (which contains a Confrontation facet) with Investigation and forming another compound factor that is a blend of Big 5 domains.

Mappings appear sensible but future research should explore the shortened 4 item version of NEO IPIP as a more parsimonious PToP marker.

Paper number 1317 | Symposia Paper |

NEO-PI-R and Primary Colours of Leadership on the Periodic Table of Personality

Jon Cowell, Edgecumbe Consulting; Rainer Kurz, HUCAMA Analytics Ltd; Michele Guarini, HUCAMA

The Periodic Table of Personality (Woods and Anderson, 2016) draws on the Trait Descriptive Adjectives (Goldberg, 1992). This paper explores the alternative use of the NEO-PI-R questionnaire to create orthogonal factors for the PToP.

1161 professionals, managers and leaders attending management development interventions (e.g. MBA or 360 feedback) completed NEO-PI-R and a 51 item self-report measure of 8 leadership criterion constructs based on the Primary Colours Model of Leadership (Pendleton and Furnham 2012) on which they were also rated by their Boss.

The first unrotated principal component accounted for 21% of the variance and had the highest extraction values for E6 Positive Emotions, E1 Warmth, C5 Self-Discipline, N6 Vulnerability and N2 Depression. A two-component (34%) rotated solution corresponded to DeYoung's (2015) Stability and Plasticity meta-factors. A five-component (58%) rotated solution showed robust mappings of NEO facets except for Openness to Feelings which had Extraversion as the primary mapping which made Openness at a 3.13 ratio of primary and secondary correlations the only PToP domain which remained below the factor pure threshold of 3.73.

The Leadership Function with the strongest vector was Building and Maintaining Relationships (E+A+ at .40 for self-ratings and .21 for boss ratings). This was followed by Coping with Pressure (ES+C+ at .38 for self-ratings and ES+O+ at .21 for boss ratings). Teamworking had the weakest vector (C+E+ at .26 for self-ratings and C+A+ at .07 for boss ratings) followed by Leading (C+E+ at .28 for self-ratings and A+ ES+ at .08 for boss ratings) which are factor blends.

The factor purity threshold was exceeded by Planning & Organising (C+O- at .36) self-rating and Delivering Results (C+ES+ at .17) boss rating.

The results suggest that NEO-PI-R provides a credible alternative to TDA, and that the PToP method helpfully illuminates the dispositional antecedents of Leadership Function performance.

Paper number 1071 | Poster | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Attitudes Towards Teaching All Students Scale: greek adaptation and validation

Garyfalia Charitaki, Hellenic Open University; Maria Kypriotaki, University of Crete; Anastasia Alevriadou, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Research aims and objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the psychometric properties of the Attitudes towards Teaching All Students Scale (ATTAS-mm) in greek.

Theoretical background: Research findings suggest that assessing teachers' attitudes towards inclusive education is a complex phenomenon determined through a multifactorial way. Moreover, teachers' training programs should be based on their own individual characteristics and training needs in order to be effective. Their own individual characteristics and training needs are reflected on their expressed attitudes. Though, literature review suggests a significant shortage of reliable and valid tools for the assessment of teachers' attitudes towards inclusive education in the Greek context.

Design/Methodology: Two hundred fifty-three in-service teachers participated in Study 1 and six hundred ten in-service teachers participated in Study 2. Data collection was based on a self-report questionnaire, which included demographic data (e.g. gender, educational level etc.) and the (ATTAS-mm) scale which consisted of 9 statements and covers cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions of attitude.

Results obtained: Firstly, we performed Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) in a sample of n=253 in-service teachers (Study 1). Findings from EFA suggested a three-factor model for the assessment of attitudes towards inclusive education. In Study 2, Confirmatory Factor Analysis was performed to confirm the proposed 3-factor structure in a sample of n=610 in-service teachers. Results suggested that ATTAS-mm is a valid tool concerning the assessment of the attitudes towards teaching to all students showing adequate psychometric properties.

Limitations: Data were collected only from in-service teachers.

Research/Practical Implications: As far as implications for education are concerned, findings from the ATTAS-mm scale can be used in order to assess teachers' attitudes and design training programs/workshops in order to increase inclusivity in their classrooms.

Originality/Value: The literature review supported the reliability and construct validity of the Greek version of the ATTAS-mm scale.

Paper number 50 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

True Humility or False Humility? Exploring the Impact of Leader Humility on Subordinates' emotion and behavior

Hsi-Fang Lai, National Chung Cheng University; Chen-Ching Lee

In recent years, the research on leader humility has attracted the attention of scholars. Previous studies have confirmed that leader humility will have an impact on the organization and employees. However, few studies have explored how subordinates view leaders to show humility. Based on appraisal theory of emotion, this study holds that the humility impression management motive and leader competence are the important reasons for subordinates to view leader humility, then has an impact on subordinate behavior.

To explore the influence of supervisors' leader humility on subordinates' disgust, admiration and their corresponding behavior, with a sample of 98 military employees, 47 military leaders and 764 observations across 10 working days are collected by using time-lagged experience sampling methodology, then we use multilevel path analysis and Monte Carlo method to test hypotheses. Our results indicate when leader humility impression management motivation (LHIMM) is high-quality, subordinates will feel disgusted when supervisors express humility, and lead to avoidance behaviors, but it has no effect when LHIMM is low-quality; furthermore when leader competence is high-quality, subordinates will feel admiration when supervisors express humility, and lead to their organizational citizenship behaviors, but it has no effect when leader competence is low-quality. Finally, the contributions and limitations of this study are discussed and the recommendations for academic and practical applications are also provided.

Paper number 270 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Predicting mental health service use among university students during the pandemic: A regression analysis

Josianne Lamothe, Université De Sherbrooke; Florence Gressier, Department of psychiatry, Bicêtre University Hospital, Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris APHP, Hôpitaux Universitair; Delphine Collin-Vézina, School of Social Work & Associate Member, Department of Pediatrics, McGill University; Bérangère Rousselot-Palley, Université de Paris; Frédéric Widart, Département de Psychologie, Université de Liège; Laurie Laufer, fredericwidart@ik.me; Thomas Rabeyron, Université de Lorraine – Institut Universitaire de France; Emmanuelle Corruble, Bicêtre University Hospital; Marion Robin, Institut Mutualiste Montsouris; Adèle Assous, Université de Paris; Aziz Essadek, University of Lorraine

Despite the deleterious consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for university students, relatively few studies have looked at mental health service use among this vulnerable population. This study analyzes individual, contextual, and social factors predictive of mental health service use (consultation with a psychologist or psychiatrist) during the second lockdown in France. Two universities helped with recruitment, one in a large urban area and the other in a smaller provincial town (N=10,524). In total, 9.2% of students sought help from a mental health professional, representing a significant increase from studies conducted during the first lockdown. Results from a multivariate logistic regression suggest that having mild symptoms of anxiety and depression and living away from large urban centers all increased the odds of students seeking mental health care. Graduate students were also more likely to consult. Identifying as a man and having financial difficulties reduced the likelihood of consulting. People who contracted COVID-19 or showed symptoms and those who ventured out of their homes at least once per week were more likely to seek the help of a professional. The presentation will end with a discussion on how to adapt current services and reach out to vulnerable, unsupported groups innovatively.

Paper number 129 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Can air purification improve sleep quality and mood? A 2-week randomised controlled crossover pilot study in healthy adults

Daniel Lamport, University of Reading; Faith Orchard, University of Sussex

Research aims: To investigate the effects of using an air purifier, daily, for 2 weeks on sleep outcomes and mood in 30 healthy adults.

Theoretical Background: Insufficient quantity and quality of sleep is a public health concern which can be addressed by interventions for improving sleep outcomes. Environmental factors such as poor air quality are a potential target for intervention, particularly in light of associations between air pollution and worse sleep.

Methods: There were two conditions (i) air purifier with a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter (ii) air purifier with a placebo filter. Participants undertook both conditions, each over two weeks with a two-week washout, following a counterbalanced, double-blind design. Daily sleep outcomes were measured with actigraphy watches and sleep diaries, whilst daily mood was assessed with the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule. The Insomnia Severity Index, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and symptoms of anxiety and depression were measured pre and post each arm. Air Quality was assessed via several parameters.

Results: The purifier filter was associated with increased total sleep time for an average of 12 minutes per night and increased total time in bed for an average of 19 minutes per night relative to the placebo. There were several sleep and mood outcomes for which no changes were observed, and time awake after sleep onset was higher for the purifier filter. Air quality was better during the HEPA filter condition.

Limitations: This research did not explore the direct relationship between air quality parameters and sleep outcomes.

Implications: These findings offer positive indications that environmental interventions which improve air quality can have benefits for sleep outcomes in healthy populations who are not exhibiting clinical sleep disturbances.

Originality:An original study exploring modifications to air quality on sleep outcomes using a RCT.

Intended Audience: Academic & Practitioner.

Paper number 1369 | Symposia Paper |

The Covid-19 pandemic, its effects on children's development and practical implications

Hilary Lane, Association For Research In Infant And Child Development; Elizabeth Green, Association for Research in Infant & Child Development; Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (uk)

Aim of the Research: Children have a right to a fair assessment. One that provides a best, fair, and evidence-based guess of their development. The assessment of development involves a comprehensive investigation of a child's abilities, including motor, social-emotional, and cognitive abilities, by direct observation, testing and reports from caregivers. The rapidly shifting nature of children's development poses challenges to clinicians for the assessment of infants and young children. Enter the Covid -19 Pandemic….

Theoretical Background: The theoretical background to this paper is the Avenues of Learning, Ruth Griffiths's biopsychosocial theory of child development. This approach is highly topical when viewed from the perspective of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the development of children. The contemporary version of this model includes the 'individual' section including the various individual areas of a child's development. The 'interpersonal' influences on a child's development such as family involvement, consistency, self-care and attachment and the 'socio-environmental' influences such as sociology-economic status, education, technology, and natural disasters are also included.

New Perspectives/Contributions: Evidence related to the current development of young children arising from several specialist areas and countries will be examined from the biopsychosocial perspective with a particular view to recognising the rights of children all around the world, particularly when 'caught up' in a global crisis such as the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research/Practical implications: The practical implications for both future research and management of a child's developmental needs resulting from the pandemic influences will be discussed.

Originality/Value: There is concern from many countries across the world about the effects of lockdown with altered social interaction as well as socio-economic distress of families resulting from pandemic financial losses and stresses. Despite concern, definitive evidence both of the extent of harm on developmental processes and the timescale of remediation remains unclear.

Paper number 616 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Geropsychology

The Stressor-Distress Relationship within Informal Carers of People with Dementia: Exploring the Role of Potential Cognitive Mediators and Moderators

Despina Laparidou, University Of Lincoln; A. Niroshan Siriwardena, University of Lincoln; Mo Ray, University of Lincoln; Nima Moghaddam, University of Lincoln

Aims: Main aim was to explore potential cognitive factors that mediate the relationship between stressors (care-recipients' physical difficulties, behavioural/memory problems) and informal carers' distress levels, focusing on the role of intrusive thoughts and its content. The role of cognitive appraisals and cognitive coping strategies as moderators of the stressor-distress relationship was also investigated.

Background: Being an unpaid/informal carer for someone with dementia can have various negative effects in a carer's life. Studies show that even though carers are exposed to relatively similar stressors relating to the care-recipients status, they are often affected in different ways and respond to stress accordingly. One could argue that it is the presence of mediating variables (carers' intrusive thoughts and/or their cognitive coping strategies) that mainly account for the relationship between stressors and carers' response and explain the variability in outcomes.

Design: Cross-sectional, questionnaire study, taking place in the UK.

Main carer outcomes: anxiety/depression, intrusive thoughts, intrusion appraisals. Main care-recipient outcomes: memory/behavioural problems, functional status.

Secondary carer outcomes: rumination, self-blame, blaming others, acceptance, refocus on planning, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal, putting into perspective, and catastrophizing. Hayes' Conditional Process Analysis is employed to analyse the statistical data.

Results: Final sample size was 133 informal carers of people with dementia (PwD). Statistical analysis is ongoing and should be completed by February 2023.

Limitations: Small, homogeneous sample (most participants identified as White British).

Research/Practical Implications: Exploring these cognitive processes will help us understand how and why some carers are able to maintain their well-being, while others develop psychological problems in response to similar stressful events, which will facilitate development of better interventions for carers of PwD.

Originality/Value: This study is exploring processes that in the past have been under-researched (intrusive thoughts, cognitive coping strategies) or never been researched before (cognitive appraisals of intrusive thoughts) in carers of PwD.

Paper number 1275 | Symposia Paper |

Intelligence in a lifespan developmental perspective

Lars Larsen, Aarhus University

Often intelligence is described as relatively stable over most of the life course. To a certain extent this is true if we focus on differential stability (stability of individual differences), but less so if we focus on absolute stability (absolute change of a group). In fact, individuals change considerably over the course of a lifetime. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of the development of higher order forms of intelligence over the life course. The absolute life span intelligence development is investigated by combining the Scandinavian norm material from three different intelligence tests developed by the American psychologist David Wechsler, WPPSI (test for preschool children), WISC (test for school children) and WAIS (test for adults). Results show that intelligence increases in the preschool years and continue to do so in the early school years but becomes increasingly stable as a person approaches 15 years of age. From early adulthood to late midlife (50-60), intelligence is relatively stable, but after the age of 70, intelligence decreases markedly. In old age the variation in intelligence increases which means that the difference between individuals with low intelligence and high intelligence becomes even more pronounced as time goes by.

Paper number 1452 | Symposia Paper |

A Brief History of the Development of Clinical Psychology in Britain

Tony Lavender, Canterbury Christ Church University

This presentation will provide a historical account of the development of Clinical training since its formal emergence in the post Second World War period (1945 plus) up to the adoption of the Clinical Psychology Doctorate and in the 1990s. An examination of the close linkage between the development of clinical psychology training and the simultaneous birth of the National Health Service will be offered. The consequences of this deep bond in terms of both funding (with both fee and salary support) and influence on the training (curricula, therapeutic models, and placements) will be explored. The links between the political parties, the NHS and the consequences for training will be drawn out. The talk will conclude in the period 1996 to 2010 when "New Labour" under the premiership of Tony Blair came to power and when the NHS, and as a consequence clinical psychology, secured a significant increase in funding which consolidated its embedding in the NHS.

Paper number 203 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Re-telling stories: A mixed method to evaluate the impact of Tree of Life metaphor on experiences of young refugees

Ho Law, The BPS Psychotherapy Section; Gillian Hughes, Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust; Vera Azarova, University of East London; Natalie Basil

Research aims and objectives: To evaluate the impact of a narrative approach called the Tree of Life, which was used in schools to support refugee children and young people (CYP).

Theoretical background: A record 100 million people forcibly displaced worldwide was noted by UNHCR. Research traditionally focused on the problems they face and used individualistic approaches. It is important to shine a light on their strengths, values, hopes and dreams for their futures, as this will offer a path forward. This idea is central to narrative approaches and to the Tree of Life metaphor.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: The study used a mixed method design. Quantitative data were collected from all participating children as part of the service evaluation using a survey method with questionnaires. The qualitative analysis was done using thematic analysis with Interpretive Phenomenological Orientation. The quantitative analyses showed overall positive and significant differences before and after the Tree of Life group.

Results obtained: Self-confidence, clarity about future goals, enjoying school, motivation, and improved parental understanding were increased with the intervention. Six categories were identified: Cultural Heritage; Future Goals; Understanding; Emotional Experience; Learning; and Positive Change.

Limitations: These include: a small sample size; not a randomised control trial. The findings are not representative and may not be generalised.

Research/Practical Implications: The approach can help CYP to increase their skills, knowledge self-confidence, and clarity regarding future goals. Considerations should be made to ensure that they understood the questions and did not cause any distress.

Originality/Value: This research was novel and would be beneficial in practices for CYP refugee work.

Intended audience: Both Academic and Practitioner.

Paper number 402 | Symposia | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The essence of challenges in psychotherapy and ways forward for cultural diversity-sensitive holistic health services

Ho Law, The BPS Psychotherapy Section; Isabel Clarke, Psychotherapy Section Of Bps

As result of the Covid-19 pandemic, demand for national health services (NHS) especially mental health has tripled, making the services unsustainable. This symposium represents psychotherapy in the 21st century as a profession, its challenges: the demand and equity, diversity, inclusiveness (EDI) matters; and its attempts to rise to the situation. It showcases exemplary practices and gives voices to service users as experts by experience to narrate their concerns in the late postmodern/post-pandemic era when human interactions via virtual social media platforms are cutting across psycho scio-geopolitical boundaries.

Miao's presentation raised her concerns on the Ethical Boundary of psychotherapy on an online platform; Brostoff's concern is about the ethics of the profession based on her therapeutic encounter and questions the roles of therapists and their professional organizations and the wider society.

Law's presentation advocates expanding the social prescribing approach across Cultures to meet the EDI and sustainability agenda. Clarke's work aims to spread psychotherapeutic values and practice throughout a team; values of compassion born of accurate, trauma informed, empathy. She illustrates how this can be achieved with the Comprehend, Cope and Connect (CCC) Initiative in Acute and other NHS team services, to transform the experience of those accessing everyday mental healthcare.

Research and practical implications: Each of the diverse presentations has important research and practical implications. All open new themes requiring further research and practices for consolidation in

terms of social prescribing across cultures (Law), investigating the nature of complaints and improving practice (Brostoff), and improving the experience of people with serious mental illness through spreading psychotherapeutic principles (Clarke).

Overall Conclusions: This Symposium explores the challenges in psychotherapy and offers ways forward.

Paper number 1294 | Symposia Paper |

Culturally-enhanced Ethno biopsychosocial model for Social prescribing and therapeutic practices

Ho Law, The BPS Psychotherapy Section

Research aims and objectives: This presentation aims to address EDI issues of social scaffolding with culturally sensitive approaches to connect ethnic minority communities with objectives to:

i) demonstrate culturally enhanced practice (CEP) using mindfulness and physical exercises for educating community psychologists and psychotherapists.

ii) build evidence-based data and explanatory models for the western psychotherapy to show how the approaches work.

iii) Increase awareness of CEP.

Theoretical background: Literature reviews show that psychological therapy and antidepressant medication have not reduced the prevalence of depression. For the ethnic minorities and recent immigrants from the eastern culture, the prevalence is even higher. Yet, these people, described as an 'invisible population', tend not to request support from available psychological services; and that therapists offering services that do not meet these client's socio cultural and linguistic needs.

Social prescribing alone cannot solve the problem of social isolation as it needs the social scaffolding that supports and empowers people to build sustainable and meaningful connections with others independently. An ethno biopsychosocial model was developed for this purpose.

Method adopted: Chinese mindfulness practices, physical exercises were conducted in a workshop. A mixed method with both qualitative and quantitative data were used.

Results: The results was disappointing. With the budgeted cost of £2500, 24 delegates were registered; only half attended. There was a zero attendance from the invisible population' (not counting the Committee members and invited speakers). Analyses of surprises show that there ere more than one group of invisible people. There were ripple benefits for training the health care professionals to benefit their future clients with more cultural-sensitive practices.

Conclusions: The Ethno biopsychosocial model as an evidence-based and explanatory model for therapeutic practices was developed. However, more research is needed, such as RCT for evaluation.

Paper number 840 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Organic growth in therapy: An exploration of the therapeutic value of gardening in a Prison Therapeutic Community

Rachel Lawless, Serco – HMP Dovegate

Previous research has noted that working in a natural setting and in a growing environment has been found to be beneficial for the mental and physical health of various individuals, as well as increasing social interactions and improving knowledge and skills. Within a prison or secure environment, there have been similar positive effects noted when engaging in specified horticultural interventions, but this has been investigated less in relation to general gardens work in residents undergoing therapeutic intervention. The aims of this study were to explore the value of engaging in gardens work alongside therapeutic intervention, outside the confines of a specified horticultural intervention. This study explores the therapeutic value of working in the gardens of a Therapeutic Community (TC) in a category B adult men's prison, finding an organic process of aiding therapy. Interviews were recorded on a Dictaphone and then transcribed for analysis. A thematic analysis of interviews with residents of the gardens party established

themes and subthemes; Positive feelings (escapism and relaxation, pride, confidence and self-esteem), Future focus (goals, skills building), Environment (atmosphere/teamwork, staff, establishment design, therapeutic discussions). There were additional indirect indications of aiding in risk reduction. The study was limited by interviewing TC residents only due to the unavailability of TC staff for interview, and could be further developed by interviewing these members of staff. The findings of this study may inform further research into this area on a longitudinal scale, as well as the consideration for practitioners in therapeutic environments of gardening being implemented in other therapeutic settings as an additional activity.

Paper number 1278 | Symposia Paper |

Helping where? Geospatial distributions of prosocial behaviour and associations with psychological wellbeing among community-dwelling older adults

Jennifer Lay, University Of Exeter; Robyn Ma, University of British Columbia

Prosocial behaviour has been shown to benefit the wellbeing of not only recipient(s), but also of the help provider. The frequency and wellbeing impacts of prosocial behaviour may depend on where it occurs (e.g., in familiar vs. unfamiliar locations). Previous research linking geospatial activity patterns to wellbeing has typically focused on social behaviour more broadly or on young adults exclusively. The present study combines experience-sampling and 'photovoice' methods to link geospatial distributions of prosocial behaviour to psychological wellbeing outcomes in older adulthood. 74 community-dwelling adults aged 51-85 years (64% female; 58% Asian, 36% European, 6% of other ethnicities) captured location-tagged photos and accompanying descriptions of their everyday prosocial behaviours and provided up to 30 reports of their momentary affective states (e.g., happy, anxious), over a 10-day period. Participants also completed individual-difference measures of six psychological wellbeing facets (Ryff scales). Participants provided a total of 534 geo-tagged photos and accompanying prosocial behaviour descriptions. The photo GPS locations were combined with publicly-available geographical information system data to examine their geospatial distributions. In models controlling for proximity to public transit, mobility limitations, social network size and interaction frequency, total number of photos, and sociodemographics, individuals who engaged in more prosocial behaviours in their homes or neighbourhoods reported higher happiness and satisfaction, lower sadness and anxiety, and greater environmental mastery. Individuals whose prosocial behaviour occurred farther from home also reported greater happiness and environmental mastery, suggesting added benefits of reaching beyond familiar geographical locations. Moreover, spatial patterns in which prosocial activities were spread in several different directions away from home ("home as hub") were associated with higher environmental mastery. This study presents novel methods of integrating GPS location data with repeated daily life assessments of subjective experiences. Findings suggest beneficial ways that older adults may use home as a base for reaching out prosocially.

Paper number 488 | Poster | Geropsychology

Loneliness and life satisfaction in elders: the moderating role of the presence of meaning and search for meaning in life

Milica Lazić, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Department of Psychology; Jelica Petrović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Marija Zotović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Vesna Gavrilov-Jerković, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Jasmina Kodžopeljić, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Ilija Milovanović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Jasmina Pekić, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad; Marina Oros, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

Loneliness in old age has adverse consequences for well-being, physical and mental health, and mortality. However, little is known about the risk and protective factors that can moderate this relationship. The main aim of the present study was to examine whether the search for meaning and the presence of meaning in life have a moderating role in the relationship between loneliness in the elderly and their life satisfaction.

The sample included a total of 168 elders from Serbia (64.9% female, Mage = 76.75 years, SD = 7.38), aged between 65 and 93 years. Participants completed the measures of emotional and social loneliness (The De

Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale), the presence of meaning and search for meaning in life (The Meaning in Life Questionnaire), and life satisfaction (the Satisfaction with Life Scale). The data were analyzed using a series of hierarchical regression analyses, with the predictor and moderator in the first block, and their interaction in the second block.

The results of the hierarchical regression analysis indicate that the search for meaning did not play, while the presence of meaning in life played a significant moderating role in the relationship between loneliness and life satisfaction in the elderly. Although life satisfaction among the elderly decreases with increasing loneliness, the strength of the correlation between loneliness and life satisfaction depends on the extent to which participants perceive that their life has a clear purpose. People with a high score on the presence of meaning in life have a higher score on life satisfaction, both in conditions of low and high loneliness, with the fact that the role of the presence of meaning is much stronger in conditions of low loneliness. Practical and theoretical implications will be discussed.

Paper number 1359 | Symposia Paper |

The action of the CNOP in the pandemic

David Lazzari, National Board Of Italian Psychologists

The impact of the pandemic in Italy was sudden and acute. The objective of the CNOP (National Council of the Order of Psychologists), which brings together 125,000 Italian psychologists, was to offer the country the presence of psychology in tackling the health emergency and its impacts. To this end, it worked with the emergency psychology associations with interventions of an informative, preventive and collective and individual nature: it distributed a brochure on the management of fear and protective measures to the population, it activated a channel to reach online psychologists and psychotherapists to which over 10,000 professionals joined and collaborated with the Ministry of Health for a "toll-free number" of psychological help for the population which had over 50,000 accesses in the period.

The CNOP presented proposals to expand the psychological aid network to the population which led to a protocol with the Ministry of Education for the presence of psychologists in schools, which led to the activation of psychological counseling in 75% of Italian schools, to appropriations for the recruitment of psychologists in the National Health Service, to the entry of psychologists into work organizations and to the disbursement of a "psychological bonus" to take place with public funding for psychotherapy sessions. This measure aimed at citizens in difficulty which provides for 12 free consultations on request has now been made structural.

There has been a national law proposal to activate the figure of the psychologist in primary care and many Regions have already set up this service which supports family doctors and paediatricians.

The report will also develop the themes of change in the activity and social role of the profession in relation to the pandemic.

Paper number 322 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Validity of the Five-Factor Inventory for ICD-11 across nine countries

Yann Le Corff, Université de Sherbrooke; Anton Aluja, Institute of Biomedical Research of Lleida, Universidad de Lleida; Kokou Atitsogbe, University of Lausanne; Robert Courtois, Université de Tours; Donatien Dahourou, Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo; Karine Forget, Université de Sherbrooke; Michel Hansenne, Université de Liège; Kossi Benjamin Kounou, Université de Toulouse & Université de Lomé; Mélanie Lapalme, Université de Sherbrooke; Joshua R. Oltmanns, Xavier University; Jean-Pierre Rolland, Université Paris-Nanterre; Jérôme Rossier, University of Lausanne; Arun Tipandjan, International centre for psychological counseling and social research; Thomas Widiger, University of Kentucky

Objective: Examine the cross-cultural validity of the Five-Factor Inventory for ICD-11 (FFICD) across nine countries.

Theoretical background: The 11th edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11; WHO, 2019) introduced a new dimensional model of personality disorders consisting of a general severity rating and five maladaptive personality trait domains (Anankastia, Desinhibition, Detachment, Dissociality,

Negative affectivity). The FFICD (Oltmanns & Widiger, 2020) is a 121-item self-report questionnaire assessing 20 lower-order traits composing the five ICD-11 personality dimensions. Since the ICD-11 was designed to be used internationally, it is crucial for this new model and its assessment instruments to be valid in various cultures.

Methods: The FFICD was administered to convenience samples of adults from Belgium (n=570), Burkina Faso (n=429), Canada (n=945), France (n=780), India (n=176), Spain (n=1,913), Switzerland (n=729), Togo (n=507), and the United States (n=301).

Results: Exploratory factor analyses in each of the six Western countries yielded a four-factor structure corresponding to the structure previously observed in the American and Spanish samples, in which the Negative Affectivity and Disinhibition factors merged into a single factor (Oltmanns & Widiger, 2020; Sorrel et al., 2022). In the African samples, a three-factor solution, in which the Negative Affectivity, Disinhibition, and Detachment factors merged, best fitted the data. The Indian data did not yield a theoretically sound factor structure. Multigroup measurement invariance analyses will be conducted separately across the six Western samples and the two African samples.

Limitations: The convenience samples used may not be representative of the general population and sampling bias may be responsible for observed differences across countries.

Implications: The ICD-11 personality disorders model may not be equally valid across Western and non-Western counties.

Originality: This study is the first to assess the cross-cultural measurement invariance of a measure of the ICD-11 personality disorders model.

Paper number 1403 | Symposia Paper |

European mental health policy: Current trends, future directions and the role of digitalisation

John Francis Leader, EFPA

While historically mental health may not have received the attention it deserved, now the term is ubiquitous in everyday conversations, in the media and in policy discussions. This awareness is very welcome, however along with it comes the challenge of how to integrate a diverse range of needs with an increasingly creative range of solutions in ways that can be actualised and sustained.

Important initiatives are taking place to respond to this challenge such as: the WHO European framework for action on mental health 2021–2025, the European Commission's Mental Health in All Policies thematic network, and the European Commission's recent Call for Evidence 'A comprehensive approach to mental health'.

The European Federation of Psychologists' Associations has been participating in these processes both directly and through collaboration with colleagues in other organisations such as the European Council of the Liberal Professions.

What is emerging from this work is a more distributed and ecologically sensitive approach to mental health policy relating to: mental health commitment, societal crises, community-oriented services, the workplace, climate change, standards and equality of access. In each of these dimensions the role of digitalisation is recognised, identifying ways to ensure that technology—and our engagement with it—is supportive rather than detrimental to wellbeing.

As progress continues on the European policy level, ideally an integrative approach will be taken to draw these various strands together, perhaps with an overall identity in the form of an EU Year for Mental Health.

Paper number 1069 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Is self-affirmation always an effective buffer against defensive processing? Preliminary study on the potential backlash effects of self-affirmation

Eunsung Lee, Sungkyunkwan University; Francis Joseph Costello, Sungkyunkwan University; Seyoung Lee, Sungkyunkwan University; Heejo Keum, Sungkyunkwan University

One of the major challenges facing public health campaigns is to persuade audience to adopt a healthier behavior, but usually the least likely person to be persuaded is the one at risk. The reason behind such irony is that the individuals at whom the health messages are targeted tend to exhibit defensive processing (i.e., denial, derogation, or avoidance of the message). Recently, in an effort to motivate behavior change, health campaigners have shifted their attention to the gain-framed health messages since highlighting the negative consequences of the targeted health-detrimental actions have often been found to arouse psychological reactance or defensive processing. It is plausible, however, that gain-framed messages can also trigger defensive processing as long as they convey personally-relevant health risks to the target audience. Since self-affirmation is a technique that has been shown to effectively counteract such defensive processing of loss-framed messages by affirming the self in an important domain, this paper aimed to (a) examine whether gain-framed health messages elicit defensive processing and (b) explore whether self-affirmation can reduce the defensive processing of gain-framed messages. An experiment was conducted on 20 smokers, who have been randomly assigned to either affirmation or no affirmation control conditions prior to the experiment. Participants were presented with 20 gain-framed anti-smoking messages and their level of defensive processing was measured using 6-point Likert scale. The results showed that those in the self-affirmation condition exhibited significantly higher defensive processing than those in the no-affirmation control condition. Although the mean level of defensive processing for both conditions did not exceed 4, the possibility that self-affirmation may exacerbate the defensive processing and lead the target audience to further reinforce the maladaptive behavior deserves more attention. Further empirical studies need to address this concern.

Paper number 755 | Poster | Others

The Effect of Emotional Belief on Orienting of Visual Attention toward Game Stimuli in Internet Game Addiction Tendency

Hyeon-Gyu Park, Department of Psychology, Chung-Ang University; Jang-Han Lee, Department of Psychology, Chung-Ang University

Internet game addiction tendencies (IGAT) have a visual attentional orienting related to continuous attentional engagement in game stimuli and difficulty in disengagement, which is due to high level of belief about emotion (BAE) to relieve stress. This study attempted to investigate whether a high level of emotional belief in stress condition leads to a decrease in visual attentional orienting of internet game addiction tendency toward game stimuli. 120 participants were divided into the four groups: (1) IGAT with high-BAE group, (2) IGAT with low-BAE group, (3) healthy controls (HC) with high-BAE group, and (4) HC with low-BAE group. All participants completed the spatial cueing task and the reaction time about target probe that appeared after game stimuli and fixation were presented in this task was calculated as a inhibition of return (IOR) index. The stress task is a method of inducing psychosocial stress in laboratory situations through free speech and mental arithmetic task, and the effect of stress on visual attentional orienting was verified by comparing the differences in IOR index between participants in stress and control conditions. The present study revealed that it was found that the internet game addiction tendency with high emotional belief under stress condition significantly decreased the reaction time of IOR index toward game stimuli compared to the internet game addiction tendency with low emotional belief. This result means that internet game addiction tendencies with high level of emotional belief showed the decrease in efficiency in the later attentional processing that can consciously inhibit attention toward game stimuli when experiencing stress. This study confirmed that the emotional beliefs of internet game addiction tendencies in stress condition are a noticeable variable that induces differences of visual attentional orienting toward game stimuli.

Paper number 1467 | Symposia Paper |

Involvement of Experts by Experience in UK Clinical Psychology Training

David Gibbs, University of Birmingham; Gary Lee, Staffordshire University

The training model for clinical psychologists in the UK is integrated within the much loved, universal healthcare system of the National Health Service (NHS). Training also connects psychologists to teaching and research within elite universities, providing strong links to academia. Clinical psychologists are, therefore, heavily involved with people of lived experiences of trauma, caring and injustice from the start of their careers. The profession in the UK is well-placed to recognise that such experiences bring a unique expertise and insight to improving psychological care. At the same time, clinical psychology should advocate for, and promote the involvement of Experts by Experience (EbEs) within the NHS.

This presentation aims to cover several areas from an Expert by experience (EBE) perspective: The impact of involvement- what is the idea behind involvement, and what does it currently look like in clinical psychology? The antecedents of apathy- what are the barriers that create lack of interest, concern or enthusiasm for EbE involvement? The consequences of cancel culture – do EBE's feel heard and valued?

The perspective will highlight current, key challenges to be negotiated, in order to realise the full potential of involvement of Experts by Experience to shape clinical psychology and the healthcare system. First, how do we build and maintain sustainable communities of experts by qualification and experience? Second, COVID-19 has changed the world- has it and will it continue to positively change our practice and relationships? Finally, what are the hopes for the future for involvement and participation.

Paper number 627 | Symposia | Clinical

Early identification of children at risk of autism: Early Sociocognitive Battery in assessment of sociocognitive skills in four European countries

Juliet Leigh, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children

Presentations will consider the role of the Early Sociocognitive Battery (ESB) in addressing two key messages from a recent Lancet commissioned paper, 'The future of care and clinical research in autism', on the provision of appropriately targeted intervention and support to underserved groups including:

- Children who are minimally verbal, those from ethnic minority groups and/or socially disadvantaged backgrounds and girls.
- Children who have yet to receive an established diagnosis of possible/probable autism, currently a prerequisite for accessing early intervention.

Why is the ESB a useful tool in addressing these needs?

The ESB is a psychometrically robust measure of early emerging sociocognitive skills associated with language development and impaired in children with autism. Standardised on children in the UK aged to 2;0-4;11 years, a recent European adaptation has extended the age range to include children aged 1;6-1;11. The ESB requires minimal verbal comprehension and no verbal responses.

Research/Practical Implications: Research shows that children's ESB performance is unaffected by bilingualism, or ethnicity and minimally affected by SES. Low Total scores in young children referred to speech and language therapy services are predictive of 'late' diagnosed autism and social communication difficulties. Scores on the three subscales that measure Social Responsiveness, Joint Attention and Symbolic Comprehension provide profiles of performance that guide and support appropriately targeted intervention.

Overall conclusions: Evidence from four European countries that the ESB is suitable for use with children from diverse language and social backgrounds, is predictive of children at risk of autism including girls, and in clinical practice guides intervention and working with parents supports its role in meeting the needs of underserved groups.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner.

Paper number 1332 | Symposia Paper |

Exploring the role of the ESB in identification of ASD in children with Sturge Weber Syndrome

Juliet Leigh, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Steve Rose, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Parisha Chadha, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Rachel Gwynne, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Sarah Aylett, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Hanna Richardson, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children

Research Aims and objectives: Sturge Weber Syndrome (SWS) is a rare neurological disorder characterised by port-wine stains, neurological abnormalities, and epilepsy. Children with SWS have an increased risk of developing autism spectrum disorder (ASD), which can be challenging to diagnose due to their overlapping symptoms and delayed social and communicative development. It can be hard to diagnose ASD in younger children with SWS as they tend to have a relatively strong social affect.

The Sturge Weber and Neurocutaneous Syndromes (SWaNs) Clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital is therefore considering adopting the ESB as part of its developmental assessment protocol. The aim of this qualitative project is to assess:

- Clinician's experience of using the ESB in a time-pressured MDT clinic
- Whether it provides a fast and effective method of screening for ASD in a population characterised by their subtle presentation.
- Family satisfaction – does an observation and discussion of the ESB administration offer parents a stronger understanding of their children's communication profile?
- Conclusions reached by administration of the ESB are sufficient to alert local paediatricians to the need to put children onto their local social communications pathway.

Results: Pending.

Limitations: This is a single site study, conducted at a tertiary referral hospital. This potentially limits application to other settings. SWS is a rare disease, therefore the sample size will be small, limiting the ability to assess potential confounding variables, such as age at diagnosis or severity of presentation

Research/Practical Implications: To facilitate early diagnosis of ASD in children with SWS, enabling timely access to appropriate support.

Originality/Value: Sturge Weber Syndrome is a rare disease, with difficult-to-diagnose ASD. This study may have value in highlighting the use of a screening tool for early identification of ASD in other complex, neurodevelopmental conditions.

Paper number 1342 | Symposia Paper |

The Early Sociocognitive Battery: development and UK evidence base

Juliet Leigh, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children; Shula Chiat, City, University of London

Research aims and objectives of (i) the symposium

Presentations will consider the role of the Early Sociocognitive Battery (ESB) in addressing two key messages from a recent Lancet commissioned paper, 'The future of care and clinical research in autism', on the provision of appropriately targeted intervention and support to underserved groups including:

- Children who are minimally verbal, those from ethnic minority groups and/or socially disadvantaged backgrounds and girls.
- Children who have yet to receive an established diagnosis of possible/probable autism.

(ii) the individual presentation

The ESB was developed as a preschool predictor of late-emerging social communication difficulties.

Theoretical background: The ESB measures early emerging sociocognitive skills known to be associated with language development and impaired in children with autism.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Three subscales measure Social Responsiveness, Joint Attention and Symbolic Comprehension. Performance requires minimal verbal comprehension and no verbal responses. Short video clips will be presented. Evidence is based on a follow-up study of clinically referred preschool children and the UK standardisation of children aged to 2;0-4;11.

Results: Results showed that children's ESB performance was unaffected by bilingualism, or ethnicity and minimally affected by SES. Low Total ESB scores in young children referred to speech and language therapy services were predictive of 'late' diagnosed autism and social communication difficulties.

Limitations: Follow-up evidence on social communication and clinical diagnose was based on parental reports.

Research/Practical implication: UK evidence shows that the ESB is suitable for use with children from diverse language and social backgrounds and is predictive of children at risk of autism including girls. Scores on the three subscales provide profiles of performance that guide and support appropriately targeted intervention.

Originality/Value: Use of the ESB in clinical practice guides intervention, and supports working with parents and meeting the needs of underserved groups.

Paper number 974 | Symposia | Students & Early Career

Promoting health and well-being by building bridges among early career researchers across the world

Jérémy Lemoine, University of East London; Elena Burkey, Florida Institute of Technology; Zachary Hesson, Florida Institute of Technology; Erica Medrano, Florida Institute of Technology; Valerie Robbins-Roth, Florida Institute of Technology; Anderson Wilder, Florida Institute of Technology; Richard Griffith, Florida Institute of Technology

This symposium presents the work of thirty early career researchers from fifteen countries, spanning five continents, taking part in the Advanced Research Training Seminar (ARTS) programme, organised by the International Association of Applied Psychology. The overall aim of this symposium is to increase our knowledge of health and well-being and our understanding of how people behave in certain situations to promote healthy behaviours. The symposium will present findings from six groups who each explored one of the following topics: (1) an investigation of the concept of flourishing in different cultures; (2) the prevalence of mental health-related states and their associations with certain factors of positive psychology in a high school setting; (3) an investigation of how prejudice against sexual and gender diversity is expressed in universities cross-culturally; (4) an exploration of the psychosocial status of migrant domestic workers as well as their employers (i.e., older adults); (5) a study on how taking photographs while drinking influences young adults' alcohol use experiences and (6) an exploration of the factors behind drivers' engagement in distracting activities.

The symposium will make practical recommendations to: (1) promote human flourishing; (2) improve mental health in schools; (3) prevent prejudice against sexual and gender diversity and promote gender equality in universities; (4) enhance global health equity for migrant domestic workers; (5) help young adults engage in healthier drinking behaviours and (6) improve road safety. These projects support the United Nations' third Sustainable Development Goal on good health and well-being.

The past few years have seen many global crises which have greatly affected people's mental health and well-being. This symposium is addressed to researchers and practitioners and aims to promote health and well-being by uniting researchers from different communities for a sustainable world.

Paper number 529 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The Effects of Self-Compassion and Self-Criticism on Emotion-Congruent Attentional Bias

Christina Lepida, The American College Of Greece; Chrysanthi Nega, The American College of Greece

Aims & Objectives: Self-compassion, which is characterized as a healthy attitude towards oneself that can reduce negative emotions and promote well-being, has not been extensively studied in terms of its impact

on involuntary attentional responses. The present study aimed to examine the effects of self-compassion and self-criticism on emotion-congruent attentional bias. Specifically, self-compassion was expected to facilitate negative disengaging, whereas self-criticism was expected to increase negative orienting.

Method: A total of 97 undergraduate participants (57.7% females) completed a negative mood induction and then they were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: self-compassion, self-criticism, or control. Self-compassion and self-criticism were manipulated via writing tasks. Afterwards, participants completed a dot-probe task used to measure attentional bias.

Results: Findings showed that self-compassion facilitated negative disengaging, while self-criticism increased negative orienting, even after controlling for anxiety, depression, and stress symptoms.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that self-compassion may promote cognitive flexibility in the ability to detach from negative thoughts or experiences, and could potentially be used in interventions to address an individual's tendency to focus on negative stimuli. However, further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms underlying self-compassion.

Paper number 1145 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Poverty and inequalities

Multisystemic predictors of criminal justice service contact for children who experience adversity in childhood

Anna Leyland, University Of Sheffield

Through the use of a whole population administrative dataset and multi-level models the present study explores the complex interactions between multisystemic factors in childhood that are determinants of later offending.

Children who have care experiences in childhood are more likely than their peers to have contact with criminal justice services; however there are many risk and protective factors that can influence outcomes for these vulnerable children.

The present study makes use of a 1.7 million subsample from the longitudinal whole population administrative linked dataset from the Ministry of Justice and Department for Education. The data is analyzed using multilevel regression models to identify the role of social care involvement in childhood on education outcomes and later contact with criminal justice services, when other multisystemic predictors are accounted for.

Only a general overview of the findings is given as statistical disclosure must be obtained by the data holders before each presentation. Compared to those without any social care contact, there was a stepped increase of risk of offending and increased risk of custodial sentences at each level of involvement from social care services (social care assessment only, child in need, child protection plan, looked after child).

Linked administrative data holds great potential for child development researchers but it presents challenges in accessibility and usability.

The findings uphold the importance of recognition of vulnerable children as a heterogenous group whose outcomes are strongly influenced by multisystemic factors and interventions from social care services.

There are several multisystemic factors occurring in childhood that are determinants for later offending and sentencing, many of these factors may act as early indicators of at-risk children.

Audience: academic and practitioner.

Paper number 42 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

A tDCS study in predicting subjective time perception with performance in attention and working memory tasks

Wang On Li, Hong Kong Shue Yan University; Kenneth Sung-lai Yuen, Neuroimaging Center Mainz (NIC), Johannes Gutenberg University Medical Center; Calvin Kai-ching Yu, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

A potential hypothesis to subjective time perception is how the attention and working memory components keep track of the time intervals and other related stimulations. The influence applied to these two cognitive components thus might influence perceived time duration. This study is a registered report in the Open Science Framework. Two regions of interest relating to subjective time perception, attention and working memory, right DLPFC and cerebellum, were separately stimulated with transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) in two experiments. 70 subjects (Male: 33, Female:30, mean age=30, s.d.=2.7) performed behavioural tasks including a time discrimination task, an Attention Network Task (ANT) and a n-back task after 20 minutes of tDCS (2mA current, 25cm² electrode). Each subject participated in three stimulation conditions, anodal, cathodal and sham, separated at least one week apart. Thirty-five joined the right DLPFC condition, while the rest joined the cerebellum condition. A total of 63 participants completed all the procedures satisfactorily (right DLPFC: 33; cerebellum: 30). Cathodal stimulation condition of the right DLPFC group showed a marginal overestimation effect ($F(2,64)=2.78$, $p=.07$, $\eta^2=0.01$) and an increase of reaction time in the ANT ($F(2,64)=3.24$, $p=.05$, $\eta^2<0.01$). Regression analyses show relationships among perceived duration, attention and working memory after tDCS perturbation ($F(4,28)=2.78$-4.53, $p<.05$). In general, participants scoring lower in the executive functioning sub-score of ANT (i.e. inhibiting distraction) and performing better in the n-back task tend to overestimate duration. The linkage is apparent only under tDCS perturbation to the related neural circuits but is not significant in the sham condition. To summarise, subjective time perception shares similar neural circuits with attention and working memory. Still, tDCS does not seem to influence subjective time perception, attention and working memory simultaneously and systematically.

Paper number 366 | Poster | Occupational

Third Parties' Negative Reactions to Observed Abusive Supervision: Exploring the Moderating Role of Relative Performance

Shin-Guang Liang, Yuan Ze University

Previous studies on abusive supervision, or subordinates' perceptions of the extent to which supervisors engage in the sustained display of hostile verbal and nonverbal behaviors, excluding physical contact, has predominantly focused on the dyadic relationship between supervisors and their victimized subordinates. However, far less research has paid attention to the impact of abusive supervision on large work environment, specifically, on third-party employees. Third-party employees typically have various formal or informal opportunities to observe how badly their supervisors treat their coworkers in the workplace. Drawing from moral exclusion theory, the purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between 3rd parties' witnessing abusive supervision and ostracizing coworker, and to examine the moderating role of relative performance between third-party employees and their victimized coworkers and the mediating role of 3rd parties' schadenfreude. Survey data was recruited from 212 manager-employee dyads from a variety of industries (e.g., retail, healthcare, education, and finance) in Taiwan and was collected at two points in time, separated by approximately four weeks. The results of Mplus showed that: (1) relative performance between third-party employees and their coworkers moderated the relationship between 3rd parties' witnessing abusive supervision and schadenfreude; (2) third-party employees' schadenfreude was positively related to ostracizing coworker; (3) 3rd parties' schadenfreude mediated the interactive effect of relative performance between third-party employees and their coworkers and witnessing abusive supervision on ostracizing coworker. Our research offers implications for the witnessing abusive supervision literature, alongside implications for practice.

Paper number 1328 | Symposia Paper |

Mental health assessment of migrant domestic workers (MEADOW Project): A preliminary report

Andrian Liem, Monash University Malaysia; Gabriel Zi Jiunn Lim, Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Ecem Erkol, Sabancı University; Marija Davcheva, University of Valencia; Minh-Thong Ton That, Institute of Applied Psychology-Education

Aims: To investigate the attitudes of migrant domestic workers (MDWs) towards mental health disorders and help-seeking behaviors. This study was part of a larger project using a convergent parallel mixed-methods design, which only preliminary results from the quantitative study part presented here.

Methods: A cross-country survey using convenience and purposive sampling techniques was used to recruit potential MDWs in team members' countries. The measures used in the survey were the General Help-Seeking Questionnaire (GHSQ), Actual Help-Seeking Questionnaire (AHSQ), Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help Scale–Short Form (ATSPPH-SF), Self-Stigma of Seeking Help Scale (SSOSH), Revised Perceived Devaluation-Discrimination Scale (RPD-DS). Non-parametric techniques were used to analyse the relationships between variables, which parametrics calculations would be used for the future complete dataset.

Results: As of February 2023, a total of 56 participants in Indonesia, India, Malaysia, and Viet Nam completed the survey. People whose participants were most likely to seek help or advice related to emotional problems were their partners, friends, and parents whom they actually met in the last two weeks (friends, 95%; partner, 84%; and parents, 80%). They also self-reported their intention to seek mental health professionals/MHPs (M=5;SD=2) with 75% of them had actually met MHPs in the last two weeks, which was more common among MDWs who had shorter total years of work as MDWs and working hours, also among MDWs with lower SSOSH and RPD-DS scores compared to their counterpart groups. It was found that 1) ATSPPH-SF score was negatively correlated with age; 2) SSOSH score was lower among MDWs who lived-out than those who lived-in (stayed in the employer's house); and 3) RPD-DS score was positively correlated with total working hours and was lower among MDWs who lived-out than those who lived-in.

Practical implication: MHPs should engage with MDWs' social networks to improve the help-seeking behaviors of MDWs.

Paper number 581 | Poster | Students & Early Career

Relationships among perceived parental behaviors, career decision and career decision-making styles: A study on South Korean emerging adulthood

Googhwa Lim, Department of Education, Yonsei University; Young Seok Seo, Department of Education, Yonsei University

This study aimed to investigate how perceived parental support and interference affect the career decision-making of South Korean emerging adults in a cross-cultural setting by examining potential mediators. A total of 681 participants aged 19–25 years (mean: 22.5 years) completed surveys in this study. We examined the relationships between parental career-related behaviors (support and interference) and career decision-making level (CDML) based on the social cognitive career theory. The mediating roles of career self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and decision-making styles in the relationships were also assessed based on the career self-management model. The career self-management model offered an adequate overall fit for the full sample: CFI = .904, TLI = .915, RMSEA = .063 (90% CI .060, .067), and SRMR = 0.075. Perceived parental support and interference indirectly affected CDML through career self-efficacy and outcome expectation. These findings were consistent with those of previous studies. However, diverse pathways were revealed when the decision-making styles, including rational, intuitive and dependent, were tested as mediators. Parental support indirectly affected CDML through 1) career self-efficacy and rational (or dependent) decision-making style or 2) outcome expectation and intuitive style. In addition, parental support was also associated with CDML sequentially through career self-efficacy, outcome expectation and intuitive style. In contrast, parental interference

indirectly affected CDML through career self-efficacy and rational (or dependent) decision-making style. Notably, decision-making styles could play a mediating role with career self-efficacy but could not with outcome expectation in a pathway between parental interference and CDML. Parental support and interference affect South Korean emerging adults' career decision-making through unique mediating pathways. Counseling interventions should be tailored to the type of career-making styles depending on the cultural context.

Paper number 602 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The Effects of Locus of Control on Life Satisfaction through Career Plateau – A Moderated Mediation Model

Szu-Yin Lin, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology; Hsien-Chun Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology; I-Heng Chen, National Sun Yat-sen University No submission found.; Mo Aszad Raja Khan, National Sun Yat-sen University

It is common for employees to enter the stage of career plateau when they stay in the same position longer than expected, or with little opportunity for advancement. It is considered a normal and common phenomenon in organizations. While the work values from different generations have been changing, people tend to pursue work-life balance, and prefer jobs that match their own interests. This study aims to explore both the antecedents and outcomes of perceived career plateauing, by examining how locus of control affects the perception of career plateau, and further affects life satisfaction. Further, this research explores the moderating effects of achievement motivation.

The theoretical foundation of this research lies in Self-determination Theory (SDT), which concerns the type of motivation that energizes behaviors achievement goals. A quantitative approach was adopted for this research. The participants of this study were 255 employees from various industries who are currently holding a full-time position. Data were collected using questionnaires from two time periods separated by a two-week interval to avoid common method variance, the response rate was 83.88%. The result indicated that there is a significant relationship between locus of control and life satisfaction, specifically, internals can predict a lower life satisfaction, while externals will have lower life satisfaction. Moreover, career plateau mediates the relationship between locus of control and life satisfaction. Finally, although the moderation effect of social-oriented achievement motivation between external-control characteristics and career plateau is not significant, individual-oriented achievement motivation, on the other hand, moderates the relationship between external-control and career plateau. Since employees may have different motivations and needs at different ages and career stages, the cross-sectional data collection of this study may not fully capture how different factors can affect career plateau and life satisfaction, future research may include other antecedents or conduct a longitudinal study.

Paper number 105 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

To plan or to play: The effect of planning fallacy on ego depletion and irrational social media usages

Tzu-Ting Lin, National Chengchi University; Yun Yang, Technische Universität München

Planning fallacy is a common phenomenon and can cause unwanted results. While experimental studies have pointed out the antecedents of planning fallacy, little is known about its constructive elements and consequences that may come along with deficient planning. Thus, integrating self-control theory and temporal perspective theory, this study proposed a moderated mediation model to testify the effects of planning fallacy on irrational social media usages via ego depletion, with the consideration of immediate consequences as a moderator. The participants were college students recruited through advertising in a general knowledge course of a large public university in Taiwan. All measurements were back-to back translated into mandarin from their original language for better understanding for the participants. Guarantee of full confidence in privacy protection and possible giveaway rewards for participating were also mentioned in the survey. Two-wave online survey data from 259 participants supported the hypotheses. To test out the hypothesis of this research, we used PROCESS macro designed for SPSS to calculate. The findings indicated that planning fallacy had a significant positive effect on irrational social

media usages via ego depletion. In addition, it also indicated that the consideration of immediate consequences moderated this indirect effect. The relationship between planning fallacy and ego depletion was weakened with high consideration of immediate consequences. In conclusion, this study explored the effect of planning fallacy and provided preliminary evidence for the participants' psychological process and outcomes from a psychological perspective, thereby providing a reference point for academia and practice.

Paper number 727 | Poster | Counselling

Taiwanese School Counselors' Advocacy Experiences

Shu-Hua Lin, National Changhua University of Education, Department Of Guidance And Counseling

Social justice is the contemporary mainstream. School counselors should fulfill their roles and functions to advocate for students to create an educational environment suitable for student learning. This study aimed to explore the process of the school counselors' advocacy experiences. This study employed theoretical sampling methods. Thirteen high school counselors (ten females and three males) were invited to participate in individual interviews. The mean age of participants was forty years old. The average of the participants' practice was fourteen years. The grounded theory was adopted for data analysis. The results revealed that the advocacy process included four sequenced stages: contemplation, decision-making, taking actions, and making influences. In the contemplation stage, school counselors were aware of their motivation for being an advocate, such as personality traits and personal and professional experiences, and agreed with the values of advocacy. In the decision-making stage, they decided to advocate depending on the necessary principles and identified the possible challenges. In the taking action stage, they carefully assessed the risk of the advocate self, students, and the school system and chose multiple strategies to advocate. The assessment and strategies were intertwined. In the making influences stage, advocacy brought the effects of the system's imbalance, the adjustment of the way of social interaction, and the reflection of an advocate's role identification and development. The overall experience was a circulating process. The advocacy experiences were not restricted to specific events but relied on engaging in daily working relationships to seek consensus for implementing the advocacy ideas. The results helped to understand the practical advocacy strategies, develop advocacy competencies, and encourage school counselors to assume the advocate role and practice ethical responsibilities.

Paper number 1020 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Effect of Interpersonal Factors on Ambivalence Attitude

Hui-Tzu Lin, Ming Chuan University; Chien-Ru Sun, National ChengChi University

Ambivalent attitude refers to a psychological state in which a person holds both strong positive and negative evaluations toward the same object. Possessing high level of ambivalent attitude often elicits uncomfortable and tense feelings. Ambivalent attitude is more likely to be affected by persuasive messages and also less predictive to individuals' behavior. Previous research found that attitude ambivalence can be reduced by increasing individuals' confidence in their attitude through repeating expression, or influenced by providing directional information in the context. Chinese culture values the importance of interpersonal relationships and interactions, however, previous research has not explore the possible impacts of these interpersonal factors. In the present research, we conducted five experiments to explore the effects of significant others' emotion, cognition and behavior on individual's ambivalent attitude. Study 1 were a 2 (event framing: positive / negative) × 3 (emotion of friend: happy/sad/neutral) complete between-participant design. Results showed that when event framing was inconsistent with friend's emotion (i.e., they are glad to know the cell phone was evaluated negatively), participants inferred and were affected by their friend's attitude, and therefore evaluated the cell phone most negatively. Study 2 were a 2 (group type: ingroup/outgroup) × 3 (attitude direction: positive/negative/ambivalence) complete between-participant design. Results showed that individuals with ambivalent attitude would take only ingroup attitude into consideration and affected their own attitude accordingly. Further implications and limitations were discussed.

Paper number 1176 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Should a university notify emergency contacts when there are serious concerns about a student's mental health?

Myles-Jay Linton, University Of Bristol; Lucy Biddle, University of Bristol; Robin Shields, University of Bristol; Judi Kidger, University of Bristol

The aim of this study has been to understand student preferences and perceptions of a policy (consent-to-contact) that enables their university to notify a nominated emergency contact if there are concerns about their mental health.

This policy-focussed research responds to the practical need to understand the acceptability of a novel suicide prevention strategy which has divided public/professional opinion.

This research took place within a UK university with an active consent-to-contact policy. Quantitatively, we examined how socio-demographics and self-reported wellbeing were associated with decisions to opt-in to the policy or not at academic registration (using logistic regression models). Qualitatively, we explored reasons for opting-in or not opting-in using open-text survey questions within an existing annual university-wide online student wellbeing survey (using thematic analysis).

The majority of students opted-in to the consent-to-contact policy. The factors most associated with not opting-in were screening positive for probable clinical depression and a gender identity different from assigned sex. Qualitatively, barriers to opting-in included fear around the outcome of contacts being notified, not believing their difficulties were serious enough, and poor quality relationship with their contact. Reasons for opting-in included a desire for a safety net for potential crisis situations and the relevance of their lived experience.

The qualitative analyses utilised open-text survey questions, limiting the depth of responses. Further, the quantitative work relied on secondary data analysis, limiting control over the data collected.

Although most opted-in, the most vulnerable students may be the most reluctant. Decisions to involve contacts should be made on a case-by-case basis. Staff supporting vulnerable students may need to reassure them they can choose who their emergency contact is.

This is the first study to examine consent-to-contact in a university context. As consent-to-contact becomes more commonplace, these findings provide vital knowledge on the policy's acceptability among university students.

Paper number 1390 | Symposia Paper |

Trust inside and outside the therapeutic room: epistemic trust, psychological functioning, and response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Marianna Liotti, Sapienza University Of Rome; Annalisa Tanzilli, Sapienza University Of Rome; Alberto Milesi, University Of Milano-bicocca; Laura Parolin, Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca; Anna Maria Speranza, Sapienza University Of Rome; Vittorio Lingiardi, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, and Health Studies, Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza Universi

Epistemic Trust (ET), defined as the individual's ability to regard interpersonally transmitted knowledge as relevant and generalizable, is a construct of increasing relevance to psychotherapy theory and research. Being a capacity that enables social learning and allows individuals to benefit from their interpersonal relationships, ET may play a crucial role in the development and maintenance of psychopathology. Moreover, this construct has been proposed as fundamental in explaining some of today's broader sociocultural dynamics, such as belief in conspiracy theories and vaccine hesitancy.

Both the relevance of ET in psychological functioning and its role in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic will be explored through two empirical studies. The first aimed to assess, in a group of 445 adults, how epistemic trust, mistrust, and credulity are related to other important dimensions of psychological functioning such as mentalization abilities, psychological symptoms, mentalized affectivity, attachment patterns, as evaluated through widely used and validated self-report instruments. Moreover, we explored if the relationship between childhood adverse experiences and psychological symptoms is mediated by

the presence of a specific epistemic stance. In the second study, we investigated — in a sample of 367 adult individuals — how mentalization, defense mechanisms, personality characteristics, and epistemic stances influenced the response to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and if they played a role in vaccine hesitancy.

The results of our studies highlight that ET plays a role in promoting or reducing resilient functioning and adaptation, both at an intrapsychic and interpersonal level. Taking into consideration such dimensions may, therefore, help us to develop tailored mental-health interventions and promote best practices in healthcare services.

Paper number 992 | Oral Presentation | Others

Courtesy stigma in biographical experiences of parents of people on the autism spectrum, non-heteronormative, transgender. Report from a Polish sample

Justyna Lipka, University Of Silesia in Katowice; Sabina Pawlik, Institute of Pedagogy, University of Silesia in Katowice; Violetta Rodek, Institute of Pedagogy, University of Silesia in Katowice; Agnieszka Skorupa, University of Silesia in Katowice

Research aims and objectives: The presented research project focuses on courtesy stigma in light of the biographical experiences of families of people at risk of social exclusion: those on the autism spectrum, non-heteronormative, and transgender.

This study aims to identify factors in the course of the research participants' biographies that contribute to coping with the sense of stigma and to shed new light on the consequences of stigmatization on individuals' personal development and functioning.

Courtesy stigma has been applied to a tendency for the stigma to extend from the person directly affected by it to those associated with it, e.g., through the kinship structure. A relationship with a stigmatized person can involve feeling ashamed, being blamed for their situation, feeling 'different', or even being considered inferior by relatives and strangers.

Method: The research involved parents/guardians of persons on the autism spectrum (N=6) and non-heteronormative or transgender persons (N=9). The research participants were sought through contact with non-governmental organizations. Due to the unfavorable social situation of the potential respondents and thus their unwillingness to disclose themselves, research participants were selected using the snowball method. The research is qualitative in its narrative approach. Data collected through narrative interviewing will be subjected to inductive thematic analysis (TA).

Results: A first analysis of the data shows that both groups of respondents revealed features related to the experience of courtesy stigma. The exact results of the study will be known in April 2023.

Conclusions: The research will contribute to the elimination of social stereotypes of stigmatized people, as well as increase understanding and tolerance for their families. As a result of the project, recommendations for supporting parents of people at risk of stigmatization will be developed.

Paper number 407 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Family mediators of the internalization athletic body ideal in young women. A cross-cultural study of Polish, Italian and Ukrainian women

Bernadetta Izydorczyk, Institute Of Psychology, Faculty Of Philosophy, Jagiellonian University, Krakow; Barbara Bętkowska-Korpała, Collegium Medicum, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland; Tetiana Yablonska, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine; Nataliya Bulatevych, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine; Sebastian Lizińczyk, Central Board of Prison Service, Ministry of Justice: Warsaw, Poland; Katarzyna Sitnik-Warchulska, Institute Of Applied Psychology, Jagiellonian University In Krakow, Poland; Bartosz Radtke, Laboratory of Psychological and Educational Tests, Gdańsk, Poland; Urszula Sajewicz-Radtke, Laboratory of Psychological and Educational Tests, Gdansk, Poland; Małgorzata Lipowska, Jagiellonian University in Krakow

The athletic or muscular body ideal has recently been debated as a new and increasingly common standard of female beauty and is a potential alternative to the slim figure ideal, the internalization of which is often associated with body dissatisfaction and risky eating behaviour. Our aim was to analyse the strength of the family's influence on the internalization of the ideal of an athletic figure and, consequently, on the multifactorial image of the body, from the perspective of intercultural differences.

A total of 488 healthy women aged 19-26; of Polish (154), Ukrainian (228), and Italian (106) took part in the study. The Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ-4) and the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ 69) were used to measure athletic ideal internalization and family pressure.

The body image of Ukrainian, Polish and Italian women depends both depends on the degree of internalization the ideal of an athletic figure and influence of the family. The research also suggests significant differences between the three populations, which may suggest cultural differences between young women living in Eastern, Central and South European countries.

Paper number 1326 | Symposia Paper |

Attitude toward online administration of tests in Italian psychologists

Adriana Lis, University of Padova; Andrea Bobbio, University of Padova; Filippo Aschieri, Catholic University Milan; Daniela Traficante, Catholic University Milan

Notwithstanding the debate about the advantages and disadvantages of internet administration of tests and testings, little is specifically known about recent attitudes concerning this issue in Italy. Recent data derived from a European Federation of Psychologists' survey showed (a) there was not a high agreement about the fact that computer-based testing is progressively replacing paper and pencil tests; (b) a medium agreement about advantages with internet administration, improvement of administration quality, the possibility of fraud, privacy, and quality of test administration. The aim of this presentation is to add information to this topic. 828 Italian psychologists all using tests participated in the study. A 12-item questionnaire concerning various issues about online test use (e,g, similarities and differences between online administration, scoring, normative data; adaptation according to different kinds of clients, etc.) was administered to 820 Italian psychologists all test users extracted from a larger sample. Only 184 (22,33%) declared to use online tests. Significant differences concerning attitude toward online administration were found for some of the topics investigated between psychologists who use online tests and psychologists who did not use this kind of administration.

Paper number 406 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Using Virtual Reality Technology to Investigate Bystanders' Behaviors and Moral Courage in School Bullying in Taiwan

Yih-lan Liu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Tong-En Jian, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

Objectives: By using VR technology, this study investigates how the number of bystanders and participants' sex in school bullying affects teenagers' psychological process of moral courage and bystander behaviors in Taiwan.

Theoretical background: Moral courage refers to a bystander intervention against the violations of the perpetrator despite the risks of negative consequences for oneself. Moral courage (e.g., emotions, concerns about cost-benefit intervention, responsibility, and self-efficacy) might be affected by the number of other bystanders. As the number of bystanders increases, the personal responsibility that a bystander feels decreases. Moreover, female bystanders tend to defend the victim, while males show the opposite effect.

Design: This study was a 2 (participants' sex: boys and girls) x 3 (number of bystanders in the situation: 0/2/4) experiment design. A total of 209 middle school students from Taiwan participated in this study.

Results: MANCOVA analyses revealed that girls showed a greater cost concern and tended to defend the victim, while boys showed higher pro-bullying and outsider behaviors. Regression analyses showed that guilt, benefit concern, and defender self-efficacy positively predicted boys' defending behavior, whereas empathy and defender self-efficacy positively predicted girls' defending behavior. The number of other bystanders and personal responsibility negatively predicted girls' pro-bully behaviors. Empathy negatively predicted boys' outsider behavior, but cost concerns positively predicted their outsider behaviors. Guilt and defending self-efficacy negatively predicted girls' outsider behavior, but cost concerns positively predicted their outsider behaviors.

Limitations: In the after-experiment interview, many subjects expressed how other outsiders' behavior might affect their decision to act. Future studies could manipulate the attitudes or behavior (pro-bullying or defending) of other bystanders and examine whether pro-bullying or prosocial acts might affect participants' decisions to help.

Research Implications: This study used VR to manipulate experimental conditions that would solve experiential control, repeatability, and ecological validity problems.

Paper number 935 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Longitudinal moderated mediation analysis of economic power and attitudes to climate change risk: the role of responsibility attribution and education

Ting Liu, School of Social Science, The University of Manchester; Nick Shryane, School of Social Science, Cathie Marsh Institute for Social Research, The University of Manchester; Mark Elliot, School of Social Science, Cathie Marsh Institute for Social Research, The University of Manchester

The divergence of opinions about climate change among the wealthy and the poor is affected by the accumulation and development of economic power at the country or household level. However, the assumption of the relationship between attitudes to climate change risk (ACCRs) and income has rarely been derived from rigorous empirical scrutiny in a longitudinal and individual-level perspective. This study intends to examine how the growth trajectory of income influences ACCRs by assuming climate responsibility attribution as a mediator and education as a moderator. By using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, a national survey running from 2009 to the present, we first applied k-means cluster analysis to identify three distinct ACCRs clusters: "Sceptical", "Concerned", and "Paradoxical" in waves 1 (from 2009 to 2011), 4 (from 2012 to 2014), and 10 (from 2018 to 2020). Secondly, three latent growth curve models were estimated respectively based on three attitudes clusters to construct patterns of the association between income, responsibility attribution, and ACCRs. Our study suggested that income growth raised the odds of being concerned and reduced the possibility of being

sceptical and paradoxical ACCRs over time. Attributing climate change to my behaviour mediated the impact of income on concerned, sceptical, and paradoxical ACCRs. Finally, the multi-group latent growth curve model further found significant differences in mediation effect between people who have been to the university or not. These findings are important for understanding variations in climate concern by discriminating people's economic condition, educational attainment and responsibility attribution-based expressions. Furthermore, climate policy tailoring to people with the above discrepancies would be useful to avoid reducing their denial and caution toward the impending climate threat.

Paper number 1417 | Symposia Paper |

Qualitative methods, collective research communities and sustainable futures.

Professor Abigail Locke, Keele University, UK

Qualitative research methods are widely used across the discipline of psychology, where methodological innovation continues to gain momentum. For some sub-disciplines of psychology, including social, community and health psychology, amongst others, qualitative methods have real prominence, whilst, in other areas of the discipline, their usage is not as well established. Given the traditional reliance on the discipline of Psychology of positivist ideals, qualitative psychology sat on the margins of the discipline, where it had to work hard to gain acceptance as a key and central part of psychology. In some quarters this acceptance has been slower to catch up, not least when qualitative work is viewed through quantitative and positivist lenses. In the UK, the Qualitative Methods in Psychology (QMiP) section was established by the British Psychological Society in 2005 to bring together qualitative researchers from other subdisciplines into one place. It remains to this day the largest section of the BPS with growing international links with other qualitative networks, including APA Society for Qualitative Inquiry in Psychology (SQiP) and the Association for European Qualitative Researchers in Psychology (EQUiP. This demonstrates the continued development of collective research communities and qualitative research continues to evolve and grow within psychology. There is much diversity across the breadth of qualitative research and, in this session, we will see three early career scholars offer insight into their cutting edge qualitative research practices and showcase future directions for qualitative work. We begin with Will Day who takes a pluralist approach to understanding discourses of welfare and experiences of chronic health conditions. This is followed by Mohammed Malik who considers how qualitative research add to understanding sustainability in fashion. We finish with Anastasia Rousaki who considers a discursive approach to gender, families and imagined futures.

Paper number 101 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

The MRPP model: a support for school principals

Roula Hadchiti, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Maude Loi Zedda, Haute école pédagogique du canton de Vaud

The crisis context related to the pandemic has proven to be exhausting and anxiety-provoking for school personnel. Principals have experienced changes that go beyond curriculum, pedagogical and managerial practices, and that affect their role and competencies, including additional tasks related to health measures. Faced with these changes, principals must demonstrate flexibility and creativity through their leadership. They are finding themselves in situations that are detrimental to their health, preventing them from exercising their leadership and maintaining their position. Moreover, principals have expressed their need to be accompanied by a mentoring program to develop their emotional competencies (EC; self/other) to ensure their well-being and exercise benevolent leadership. Various coaching programs, including those inspired by mentoring, have been designed over the years to support an individual as they take office. According to authors, mentoring is a supportive relationship between a mentor and a mentee and intended, among other things, to lead the mentee to improve performance and develop leadership qualities. Although measures have been put in place to help principals succeed in their tasks, increase school effectiveness and develop their leadership, the training objectives are not always met. The model of mentoring relationship practices for school principals (MRPP) comes to address the emotionally demanding reality of principals that can affect their well-being. The MRPP is a synthesis of various mentoring models and was developed for school administration. In this model, the mentor allows new

principals to anchor the emotional aspect to their managerial practices. The purpose of this paper is to present the MRPP tested and the preliminary results of a collaborative research aimed at training a dozen mentors matched with principals. These results indicate that the MRPP appears to be an effective accompaniment for new principals.

Paper number 425 | Poster | Occupational

How is Moral leadership connected to organizational citizenship behavior? A moderated mediation model of departmental identity and power distance.

Yu-Wen Lu, National Taiwan University; Yi-Hsuan Kao, National Taiwan University; Yi-Hsuan Hsu, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University; Yu-Cung Cheng, Yuan Ze University; Min-Ping Huang, Yuan Ze University; Bor-Shiuan Cheng, National Taiwan University

Despite there is prolific research on moral leadership and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), however most of previous studies focus on the moral leadership increased OCB only through the identification of supervisor or other mediation mechanism. Drawing on social identity theory, we propose that departmental commitment was hypothesized linking moral leadership and OCB. In addition, this pathway may highly induce the core value of collectivism in East culture. Specifically, this path accompanied by the different degree of subordinates' power distances to exhibit more OCB so as to benefit whole department as a unit need to be explored. Thus, our study aims to examine the moderating effect of power distance in the relationship between moral leadership and OCB. We conduct three-wave questionnaire survey, and collected 219 employees in Taiwan. The result showed that moral leadership was positively related to OCB. Furthermore, the identification with department mediated the positive relationship between moral leadership and OCB. Our analysis also suggested that power distance significantly moderates the indirect effect of identification with department and OCB. Moreover, such relationship was found to be stronger but only under subordinates who had lower levels of power distance. Our finding highlights that when followers seeing supervisor with moral belief and behavior to facilitate the identification of department. Particularly, if people held lower level of power distance, they had better probability to execute OCB inspired by their leader's carry moral quality as a standard with oneself. Our study give voice to literature and offer practical suggestions in organizations.

Paper number 1090 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Longitudinal Psychological Determinants of the Longevity in Old Persons

Damir Lučanin, University of Applied Health Sciences; Jasminka Despot Lučanin, Croatian Psychological Association

Aim was to identify the longitudinal psychological determinants that contribute to the longevity in old persons living in retirement homes.

Researchers and professionals in geropsychology focus on maintaining independency and quality of life in the growing population of older persons who survive to very old age. The valuable psychological strategy that may contribute in this process is self-regulation in adapting to the changes and challenges of ageing. High levels of psychological functioning in old age – so called psychological vitality, contribute to longer life of old individuals.

Participants were 443 residents of 11 retirement homes in Zagreb, Croatia, 305 (69%) women, 57-96 years old (average 80 years) at baseline measurement, who were all deceased by 2022 (average age of death 85). Variables were: sociodemographic (age, gender, education), subjective health, functional ability, cognitive function and social participation, measured individually in 2008 and in 2016, and the life status variable, checked at 2022 follow-up from residential homes' documentation.

Women, married and the highest educated participants survived significantly longer. Psychological variables measured in 2008 predicted 74% ($p < 0.001$) of the survival variance, with older age ($\beta = 0.85$; $p < 0.001$), better cognitive functioning ($\beta = 0.10$; $p < 0.001$), better functional ability ($\beta = 0.09$; $p < 0.05$) and more social participation ($\beta = 0.05$; $p < 0.05$) as individual significant predictors. Change in measured variables from 2008 to 2016 predicted 91% ($p < 0.001$) of the survival variance, with older age ($\beta = 0.95$; p

< 0.001), decreased subjective health (β = 0.09; p < 0.05) and decreased social participation (β = 0.08; p < 0.05) as individual significant predictors.

Implications are in the focused support for older persons' adaptive capacity, to improve the quality of their life and to set a sustainable support model for prospective longer living cohorts.

Paper number 749 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Intercultural sensitivity profiles of healthcare students – A personalized learning approach

Lilla Lucza, Doctoral School of Education, University of Szeged, Hungary; Tamás Martos, Department of Health, Personality and Clinical Psychology, University of Szeged; Viola Sallay, Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged, Hungary; Tamás Simon, Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged; Anne Weiland, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Márta Csabai, Institute for Psychology of the Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church, Budapest.

Aims: As part of the Medically Unexplained Symptoms and Intercultural Communication Erasmus+ Project, our aim was to conduct status and developmental needs assessment on healthcare students' intercultural sensitivity (IS) and empathy. Through a person-oriented analysis we targeted to identify student groups more in need of IS development, together with improvement in intercultural communication.

Theoretical background: Intercultural sensitivity and empathy contribute to the quality of care in our increasingly diverse world. The literature also points out that healthcare students especially need to develop these skills to provide effective and non-discriminatory services.

Methods: Data collection was carried out among international and local medical (n=356) and psychology (n=136) students in Hungary. The questionnaire included demographics, the Intercultural Sensitivity Scale (ISS), and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index. Latent Profile Analyses (LPA), a model-based clustering technique was used to identify subgroups with distinct profiles of IS.

Results: With ISS subscales as indicator variables, a 4-cluster solution was selected: "interculturally average" (n=241), "interculturally uncertain" (n=76), "interculturally sensitive" (n=132) and "interculturally refusing" (n=54). The composition of each subgroup was different, and a multinomial logistic regression model revealed gender, major, foreign language proficiency, and empathy as significant predictors.

Conclusions: Using an innovative analysis in IS research, we could identify 2 student groups who were in greater need of IS improvement. In the "interculturally uncertain" group the focus should be more on developing confidence, foreign language skills and intercultural experiences, while in the "interculturally refusing" group rather on respect and empathy. Because of the cross-sectional method and unequal sizes of groups, the study has limitations, however recognizing the need and the appropriate directions for development of intercultural competences is essential, both for research and education of students and practitioners.

Paper number 1180 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Relations of Growth Mindset, Self-Compassion and Coping Strategies among Chinese Emerging Adults

Theresa Sze Ki Luk, Hong Kong Shue Yan University; Winnie Wing Yan Yuen, Department of Counselling and Psychology, Hong Kong Shue Yan University; Jasmine Hin Man Chio, Department of Counselling and Psychology, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Theoretical Background: When facing obstacles, how to cope was crucial. While some studies showed growth mindset was associated to adaptive coping in adversities, others showed insignificant results with limitations on dealing with negative emotions. Since transactional theory of stress and coping implied handling emotions would motivate individuals towards adaptive coping, self-compassion was proposed to support growth mindset in regulating negative emotions.

Research Aims: The study explored interaction of self-compassion and growth mindset on coping.

Methods: A two-by-two-by-three experimental study was conducted in 2022 in Hong Kong. 113 high and low growth mindset young adults aged 18-29 were recruited from online social media platforms. They

were randomly assigned to experimental or control condition (5-day online self-compassion diary vs. daily diary) with pre-, post- and 2-week follow-up tests measured as Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale, Self-Compassion Scale, Brief COPE.

Results: Mixed ANCOVA showed significant time effect on adaptive coping between experimental and control groups, $F(2, 216)=3.55$, $p=.03$. For high growth mindset, adaptive coping in control group significantly dropped compared to experimental group in post-test, $p=.008$, particularly on emotional support, $p<.0001$. For low growth mindset, experimental group showed a significant increase in adaptive coping, including acceptance, $p=.046$; $p=.042$, positive reframing, $ps=.03$, in post and follow-up tests.

Conclusions: Self-compassion may protect high growth mindset individuals from a drop in adaptive coping and buffer negative relationship between low growth mindset on acceptance and positive reframing.

Implications: Findings provided insights into exploring different self-compassion practices for them to facilitate coping skills.

Value: Rather than focusing on negative impacts among low growth mindset individuals, the study offered a new perspective to adopt self-compassion in enhancing their coping skills.

Intended Audience: Academic and practitioners.

Limitations: Despite a small sample size and short follow-up interval, future research may further explore long-term effects of self-compassion on coping among growth mindset individuals.

Paper number 662 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Does planning to sit less reduce sitting time? Findings from a randomized controlled trial

Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Paulina Krzywicka, SWPS University Of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw, Poland; Maria Siwa, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Ewa Kulis, SWPS University; Dominika Wietrzykowska, Swps University, Wroclaw; Hanna Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Research aims and objectives: This study investigated effects of forming plans to increase physical activity levels and to replace sitting with a physically active behaviors on sedentary time.

Theoretical background: Implementation intention and planning models suggest that forming action or coping plans may enable individuals to change their own behavior. Although research there is a myriad of studies indicating the effects of planning interventions on physical activity time, there evidence for changing sedentary behaviours (SB)by means of planning intervention is limited.

Design/Methodology: Participants were 603 adolescents, adults, and older adults (11-86 years old, 65.2% = women). Only people not knowledgeable about SB were included. Sedentary time was assessed with 13-item Sedentary Behaviour Questionnaire applied at T1 (baseline), T2 (1-week post-intervention), T3 (2-month follow-up), and T4 (8-month follow-up). Participants were randomly assigned to an active control condition (SB education) or a planning SB education condition. The training in the formation of plans was guided by an experimenter and involved an individual session, delivered face-to-face.

Results: At T2, only Time effects were found. Participants from both conditions reduced their sitting time. Similarly, there were no significant Time x Condition interactions at T3. At T4 we found a significant effect of Time and a significant Time x Condition interaction. All participants reduced their sitting time, but the reduction was larger in the planning+ SB education condition, compared to SB education condition.

Limitations: The study relied on self-reported sedentary time.

Research/Practical Implications: The findings indicate that training individuals to make plans about ways to reduce SB and increase physical activity may enable them to sit less.

Originality/Value: This is one of the first studies showing short-term and longer-term effects of a SB education session compared to a SB education combined with a brief training in plan formation.

Paper number 861 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Health, Sport & Exercise

Adolescents' Awareness of Implementation of Policies Promoting Healthy Food Environment: Findings from a Photovoice Study

Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Ewa Kulis, SWPS University; Monika Boberska, SWPS University

Research aims and objectives: This study investigated adolescents' awareness of a presence/lack of policies aiming at healthy nutrition through the development of healthy food environment. The NOURISHING framework, developed by the World Cancer Research Fund, was applied to map the policies indicated by adolescents.

Theoretical background: Research on adolescents' awareness of food environment public policies is limited. Identifying adolescents' perceptions of policies categorized in such frameworks as NOURISHING may represent the first step in empowering adolescents to contribute to public policy processes.

Design/Methodology: Forty-one adolescents (aged 16-19 years old, 90% women) were recruited in 3 locations representing rural environment, urban environment, low SES areas, or high SES areas. Data were collected applying a qualitative photography-based method, Photovoice. Adolescents were asked to take photos documenting an implementation of public policies (or a lack of thereof) that promote PA or healthy nutrition. All photos (n = 222) were coded by 3 independent coders and mapped using the NOURISHING framework.

Results: Considering the10 domains of the NOURISHING framework, the photos document adolescents' awareness of implementation of policies from the domain of "Nutrition label standards." Adolescents' photos also suggest a limited implementation of policies aiming to: "Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply"; "Regulate food advertising"; "Use of economic tools to address food affordability". There was a limited awareness of obesity prevention policies involving training, communication, advice and counselling for young people.

Limitations: This study included three regions in one European country, which limits the generalizability of the findings.

Research/Practical Implications: The findings might inform policymakers and youth organizations that aim to empower adolescents to participate in the development/implementation of obesity prevention policies.

Originality/Value: This is the first photovoice-based study to assess adolescents' awareness of the presence/a lack of implementation of public policies promoting healthy food environment.

Paper number 640 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

The Self-Enhancement Beliefs of Left-Wingers

Elena Magazin, Cardiff University; Travis Proulx, Cardiff University

The aim of the current research is to explore potentially differing self-enhancement beliefs held by distinct left-wing identities: Progressives and Traditional Liberals. Previously, we developed the Progressive Value Scale (PVS) to differentiate between these cohorts and showed that those scoring higher in the Public Censure facet of the PVS were also more assured in their superior understanding of others. Consequently, we next sought to investigate the extent to which Progressives and Traditional Liberals differ in their broader self-enhancement beliefs. 284 Cardiff University students (self-identifying as left-wing) completed the PVS, along with several measures which relate to self-enhancement or positive self-beliefs: Communal Narcissism Index (CNI – capturing motives of grandiosity in communal domains), General Belief Superiority Scale (measuring the tendency to view one's beliefs as superior to alternatives), Social Vigilantism (capturing feelings of obligation to "correct" ignorant beliefs), as well as a Psychological Entitlement Scale (measuring entitlement and deservedness across situations). Our findings revealed a significant positive correlation between the PVS and social vigilantism and belief superiority for the items relating to politics and morality. However, there was a significant negative relationship between the PVS and CNI as well

entitlement scores. Overall, the findings imply that while both Progressives and Traditional Liberals self-enhance, they do so in relatively distinct ways. Progressives self-enhance in relation to others. While Progressives report less communal narcissism and feelings of entitlement, they hold their own beliefs in relatively higher regard and show a greater desire to propagate their "superior" beliefs. Nevertheless, the study would have benefitted from including a measure of self-deception, specifying the motivations behind Progressives' and Traditional Liberals' apparently ego-enhancing beliefs. In sum, we provide a novel account of distinctly Progressive and Traditionally Liberal self-perceptions, allowing for further investigations into the implications for political discourse.

Paper number 673 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The influence of cross-cultural psychological capital on cultural intelligence, affective commitment and organisational citizenship behaviour at a selected retail organisation.

Bright Mahembe, University Of The Western Cape; Ennie Chirara, University Of The Western Cape; Nelson Gwamanda, University Of The Western Cape

This study was motivated by the great need to probe the impact cross-cultural psychological capital has on cultural intelligence (CQ), affective commitment (AC) and organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB) among diverse employees at a retail organisation. Globalisation has led to an increase in the movement of the labour force due to economic, political and market force expansion, resulting in diversity in the workplace. However, this workforce diversity highlights the importance of cross-cultural skills in the workplace. It is believed that employees with high cross-cultural skills are culturally intelligent and tend to be devoted to their organisation which facilitates them going the extra mile for their organisation. Cultural intelligence has massive potential in helping enlighten efficiency in cross-cultural interactions. Moreover, the development of cultural intelligence is also reliant on psychological capital individual traits such as self-efficacy, resilience, hope and optimism displayed in cross-cultural settings. The study aimed to provide further theoretical and empirical evidence on how the challenges and advantages due to diversity call for organisations to develop cross-cultural skills among their employees. A convenient sample of 203 participants was drawn from the retail organisation's five thousand employees. The structural relationships between cross-cultural psychological capital, cultural intelligence, affective commitment and organisational citizenship behaviour were tested and a structural model was developed. The content and structure of the measured constructs were examined by means of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Additionally, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used to determine the extent to which the conceptual model fits the data obtained from the sample and to test the relationships between the constructs. A significant positive relationship was found between cross-cultural PsyCap and cultural intelligence; cross-cultural PsyCap and affective commitment; cultural intelligence on affective commitment. A non-significant relationship exists between cross-cultural PsyCap and organisational citizenship behaviour and between affective commitment and organisational citizenship behaviour.

Paper number 850 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Coaching for Gender Diversity – A Thematic Analysis of Approaches, Frameworks, and their Efficacy

Nancy Maher, University of East London; Ross Hastings, University Of East London

The global representation of women in c-suite and director roles was 32% in 2022, highlighting the challenges countries and organisations face in achieving gender diversity in leadership. Executive coaching, a growing global business, can be an effective leadership intervention, yet scarce studies examine its use to address leadership gender imbalance. Limited scholarly agreement about effective leadership traits combined with sparse research into women's leadership and coaching for gender diversity means little is known about facilitators of women's leadership development. This study examined executive coaching as an intervention to drive gender diversity in leadership in the workplace, exploring three research questions. First, how do executive coaches align with organisational sponsors and coachees when driving gender diversity? Second, what approaches and frameworks do they use to support leaders, whether women or men (as allies)? Third, what is their efficacy? The perspectives of 7 experienced executive coaches were explored using a pragmatic philosophical approach, qualitative descriptive

method and semi-structured interviews. The data was analysed through Reflexive Thematic Analysis, utilising an inductive method to generate themes. Three themes were generated in response to each research question; (1) it's more than gender, (2) humanity before frameworks, and (3) the notion of success is not simple. Support was found for previous research and findings that women's leadership progression includes coaching men as gender partners. Due to the small sample size, limited geographical spread, nationalities, and identity characteristics, not all findings can be generalised. This study amplifies the call for the coaching profession's competency and training ecosystems to enhance guides and frameworks related to driving gender diversity in leadership. Furthermore, this study found that coaches can have a role in recognising and addressing systemic biases reflecting emerging conversations concerning the coaching profession's position of neutrality to social issues. The intended audience is academia, leaders and coaching practitioners.

Paper number 1178 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Assessing body-related mental imagery in individuals with Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa: A systematic review

Akansha Mahesh Naraindas, University College Dublin; Sarah Cooney, University College Dublin

Aims: To assess a) how body-related mental imagery (MI) has been measured in individuals with Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and Bulimia Nervosa (BN) and b) How individuals with AN and BN differ on MI tasks compared to healthy controls.

Background: MI is a perceptual experience that occurs without sensory input and can provide insight into the coherence of the stored representations in memory. Individuals with AN and BN have been noted to depict disturbed spatial, motor, and metric information of the body. However, less is known about the influence of body-based MI in influencing disturbed representations of body image.

Method: The protocol for the review was registered on PROSPERO (CRD42022358412). PsycINFO, PubMed and EMBASE were systematically searched for empirical, quantitative studies looking at measures of visual and spatial body imagery as defined by Kosslyn's four stages of MI (generation, maintenance, inspection, and transformation) in individuals with AN and BN. Abstract and Full-text screening was carried out on Covidence. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used for quality assessment.

Results: The search yielded 420 studies with duplicates removed. After abstract screening, 45 full-text studies were assessed for eligibility and 13 studies made it to the data extraction stage. MI tasks and modalities were extracted, including differences in MI ability in AN and BN subjects compared to controls. A narrative synthesis is planned for this review and will be completed by April 2022.

Limitations: Only three databases were searched for the review. Due to heterogeneity meta-analysis was not possible.

Implications: The review can highlight how MI is affected in individuals with AN and BN, and can provide a new avenue for addressing, treating, and researching body image distortion in these groups.

Originality: This is the first review to systematically conceptualise and understand the role of MI in sustaining body image disturbance in affected individuals.

Paper number 1177 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Body image disturbance affects how egocentric and allocentric information is processed across female adulthood

Akansha Mahesh Naraindas, University College Dublin; Sarah Cooney, University College Dublin

Aims: Body Image Disturbance (BID) is the distortion of perception, behaviour, or cognition related to weight or shape. This study investigates if BID differs across female adulthood and whether BID influences how body information is processed in a healthy sample.

Background: The Allocentric Lock theory states that BID can cause a deficit in the ability to update stored representations of the body in memory (i.e. allocentric information) with real-time internal sensory information (i.e. egocentric information) like Interoceptive awareness (e.g. the awareness of internal

physiological states). Individuals with clinical BIDS (e.g. in eating disorders) depict aberrant body representations, currently it is unknown if non-clinical BID can cause similar distorted representations.

Method: The study employed a cross-sectional design, 1200 female participants took part, online, with 250 subjects per 4 target age groups: Young adults (18-24), Adults (25-39), Middle aged adults (40-59), Older aged adults (60-75). BID and interoceptive awareness were indexed by validated questionnaires. A modified version of the Own Body Transformation (OBT) task was used to index coherence of allocentric body representations.

Results: A significant difference in BID between age groups, and a significant relationship between BID and the time taken to imagine representations of the body from different perspectives was found. The results also demonstrated a significant negative relationship between interoceptive awareness and BID.

Limitations: Cohort effects could be seen due to the cross-sectional design, therefore results more reflect age-related differences in BID as opposed to a developmental trajectory.

Implications/Originality: Overall, this study provides first evidence that BID can affect how body-related information is stored, recalled, and manipulated across female adulthood. This study highlights the pre-clinical significance of BID in interfering with how body-related information is manipulated in individuals without eating disorders.

The intended audience would be both Academics and practitioners.

Paper number 1169 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Poverty and inequalities

The Effect of Different Parenting Styles on the Expression and the Severity of Childhood ADHD in the Country of Georgia

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Aim: Investigate the relationship between parenting styles and childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in the country of Georgia.

Background: Studies have shown a relationship between parenting strategies and ADHD in children. Limited efforts have been made to investigate this association with respect to different sociocultural contexts. Specifically, Georgia currently lacks validated instruments to evaluate children who may be suffering from ADHD.

Design: To assess ADHD and parenting styles in Georgia, we translated two instruments that have been widely used, and research demonstrates their validity and reliability. For the assessment of childhood ADHD, we used the ADHD Vanderbilt Assessment (AVA). The Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (ABQ) was used to assess parenting styles. The translations were done using standard practices, including content equivalency assessment and back-to-back translation. Permission for this work has been granted by the authors and the translations will be freely accessible to the public.

Results: Leveraging the translated instruments, we are assessing 100 families enrolled in 1 site, in Tbilisi, Georgia. In line with other studies, we will investigate the impact of parenting styles on childhood ADHD, evaluating differences due to sociodemographic factors. The results obtained will be compared to studies conducted in European and non-European countries.

Limitations: The limited sample size will not permit to completely capture the possible differences in the association between parenting styles and childhood ADHD across the different strata of Georgian society.

Practical Implications: The findings of this study will highlight the importance of investigating mental health outcomes in the context of different sociocultural backgrounds. Our translated tools can be freely used in research and clinical practice, aiding in the development and improvement of the field.

Originality: This project pioneers ADHD research in this country, as there have not been any descriptive studies evaluating either the prevalence or the severity of this disorder in this population.

Paper number 410 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Commuting by muscle or horsepower? Prediction of travel mode choice among Finnish public sector workers

Anna Makkonen, University of Turku; Kia Gluschkoff, University of Turku; Paula Salo, University of Turku; Jaana Halonen, University of Turku; Jaakko Airaksinen, University of Turku; Nils Sandman, University of Turku; Jenni Ervasti, University of Turku

Research aims and objectives: We analyzed whether survey responses regarding health, lifestyle, working conditions, and sociodemographic factors could be used to build a prediction model of passive and active commuting. The results can be used to plan and focus interventions to promote active commuting.

Theoretical background: Active commuting can reduce carbon emissions, noise and air pollution caused by the use of passive modes of transport, such as private cars and public transport. Increasing the share of cycling and walking therefore has the potential to mitigate climate change and improve the health of working-age people.

Methodology: Data were obtained from the Finnish Public Sector (FPS) study collected in 2020 (N=10,983) consisting of employees of four participating cities. Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression was used to build the prediction model. For both outcomes (active= by bike or foot and passive=by car on journeys of five kilometers or less) a full model included 51 predictors.

Results: Short commutes by car were associated with longer journey, male gender, low physical activity, living with children aged 7-18 years and higher BMI. Active commuting was associated with shorter journey, high physical activity, low BMI, female gender and good team climate.

Limitations: Cross-sectional design with self-reported survey data precludes causal conclusions. As the participants work in the public sector in Finland, the generalizability of the results to other countries and to private sector remains unclear.

Research/Practical Implications: A risk group of men in their busiest years was identified, which increases the likelihood of car use for short journeys and could be a target group for interventions aiming at active sustainable commuting. Also, encouraging workplace climate can stimulate active commuting.

Originality/Value: To our knowledge this is a first study to analyze health psychological predictors of commuting mode choices among working age population in Finland.

Paper number 1428 | Symposia Paper |

Essential contributions of qualitative research to understanding sustainability in fashion

Mohammed Malik, Nottingham Trent University

The topic of sustainability is becoming increasingly important, and is developing into commonly-researched area within psychology. This talk will explore psychological issues around sustainability within the fashion industry, and will make connections between fashion and various UN Sustainable Development goals. These include the need to protect garment workers from exploitation; the need to protect the environment from the impact of 'fast fashion; the need to empower people to make more informed decisions about the clothes they purchase; the need to develop norms regarding responsible consumption and production of clothing; and the need to tackle the range of social issues that can be exacerbated by the fashion industry, such as social inequality and mental ill-health. I will also explore how qualitative psychological research can potentially help us to explore (and ultimately address) these issues. The talk's three strands will be: 1) using a psychological lens to acknowledge the relationship between fashion and sustainability; 2) exploring how previous qualitative research (including my own research) has improved our understandings of sustainability in fashion; and 3) what qualitative research needs to be conducted in the future in order to enhance our understanding of sustainability in fashion, as well as to promote it.

Paper number 330 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Discrimination and Coping of Old Settlers in Sikkim

Bhasker Malu, O P Jindal Global University; Santhosh K R, CHRIST (Deemed to be University)

The study was conducted to explore the existence and manifestation of discrimination in Sikkim. In the Indian context, race-based discrimination has been extensively studied from the point of view of the northeasterners residing in mainland India. An important reason for this is the difference in race, culture, language, and minority status of the northeasterners in mainland India. However, within the northeastern states, all of the above-mentioned aspects are reversed, and the minority is the mainland Indian community. Within this context, race-based discrimination has not been studied. Sikkim was considered the region for study as it is part of the sister states of the northeastern region, and the Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions (Upper House of Parliament) has acknowledged that discrimination has been practiced in the state. An exploratory sequential mixed design was adopted for the study. Eleven telephonic semi-structured interviews were conducted for the qualitative phase with members of the 'old settlers' of Sikkim. A survey was conducted for the quantitative phase. Thematic analysis revealed two global themes, five organizing themes, and 44 basic themes. The survey method revealed that 51% of old settlers felt discriminated against daily in Sikkim. The results revealed that race-based discrimination does exist in Sikkim, with it being purported at institutional and interpersonal levels.

Paper number 209 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

The Impact of Autonomy on Career Self-Efficacy and Career Indecision of Taiwanese Senior High School Students

Ching-Hua Mao, Chihlee University Of Technology; Yu-Fen Chen, Chihlee University Of Technology

This study examined the effects of autonomy on career self-efficacy and career indecision of 259 Taiwanese senior high school students. Based on the cross-cultural theories of independent vs. interdependent self, this study proposes two forms of autonomy: IA（Individuating Autonomy） and RA（ Relating Autonomy）. IA represents an orientation toward acting volitionally against social constraints, and offers a route for individuals to achieve their self-identity by expressing individualistic attributes and distinctions. RA represents an orientation toward acting volitionally and emphasizes harmony in the relationship between the self and others, the quality of interpersonal relationships, and self-transcendence in relationships. Furthermore, the career indecision was with an emphasis on personal–emotional factors in this study. And the career indecision scale was divided into three dimensions: anxiety about the process, anxiety about uncertainty, and anxiety about the outcome. Five dimensions of career self-efficacy were "gathering occupational information ", "goal selection ", "problem-solving ", "accurate self-appraisal ", and "making plans for the future". According to the results of regression analysis, both the IA and RA were positive and significant predictors of the career self-efficacy. IA significantly and negatively predicted "anxiety about uncertainty" and "anxiety about the outcome" of career indecision. RA significantly and positively predicted "anxiety about the process" of career indecision. Senior high school students with more IA tend to encounter less "anxiety about uncertainty" and "anxiety about the outcome" of career indecision. But senior high school students with more RA tend to encounter more "anxiety about the process" of career indecision.

Paper number 593 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Assessing the suitability of virtual reality (VR) for cognitive assessment using Advanced Progressive Raven Matrices (APM)

DAVIDE MARCHIORO, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE; Marco Zuin, Istituto Universitario Salesiano Venezia – IUSVE; Fabio Benatti, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE

The use of virtual reality (VR) is becoming increasingly widespread in many fields. Its versatility is mainly related to the possibility of recreating different virtual spaces, including environments that are unsafe, difficult to reach, expensive or difficult to set up, or even non-existent.

The aim of this research is to assess whether cognitive performance related to problem solving changes according to the conditions of administration (real or virtual environment), thus determining whether a 'VR-related effect' can be found.

Problem solving was assessed with APM, in its two sets (48 items). The test, which was completely recreated and administered in VR (using Oculus Rift technology), was divided into two half-series of equivalent difficulty level, each of 24 items, and administered in both versions (VR and non-VR), before and after a short break, to check for any effects due to the sequence. The real and virtual environments were essentially identical.

The sample examined comprised 28 participants (aged 19-24). The subjects were successively randomly assigned to two independent subgroups (equivalent in terms of IQ), to allow each of them to be subjected to both versions of the APM, in a different order.

The results showed that the VR responses were comparable to those obtained in the real test, demonstrating the usefulness of VR for similar psychological assessment studies. Contextually, it emerged that the time taken by subjects in the virtual environment was significantly shorter than in the real one ($t=-5.05$, $p<.001$; Cohen's $d=-.955$).

The main limitation is due to convenience sampling, as well as the small sample size.

In conclusion, the spread of immersive VR technologies, combined with the ease of their integration with some important physiological measurements, suggest that VR-based assessment could represent the future of psychological assessment, which would become more controllable and low-cost on a global scale.

Paper number 741 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Effectiveness of a school-family-community co-education model, with focus on language-communication outcomes in an Italian preschool children sample: a pilot study.

DAVIDE MARCHIORO, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the "Réseau International des Cités de l'Education" (R.I.C.E.) model, featuring a series of activities based on school-family-community co-education and on the stimulation of the verbal language of children aged 3 to 6. The model is designed to promote the integration of children from disadvantaged social backgrounds, as many recent studies have found that these children have fewer opportunities for inclusion and academic success. The study involved several early childhood facilities in the city of Treviso, Italy. The experimental units were recruited from the preschools that participated in the project. The sample consisted of 60 units (28 girls and 32 boys), with an age range of 4 to 4 years and 11 months ($M=4.30$; $SD=.25$), who were administered the Language Evaluation Battery (BVL_4-12), for the assessment of language comprehension and production, in three repeated tests. A quasi-experimental mixed design was chosen, with a non-equivalent control group. To analyze the data, a mixed design multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used, which controlled for various variables, including the level of family involvement and the type of L1. The results showed a significant improvement in receptive and expressive lexical skills ($p<.001$), confirming, however, the presence of a significant gap between girls and children with Italian L1 and girls and children with non-Italian L1 ($p<.001$). Furthermore, in contrast to the initial hypothesis, it was observed that family

involvement did not affect children's performance. The main limitations of the study are the lack of equivalence between the groups, as well as the unavailability of adequate instruments for the assessment of language skills in non-Italian-speaking children. The research is proposed as a starting point for further studies using a larger sample, targeting both researchers in the academic field and practitioners in the fields of educational and school psychology.

Paper number 897 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Effectiveness of images with high-potential restorative in Virtual Reality to reduce acute cognitive fatigue in undergraduate students

DAVIDE MARCHIORO, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE; Aimée ARGÜERO-FONSECA, Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit – Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades; Fabio BENATTI, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE; Marcella BOUNOUS, IUS – ISTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO SALESIANO VENEZIA-MESTRE

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the extended lockdown in Italy had significant consequences on undergraduate students learning performance, including decreased concentration and prolonged recovery times for cognitive fatigue. Studies have shown that these effects can be mitigated through exposure to restorative natural environments, both real and virtual.

This research aimed to investigate the effectiveness of using high-potential restorative images via virtual reality (VR) in reducing acute cognitive fatigue (ACF) after significant mental exertion, compared to low-potential restorative images via virtual reality (VR) and physical exposure of high and low-potential restorative images. In order to increase ACF, advanced progressive Raven matrices (APM) were used, which were fully recreated via VR and, at the same time, physiological parameters were measured with Biofeedback to monitor ACF due to mental effort (such Heart Rate Variability and Skin Conductance Level). This research was carried out in Venice, Italy. A total of 70 subjects, aged 19-25 (M=20.6; SD= 1.46), were randomly assigned to 4 groups. The first group was exposed to high-potential restorative images through VR, the second group was exposed to low-potential restorative images through VR, the third group was exposed to high-potential restorative images without VR, and the fourth group was exposed to low-potential restorative images without VR. Results showed that the use of highly restorative imagery through VR was effective in both reducing ACF ($p<.001$) and increasing performance ($p<.01$) compared to other groups, indicating that VR can improve the restorative effects of imagery on ACF when there is no access to highly restorative natural environments. Knowledge about the restorative qualities of virtual natural environments could be applied to reduce cognitive fatigue in people who are in isolation settings due to physical illness or unforeseen circumstances.

Paper number 520 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Why to hug a suicidal person?

Miglė Marcinkevičiūtė, Suicide Research Center, Vilnius University; Danutė Gailienė, University of Vilnius

The potpourri of research on suicidal risk factors led us to the knowledge that every single life event can be significantly linked with suicide. As a consequence, we do not have an answer when and how life events become active variables of suicidal process. This study was designed to catch the variety of suicidal processes and capture how people give meaning to events leading to suicidal ideation.

For this aim qualitative perspective was applied to reach experiences of suicidal process retrospectively by proceeding semi-structured in-depth interviews with a sample of 9 men and women recruited in Vilnius City Mental Health Center. Participants were aged between 18 and 63 (M = 28; SD = 11.5), all residents of Lithuania. Interpretative Phenomenological analysis (by Smith, Flowers and Larkin) was applied to develop systems of experiences of every individual and to compare systems with each other aiming to extract similar patterns.

Unexpected result appeared in many interviews. We asked what was needed so research participants would not even start thinking about suicide while facing all the adverse life events. Many shared – hug and person to listen. We want to invite you for the discussion why it is important to hug a suicidal person.

This study aims to discuss importance of physical and psychological closeness in suicidal process.

Paper number 55 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Loneliness, Entitlement and Gratitude Among Israeli and Polish College Students: A Serial Mediation Model

Malka Margalit, Peres Academic Center; Roni Laslo-Roth, School of Behavioral Sciences, Peres Academic Center, Rehovot, Israel; Sivan George-Levi, School of Behavioral Sciences, Peres Academic Center, Rehovot, Israel; Rafał Iwański, Institute of Pedagogy, University of Szczecin, Poland; Małgorzata Wałejko, Institute of Pedagogy, University of Szczecin, Poland

Theoretical background: College students have been found to be particularly vulnerable to loneliness, which has recently been defined as a public health problem. The importance of loneliness among college students has recently been emphasized as a long-term impact of COVID-19-related social constraints around the world. Given that college students cope with varied personal, social, and academic challenges, their perceptions regarding what they are entitled to demand from their environment, and their ability to be grateful for the assistance they receive, may make a unique contribution to their experience of loneliness.

Aims and objectives: to explore the complex relations between entitlement (academic and active) and gratitude and their contribution to levels of loneliness among college students from both Israel and Poland. We hypothesized that active entitlement (the tendency to protect one's own interests actively), academic entitlement (students' beliefs that they are entitled to special rights and to positive academic outcomes), and gratitude would be associated with loneliness and would mediate the relations between students' country and loneliness.

Method: Five-hundred-and-eighty-eight college students (313 Israeli students, 275 Polish students) completed a series of questionnaires.

Results: The results indicated that active entitlement, academic entitlement, and gratitude mediated the association between students' country and loneliness. Active entitlement predicted more gratitude which in turn predicted lower levels of loneliness. However, the opposite pattern was observed for academic entitlement. Limitations: data was obtained via self-report at one time point.

Implications: college advisors might try to empower students' self-reliant and proactive expectations, focus their attention on the relations between expectations-effort-outcome and developing interventions to raise students' levels of gratitude. Originality: the findings highlight the adaptive nature of active entitlement and gratitude and the maladaptive nature of academic entitlement and their associations with loneliness among college students from different countries/cultures.

Paper number 309 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Is sexual orientation a categorical or spectrum dimension? An exploratory study of different sexual orientation measurements and scales

Eduard Margarit, NHS

This study explored different sexual orientation measurement scales to determine how participants' responses differ between them. 200 participants were recruited using social media. Sexual orientation was measured indirectly by a viewing time task (milliseconds), and directly by completing seven self-report scales. The main research question asked was: Is sexual orientation a categorical or spectrum dimension? Two hypotheses were proposed. H1: There should be an effect of the measurement type on sexual orientation self-identification. H2: There should be an effect of sexual orientation uncertainty scores on sexual orientation fluidity. Both were supported. Fluidity was measured based on label changes across self-identification sexual orientation questionnaires, self-scores of uncertainty levels of sexual orientation, and reported change over the years of sexual orientation identification. The objective viewing time measure predicted self-identification sexual orientation. The sexual orientation continuum was supported by the larger sexual self-identification scales; however, age was not a factor influencing sexual orientation fluidity in this study. LGBTQ+ people suffer from constant bulling, discrimination and

victimization. This increases the risk of health-related problems including suicide. It is important that society, social and health care providers act accordingly. Research on sexual orientation should focus on raising awareness of the continuum aspect of sexual orientation and guide practitioners and professionals in assisting those identifying outside the main sexual orientation labels. Ultimately, self-reported sexual orientation should be treated as accurate since it is the participant's own self-identity, however, these measures should be inclusive, clear, and sensitive enough to allow for a range of meaningful choices.

Paper number 1333 | Symposia Paper |

Improving mental health in the workplace: H-Work's policy briefs and recommendations

Christine Marking, 56165887498-11

The EU-funded H2020 project H-WORK aims to promote mental health in the workplace, focusing on SMEs and public workplaces. .

As part of this work, the project has the objective to reflect on and stimulate policy development with the aim to improve mental health in the workplace and does so in two specific ways:

-Development of 10 policy briefs, related to the findings of H-Work, targeting different audiences, such as managers, social partners, the media and payers (e.g. health insurance companies);

-Development of a set of concrete EU policy recommendations, targeting the relevant departments within the EU institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, the Council of Ministers) as well as relevant bodies such as the WHO and the ILO.

Moreover, H-Work has generated an overview of the most relevant and current mental health (policy) initiatives, both at national as well as EU levels. That work also has fed into the specific EU-level policy recommendations.

H-Work's different partners have been involved in the development of this work, which was coordinated by the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), in close cooperation with the European Network of Workplace Health Promotion (ENWHP).

The presentation will provide information on these outcomes and put them into context. The session also addresses the EU-level competence in relation to mental health policy development, as well as the roles of the WHO, EU-OSHA and ILO in these processes.

Intended audience: all stakeholders with an interest in policy development and service provision.

Paper number 1017 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

'What do you want to say to me?': Comparing maternal infant-directed clarification requests to singleton and twin infants at home

Maria Markodimitraki, University Of Crete; Theano Kokkinaki, University of Crete; Vassilis Vasdekis, Athens University of Economics and Business

Research aims and objectives: We compared maternal infant-directed clarification requests to singleton and twin infants.

Theoretical background: Infants are active agents in their environments with a clear commitment to intentional communication. However, it has been found that less quantity and limited quality of maternal infant directed speech is addressed to twins compared to singletons in their multipersonal interactions.

Design/Methodology: Nine twins and nine singletons were video-recorded at home in spontaneous face-to-face interactions with their mothers, from the 2nd to the 6th month at 30-day intervals.

Results obtained: Continuous micro-analysis revealed that: a) clarification requests on infant cues were addressed more frequently by singleton than by twin mothers; b) maternal clarification requests directed to twin and singleton infants vary longitudinally in the first months of life. Compared to singleton mothers, twin infants' mothers express clarifications requests more closely attuned to shifts of infants' motives for communication in the early periods of development.

Limitations: Triadic interactions of mothers with their twin/singleton infants in an extended period of study would provide more accurate data.

Research/Practical Implications: This study may extend our understanding of the communicative strategies of twin/singleton mothers in their dyadic interactions with their infants.

Originality/Value: Our findings highlight the role of early mother-infant interactions in twin communication development on designing interventions and early infant/childhood programs for the promotion of cognitive and socio-emotional development of twins.

Paper number 1049 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Family Precursors to Parents' Self-Perception: Evidence from Greek Families with Children with and without Disabilities

Maria Kypriotaki, University of Crete; Garyfalia Charitaki, Hellenic Open University; Maria Markodimitraki, University of Crete; Maria-Efterpi Fragogianni, University of Crete; George Kypriotakis, Department of Behavioral Science, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston

Research aims and objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate potential differences in terms of parental self-perception, marital satisfaction and social activities between families of children with and without a disability.

Theoretical background: Recent research data emphasize parental stress in families with a child disability which makes spouses less satisfied and socially active, and the symptoms of their child more severe and obvious. However, there is a research gap on parents' self-perception and its association with marital satisfaction and social activities in families of typically developing children and children with disabilities as well.

Design/Methodology: Three hundred and twenty-seven parents, having either a child with (D1-target

group) or without (D2-control group) a disability, participated in the present study. We hypothesized that self-perception of parents in the target group would be lower in all measures and low self-perception will be correlated with parents' marital satisfaction and social activities.

Results obtained: Significantly lower levels in all domain (self-perception, marital satisfaction and social activities) were reported for the parents of children with disabilities compared to parents of children without disabilities. Moreover, multigroup analyses confirmed that the structural paths between self-perception, marital satisfaction and social activities do not differ between D1 and D2 parents ($\chi 2$ (127, N=327) = 134.62, p>.05, CFI =1.00≥0.90, RMSEA = .063≤.080, SRMR = 0.054<0.08, TLI = 1.000>0.95).

Limitations: Parents' categorization into groups was not based on their child disability. Moreover, our data derived from just a few geographic Greek areas, so they cannot be generalized in Greek population or more.

Research/Practical Implications: Research on parental self-perception highlights the importance of intervention programs for parents to develop secure and strong marital relationships and wide their social activities.

Originality/Value: Our findings highlight the role of studying not only child's self-perception but parent's as well.

Paper number 1054 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Parents' Attitudes Towards Animals: Construction and validation of the PATAS scale

Maria Markodimitraki, University Of Crete; Maria Kypriotaki, University of Crete; Michalis Linardakis, Department of Preschool Education, University of Crete; Michalis Kalogiannakis, Department of Preschool Education, University of Crete; Irene Spanaki, School of Sciences and Engineering, University of Crete; Maria Kalesiou, Derpartment of Preschool Education, University of Crete; Marisa Zymonopoulou, Hellenic Open University

Research aims and objectives: The aim of the present study was to construct and validate a scale that examines parents' perceptions and attitudes towards animals.

Theoretical background: Recent research findings emphasize the need for core changes in attitudes towards animals and highlight the benefits from the human-animal interaction. However, there is a gap in methodological tools detecting parents' attitudes towards animals, especially those of young children.

Design/Methodology: Participants were eight hundred eighty one parents from Greece, whose children attended public and private preschool classrooms. All children participated in the educational program EY ZWWN (http://eyzwwn.edc.uoc.gr) regarding the awareness towards animals. Data collection was based on a self-report questionnaire, which included demographic data (e.g. gender, educational level, residence etc.) and the PATAS scale consisted of 18 statements in its final version.

Results obtained: The initial model was comprised of four factors "Learning for and from animals" (F1), "Cruelty and stereotypes against animals" (F2), "Fears for children" (F3) and "Delinquency" (F4). In the brief version of the scale the factors proposed were "Learning for and from animals" (F1) and "Cruelty and stereotypes against animals" (F2). For this model, $X2(37)=97.670$, $p<0.01$, $X2/df=2.64<3$, CFI=0.964, TLI=0.946, RMSEA=0.045 and SRMR=0.038, indicating a very good fit of the model on the data.

Limitations: Data were collected only from Greek population.

Research/Practical Implications: As far as implications for education are concerned, findings from the PATAS can be used in order to detect parents' attitudes and knowledge and design intervention programs for parents and children in order to ensure animal welfare.

Originality/Value: The literature review showed that the present project for the construction of a scale that examines the attitudes of parents of young children is original.

Paper number 1288 | Symposia Paper |

The contribution of organizational psychology to integrated employment of persons with intellectual disability

Vicente Martínez-tur, Idocal-University of Valencia (ESQ4618001D); Yolanda Esteder, Idocal-University of Valencia; Leady V. Fajardo-Castro, Idocal-University of Valencia

Theoretical background. We concentrate on integrated employment, that is, access of persons with intellectual disabilities to inclusive employment, interacting with co-workers without disability and in conditions comparable to those of other workers in the same position. Our theoretical background is based on three pillars: a) organizational climate and leadership; b) micro-theories ("demands-resources" and "self-determination"); and c) the theory of work adjustment.

New Perspectives/Contributions. First, constructs such as climate for inclusion and inclusive leadership have emerged to respond to challenges related to the acceptance of diversity in organizations. Second, micro-theories ("demands-resources" and "self-determination") provide mechanisms which are meaningful for the general population, but also for persons with disabilities. Finally, the theory of work adjustment is present in the design and implementation of two methodologies directed toward persons with intellectual disabilities in integrated employment: supported and customized employment.

Research/Practical Implications. First, there is initial empirical evidence that leaders who are concerned about persons with intellectual disabilities help to create disability inclusive climates. Second, persons with intellectual disabilities will need specific resources that may vary from employee to employee. It is

also important for employees and managers to be aware that persons with disabilities, especially those with greater support needs, have the same basic needs (including autonomy) as persons without disabilities. Finally, it is crucial to identify the factors that are crucial for successful implementation of supported and customized employment for persons with intellectual disabilities.

Originality/Value. Despite the progress made, persons with intellectual disabilities continue to have greater difficulties finding a job than the general population. Organizational psychology can contribute to research and practice for integrated employment for persons with intellectual disabilities through evidence-based approaches, theories, and intervention methodologies.

Paper number 715 | Poster | Clinical

Relationships between unusual perceptions, unusual beliefs and spiritual experience

Kristine Martinsone, Riga Stradins University, Department of Health Psychology and Pedagogy; Daiga Katrīna Bitena, Riga Stradiņs University, Faculty of Public Health and Social Welfare, Department of Health Psychology and Pedagogy

This study aimed to examine the relationship between spiritual phenomena and psychopathology. The study proposes to build a dialogue between two long-conflicting views, thus taking a step towards united communities and a world of understanding.

There has long been an opinion that people who hear voices and have visions are experiencing symptoms of mental illness, all kinds of schizophreniform spectrum disorder, to give an example. Simultaneously, studies offer the view that such experiences are also related to spiritual phenomena, especially spiritual experiences (Yaden, Newberg, 2022). Distinguishing the symptoms of mental illness from characteristics of spiritual phenomena makes it difficult for professionals to adjust appropriate approaches in the counselling process (Schapiro, 2018).

We measured spiritual intelligence (SI), spiritual experience (SE) and schizotypal personality traits (SPT). We collected data on a sample of 299 non-clinical Latvian women using the Mysticism Scale (Hood, 1975; Hood et al., 2001; adaptation by Bitēna, Mārtinsone, 2020), Spiritual Intelligence Survey (Bitēna et al., 2020), Latvian Clinical Personality inventory (Perepjolkina et al., 2020) including two scales referring to hearing voices and having visions (unusual beliefs, unusual perceptions), and sociodemographic data survey.

There was no significant correlation between SI and the overall indicator of schizotypy ($rs = .10$, $p = .000$), no significant correlation between SE (mystical experience) and schizotypy ($rs = .17$, $p = .003$). Only two of the nine characteristics of schizotypy were considerably positively correlated with SI and SE – unusual beliefs ($rs = .35$, $p < .001$; $rs = .41$, $p < .001$), and unusual perceptions ($rs = .28$, $p < .001$; $rs = .37$, $p < .001$).

The results of this study help to recognise where SI, SE and SPT overlap and which SPT are not common among spiritual individuals. These findings are helpful for further research to distinguish spiritual phenomena from pathology.

Paper number 777 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Perceived threats, benefits, barriers, and cues to action influence vaccination intention in adults in Latvia during COVID-19 pandemic

Kristīne Mārtinsone, Rīga Stradiņš University, Department of Health Psychology and Paedagogy; Sandra Feldmane, Rīga Stradiņš University; Viktorija Perepjolkina, Rīga Stradiņš University

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how important is vaccination against various illnesses to save lives an reduce the risk of developing infectious diseases. The Health Belief Model has been widely used and successfully predicts vaccination during the COVID-19 pandemic (Lau et al., 2020; Mahmud et al., 2021; Seangpraw et al., 2022). The aim of this study was to determine whether perceived benefits, perceived barriers and cues to action affect perceived threat and vaccination intention as mediators in adults in Latvia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The study included 539 respondents (52.9% males), aged 18 to 75 (M = 45.35, SD = 15.70) who were unvaccinated against COVID-19. They were selected from a sample representative of the Latvian population within a framework of the national research programme "Challenges and solutions for Latvia's state and society in an international context (INTERFRAME-LV)" in September 2021. The data was collected using instruments based on the Health Belief Model constructs: perceived threat of disease as risk appraisal; perceived benefits as vaccination motives (6 different motives); perceived barriers as fear of vaccination; cues to action as COVID-19 experience and one item to assess vaccination intention.

Six separate mediation models using hierarchical regression models in SPSS were performed. The results showed that perceived benefits as vaccination motives (e.g., to attend events and travel), perceived barriers as fear of vaccination (e.g., fear of allergic reactions) and cues to action as experience of COVID-19 has a partial mediating role between perceived threat as risk assessment and vaccination intention during the COVID-19 pandemic in a sample of unvaccinated adults in Latvia.

Findings from this study give insight into the key components of vaccination intentions predicting factors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Evidence for this model can help guide health intervention programs that aim to reduce the spread of the infection disease.

Paper number 1486 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Tackling the Climate Crisis – What can occupational psychologists do with organisations to support, encourage and enable climate action?"

Jan Maskell, Scientists for Global Responsibility

In this short interactive session, Jan will:

Explain the urgency of action needed and the current contribution of organisations to climate change

Facilitate conversations which will apply the 5 Areas of Occupational Psychology and consideration of potential climate actions by Occupational Psychologists

Share examples, e.g, from practice

Encourage participants to commit to personal actions, and actions in their organisations and workplaces, to tackle the climate crisis.

Paper number 1075 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Research Based Services: Learning from Wellbeing Centre

Samreen Masud, Nur International University; Naumana Amjad, Nur International University

Two phases of our work are described here. The presenting complaints of walk-in students at university well-being centre were content analyzed to obtain a profile of mental health issues in student sample during second wave of Covid 19. This research was used for re-defining scope of services. From December 2020 to December 2021, we received sixty-five walk-in visitors. Those with primary mental health complaints were selected (n=30). All presenting complaints were listed and submitted to thematic analyses. Four main clusters were identified that included Psychological, Physical, Cognitive and Social Complaints. Mood and anxiety symptoms, were clustered under Psychological Complaints. Sleep disturbances, fatigue, pain and digestive system disruption, under Physical. Cognitive Complaints included concentration difficulty, forgetfulness. Other categories such as relationships, academic, abuse and neglect, social environment, upbringing, were clustered under Social Complaints. The Social Complaints were further analyzed through in-depth interviews using the framework of systemic family approach. Enmeshed families, rigid boundaries, child as the 'identified patient' were some of the family dynamics identified. This helped define needs for affiliated services: psychological emergency training, family counseling, fitness, social work services and livelihood skills. Family counseling, mental health first aid and yoga were included in training of clinical interns. Linking our clients to public services proved to be more sustainable. Now following a holistic model of well-being, nutritional, lifestyle management advice and psychiatric referrals are arranged. In a post pandemic world, some complaints are aftermath of coping with Covid-19, while others reflect the prevalent mental health issues in society. We compare findings of

this study to a large scale study at university of Toronto Wellness Centre (Rashid, 2021). Counseling practitioners cater to a culturally diverse clientele, thus our study has implications for cross cultural counseling practice and design of services based on community needs.

Paper number 961 | Poster | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Psychosocial effects on descendants of atomic bomb survivors: Forgiveness in interpersonal relationships

Narumi Masuda, Hiroshima University; Kota Jogan, Hiroshima University; Takuya Fujikawa, Kazuaki Abe, Hiroshima University; Yuka Kamite, Hiroshima University

Purpose: Few studies have examined the psychological effects of exposure to atomic bombs (A-bombs). A past research showed that many atomic bomb survivors' children and grandchildren do not experience serious negative psychological effects. This suggests that individual A-bomb survivors and their respective societies are resilient. We examined the positive qualities of the descendants of A-bomb survivors. We focus on forgiveness and examine the extent to which descendants of A-bomb survivors forgive their offenders when interpersonal incidents occur.

Method: An online survey was conducted in August 2022. The study participants included 31 second-generation A-bomb survivors (aged 30-40 years), 41 third-generation A-bomb survivors (aged 40-50 years), 252 participants in target group 1 (aged 40-50 years), and 200 participants in target group 2 (aged 30-40 years). We used the Enright Forgiveness Inventory (Subkoviak, 1995) to measure forgiveness among offenders during interpersonal incidents.

Result: A no-correspondence t-test was conducted to compare the differences in the means of each score in favour of equal variances for the four groups. Second-generation A-bomb survivors were a significant difference in forgiveness affect score between target group 1 ($t(281) = 2.54$, $p < .05$). Second-generation A-bomb survivors scored higher on forgiveness affect than target group 1. Third-generation A-bomb survivors were a significant difference in forgiveness behavior between target group 2 ($t(239) = 2.15$, $p < .05$). Third-generation A-bomb survivors scored higher in forgiveness behavior than target group 2.

Discussion: Second-generation A-bomb survivors had more positive affect toward offenders in interpersonal relationships than did individuals who were not descendants of A-bomb survivors. We also found that third-generation A-bomb survivors behaved more positively toward offenders than individuals who were not descendants of A-bomb survivors. These results suggest that the descendants of A-bomb survivors may possess positive qualities, such as comparative forgiveness toward offenders.

Paper number 261 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Adolescents in High Socioeconomic Contexts: Mental Health Concerns and Help-Seeking Behaviours

Jodie Matar, Monash University; Stella Laletas, Monash University

Adolescents in high socioeconomic groups are potentially at-risk of mental health concerns related to their contexts and their help-seeking behaviours for these concerns remain unclear. Although the prioritisation of those from disadvantaged backgrounds is warranted in research and public response, the mental health of adolescents in high socioeconomic contexts also warrants attention to inform how to support this underrepresented subgroup. This presentation aims to present key findings from a systematic scoping review that synthesises empirical literature from 2010 to 2021 on mental health concerns and help-seeking behaviours among adolescents in high socioeconomic contexts. Key findings were: 1) Despite protective factors, adolescents in high socioeconomic groups may face specific mental health concerns (e.g., substance use) related to their contexts compared to other socioeconomic groups; 2) Identification of specific subgroups within this adolescent subgroup (e.g., popular or those with low academic performance) that can face higher risks of specific mental health concerns; 3) The help-seeking behaviours of adolescents in this subgroup remain largely unknown. The presentation will also aim to present key findings from a mixed-method study on the mental health concerns and help-seeking behaviours of adolescents in Australia. Key findings relate to confidentiality in schools and the influential role schools

play in the help-seeking behaviours of adolescents in independent schools. Despite adolescents in high socioeconomic contexts being deemed at risk of mental health concerns, further research is urgently needed to address these concerns and inform prevention and early intervention efforts.

Paper number 99 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Does career calling help to manage job demands and maintain good performance? A follow-up study among teachers

Saija Mauno, Tampere University; Michelangelo Vianello, University of Padua

Aims & theoretical background: The intensification of working life has resulted in intensified job demands (IJDs) experienced by employees. However, we lack information about buffering resources that would mitigate the harmful effects of IJDs on employees. We investigated whether career calling (CC) operates as a buffering resource between IJDs and performance. Specific aims were (1) to explore the effects of IJDs (measured via 4 sub-dimensions) on task performance and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), and (2) to analyze whether CC functions as a buffering moderator between IJDs and performance indicators. Methodology: The study is based on one-year follow-up data collected among Finnish teachers (n = 507). Research questions were analyzed via hierarchical longitudinal regression models with interaction terms. Results: IJDs (no sub-dimension) did not predict performance indicators over time whereas CC associated positively with both task performance and OCB. Four moderator effects were found. First, under a high specific challenging demand (intensified job-related planning- and decision-making demands), employees with high CC reported improved task performance and OCB compared to employees with low CC. Second, under a high hindrance demand (increased time pressures and multitasking demands), task performance and OCB decreased more among employees with high CC compared to employees with low CC. Limitations: Sample restricted to one occupational group (teachers) and not all variables were measured twice. Implications: Characteristics of job demands may determine how employees manage to live out their CC; challenging demands enable employees to live out their CC whereas hindrance demands more likely prevent this. This should be considered in occupational interventions. Originality: The associations between IJDs, CC and performance have not been studied before although they are topical phenomena in modern working life. Audience: Both academic and practitioners.

Paper number 1189 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Prosopagnosia is another highly comorbid challenge for people with developmental coordination disorder (DCD)

Katherine Maw, Edge Hill University; Edwin Burns, Edge Hill University; Geoff Beattie, Edge Hill University

Our findings identify comorbid neurodevelopmental disorders experienced by people with developmental coordination disorder (DCD/dyspraxia), and specifically, the prevalence of prosopagnosia (a neurodevelopmental disorder associated with difficulties recognising familiar faces, e.g. friends or family) in this group. DCD is characterised by lifelong struggles with movement related tasks that most people take for granted, such as dressing, driving and handwriting. Previous research indicated that children with DCD also experience problems recognising faces. Such challenges are prevalent in other commonly comorbid neurodevelopmental conditions, e.g., autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and dyslexia. We therefore explored whether prosopagnosia is highly prevalent in adults with DCD by using a battery of online movement questionnaires (addressing both retrospective child and current adulthood difficulties) and facial identity processing tasks. Participants (DCD, n = 27, Control n = 37) were recruited via social media. Scores were analysed using t-tests and re-run controlling for ASD and dyslexia. People with DCD exhibited significantly greater problems in almost all aspects of face processing, including at the initial perception stage of face processing and subsequent unfamiliar and familiar face memory recall. These issues were still apparent even after excluding DCD cases with comorbid disorders associated with face recognition impairments. 56% of DCD participants met recently proposed formal diagnostic cut-offs for prosopagnosia. The findings of this study contribute to the wider understanding of difficulties and

comorbidities experienced by people with DCD, and is the first to show the high prevalence of prosopagnosia in people with DCD.

Paper number 1231 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Screening the mental health of a Caribbean University community during the COVID-19 pandemic

Donna-Maria Maynard, The University of The West Indies, Cave Hill Campus; Katija Kahn, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus; Ceceile Minott, The University of the West Indies, Open Campus

The COVID-19 pandemic and concurrent preventive protocols changed the daily functioning of universities, introducing additional psychological pressures to an already taxing environment. This study conducted a cross-sectional survey of 4,420 staff and students across five campuses of an English-speaking Caribbean University, concerning the impact of the pandemic on their mental health. Research questions included a) What psychological problems are the university community experiencing during the initial phase of the COVID-19 pandemic? b) Are there significant differences in the extent of mental health problems based on age, gender, ethnicity, staff status, level of study, and student status? and, c) What are the levels of resilient coping among the sample and do they vary by age, gender, ethnicity, staff status, level of study, and student status? The study was approved by the University Institutional Ethics Review Board and administered online using SurveyMonkey, 847 staff and 3,573 students were surveyed, and data collection occurred over four weeks (from April 10th, 2020). Participants completed the survey, which included validated measures capturing psychological outcomes. Symptoms of depression, anxiety, and resilient coping were assessed by the PHQ-9, GAD, and BCRS, respectively. Respondents reported moderate to severe scores for anxiety, depression, and low resilient coping (i.e., 13%, 13%, and 32%, respectively). While there was no gender difference in depression scores, females were more vulnerable, reporting significantly higher scores related to anxiety and lower scores on resilient coping. Limitations of this study should be considered when interpreting the results. The full range of mental health problems prevalent in y populations university was not examined. The mental health measures employed are brief screenings and only indicate poor mental health. The findings lend to interventions for future pandemic preparedness and highlight the importance of psychological first aid within the university community.

Paper number 1233 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Safeguarding teachers: Threat, self-efficacy, norms and socio-demographic associations with COVID-19 protective behaviours

Donna-Maria Maynard, The University of The West Indies, Cave Hill Campus; Mia Jules, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus; Michael Campbell, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus; Maisha Emmanuel, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus; Garth Lipps, The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus; Katija Khan, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus; Robin Goodwin, The University of Warwick; Hetta Gouse, University of Cape Town

Teachers have an increased likelihood of exposure to COVID-19, as they are likely to interact with large numbers of students on a daily basis. This study aimed to investigate selected socio-cognitive factors (premised on the health belief model) and their associations with teachers' engagement in COVID-19-specific health-protective behaviours during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in Barbados. Through convenience sampling, teachers (N = 363) completed online self-report measures that were administered between March 21 and May 1, 2020; after ethical approval was obtained. Respondents were asked to reflect on their behaviours and experiences related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The instrument included items capturing engagement in protective behaviours issued by the WHO at the beginning of COVID-19 response efforts. Along with questions related to participants' perception of the COVID-19 threat to their well-being and how confident they were to engage in COVID-19 protective behaviours. A direct measure of subjective norms was used, respondents reported on the opinions/expectations of important people in their lives as it related to engaging in protective behaviours against COVID-19. More than half of the respondents (62%) reported interacting with over 100 people during the course of their workday. The respondents comprised teachers in secondary school (46%) primary (30.3%) and; tertiary 21.8%, of which the majority were female (82%), with an average age of 43 years (SD =10.24). Findings

indicated that the practice of protective behaviours was positively correlated with teachers' age, self-efficacy, and perceived social norms to engage in such behaviours. Perceived threat was not correlated with the practice of protective behaviours and tertiary-level teachers engaged in protective behaviours to a greater extent than their secondary-school counterparts. The findings indicate the importance of group norms and social support in adopting COVID-19 protective behaviours among teachers. Study implications, limitations and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Paper number 1165 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

The positive side of being boundaryless: Serial pathways from boundaryless career orientation to job insecurity and work engagement

Greta Mazzetti, University of Bologna; Carlos-María Alcover, Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Rey Juan Carl; Mehmet Çetin, Department of Education Studies, University of Bologna; Elisa De Carlo, Department of Education Studies, University of Bologna; Eva Derous, Department of Work, Organisation and Society Ghent University; Dina Guglielmi, University of Bologna, Italy

Purpose: Recently, disrupting changes in the labor market impacted both companies and workers. The growing demand for flexibility and adaptation evidences the need to look at the context with a unique perspective to identify new strategies and sources of competitive advantage.

Research aims: This study aimed to explore the role of workers' career competencies (i.e., knowing why, knowing how, and knowing whom) and job crafting in the relationship between boundaryless career orientation and two opposite work-related outcomes (i.e., perceived job insecurity and work engagement).

Methodology: Data collected on a sample of N = 1,431 Italian workers (75.5% females; Mage = 37.95, SD = 10.33) were tested using nested models (full and partial mediation) with multiple mediators compared via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

Results: The results confirmed the hypothesized mediation model and bootstrapping analysis indicated a significant serial mediation pathway from boundaryless career orientation to perceived job insecurity and to work engagement through the subsequent mediation of career competencies and job crafting.

Limitations: Using a cross-sectional design to evaluate a serial mediation model prevented robust conclusions about the causal link between the variables. In addition, the study focused on perceived quantitative job insecurity (i.e., the threat of losing one's job) while disregarding the qualitative component of the construct.

Practical implications: Research suggests insights to encourage career self-management among workers, especially through interventions to support boundaryless career orientation, and to improve their competencies. As a result, this would positively impact perceived job insecurity and also boost their engagement toward work in an unpredictable and ever-changing labor market.

Originality/Value: This study sheds light on the protective role of boundaryless career orientation in fueling a proactive attitude to efficiently navigate the progressive fading of traditional career paths and employment stability of the contemporary labor market and to sustain workers' engagement.

Paper number 1203 | Poster | Students & Early Career

Are the kids alright? On the association between students' resources and objective indicators of academic success

Greta Mazzetti, University of Bologna; Marcella Floris, University of Bologna; Dina Guglielmi, University of Bologna, Italy

Purpose: Although there has been an increase in university enrolment in recent years in all OECD countries, the annual graduate rate keeps stable. This mismatch may be explained by the dropout rate among young people aged 18-24, which averages 9.7% in the EU. Still, this rate is especially alarming in some member countries, such as Italy, where the rate of early leavers from education and training exceeds 13%.

Research aims: Previous research has shown that retention and academic success are strongly correlated. Therefore, identifying drivers of higher educational attainment may help prevent academic dropout and could promote an upward trend in terms of graduates' entry into the labor market. Accordingly, the study aimed to explore the impact of individual resources (e.g., academic motivation, self-efficacy, personal and career resources) on academic success.

Methodology: An overall sample of 425 undergraduate students from one of the biggest Italian University filled in a self-report questionnaire. Subjective data were combined with objective data (Grade Point Average) to assess their academic success.

Results: Early results indicate the effects of academic motivation, together with individual and career-related resources in predicting students' GPA.

Limitations: We used a cross-sectional design, that prevents establishing the direction of the hypothesized causal relations or reversed causal hypothesis. In addition, data were collected in a single Italian University.

Practical implications: Higher education may contribute substantially to support students' retention through vocational guidance and counseling initiatives (e.g., workshops and courses) to enable them to explore, and align with, their motivation, values, needs, and abilities.

Originality/value: By combining perceived resources with objective indicators of academic success, this study provides a unique insight into the factors that should be most insistently addressed in order to set policies aimed at containing, or reducing, the university dropout rate.

Paper number 1345 | Symposia Paper |

Pornography, Social Media and Sexuality

Mark Mccormack, University Of Roehampton

This presentation critically examines psychological approaches to understanding the intersections of pornography, social media and sexuality. Traditionally, research into pornography has focused on the risks associated with pornography consumption, such as the negative psychological impacts of watching pornography on understandings of sexual behaviours, or the likelihood of pornography addition – this focus has been labelled the "negative effects paradigm".

This presentation provides a theoretical and methodological critique of this dominant paradigm, documenting flaws and limitations in the approach, as well as considering new approaches to researching pornography consumption, such as leisure frameworks. The presentation also considers the role of social networking sites in the consumption and sharing of sexually explicit material online.

The presentation evaluates current policy interventions in the area and calls for greater attention to intersections of sexuality and the internet where consent is not present, such as with the collective practices known as image-based abuse. It also questions the value of criminal justice interventions in specific contexts and calls for greater attention to the use of education-based interventions to reduce harm, both in terms of research and policy.

This presentation includes original analysis of the dominant approach to pornography in psychology and provides value by considering how more diverse approaches without particular methodological flaws can be address particular social problems that are currently not receiving sufficient attention in psychology research in this area.

Paper number 599 | Invited Symposium | Clinical

International Innovations in Collaborative Integrated Care 1: Psychologists improving clinical care through science and inter-professional teamwork

Robyn Vines, International Association of Applied Psychology

Current research shows a massive hidden cost to society from mental illness and substance abuse, both economically and in terms of impact on health, wellbeing and relationships. The biggest cost burden is

caused by a number of commonly occurring mental disorders, including anxiety, depression and substance use disorders. Estimates indicate that these costs will account for more than a third of the global economic burden of non-communicable disease, rising to $6 trillion per annum by 2030, that is 'greater than heart disease and cancer, diabetes & respiratory diseases combined'. Effective, evidence-based biopsychosocial approaches, including psychological and lifestyle-factor interventions, are available that empower people and ensure more positive, long-term general and behavioral health outcomes. Huge cost savings can be made in medical and pharmaceutical benefits, if appropriate planning is undertaken for the provision of early psychological and behavioral health interventions for patients with common mental disorders and comorbid chronic disease.

Integrating behavioral health services into health care is an exciting area for psychologists. For example, primary care medical clinicians treat over 70 percent of mental health and substance use problems, often without assistance from psychologists or any other mental health clinicians. These opportunities necessitate additional knowledge of primary and specialty care and different skills in caring for these patients. This symposium will present international perspectives from Australia, Norway, and the United States on: (1) the need for, and present status of, psychologists working collaboratively to address biopsychosocial problems in healthcare, including; (2) the most common mental health and substance use problems seen in primary care; and (3) the need, and opportunity, for innovation by psychologists to address problems in service delivery. Symposium presenters provide an international up-date on key issues relevant to biopsychosocial, integrated care.

Paper number 601 | Invited Symposium | Clinical

International Innovations in Collaborative Integrated Care 2: Psychologists improving health systems through research, coaching, and consultation

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology

Current research shows a massive hidden cost to society from mental illness and substance abuse, both economically and in terms of impact on health, wellbeing and relationships. The biggest cost burden is caused by a number of commonly occurring mental disorders, including anxiety, depression and substance use disorders. Estimates indicate that these costs will account for more than a third of the global economic burden of non-communicable disease, rising to $6 trillion per annum by 2030, that is 'greater than heart disease and cancer, diabetes & respiratory diseases combined'. Effective, evidence-based biopsychosocial approaches, including psychological and lifestyle-factor interventions, are available that empower people and ensure more positive, long-term general and behavioral health outcomes. Huge cost savings and improved outcomes are possible if psychological principles are applied to biopsychosocial research on chronic illness, and psychologists support other health professionals' functioning through coaching and consultation.

This symposium will present international perspectives from the United Kingdom and the United States on the need for, and examples of, psychologists to work collaboratively across specialties and disciplines to address biopsychosocial problems in healthcare, including biopsychosocial research on chronic illness, the application of research from aviation psychology to functioning of healthcare teams, the development of a physician communication coaching program, and leadership consultation to healthcare CEOs during COVID.

Paper number 1351 | Invited Symposia Paper |

A team-based approach to integrated biopsychosocial treatment in primary care: An Australian case study

Robyn Vines, International Association of Applied Psychology

Invited Double Symposium: Almost 50% of Australians aged between 16-85 are affected by a mental health disorder at some point during their lifetime, with approximately 23% of the population suffering from a mental disorder in a twelve-month period. Most of these presentations entail the common mental disorders of anxiety and depression, frequently comorbid with other conditions such as lifestyle-related chronic diseases, substance use disorders and/or other mental health comorbidities. The vast majority of

mental health service delivery is undertaken in primary care, with general practitioners (GPs) being the most common provider of these services and generally the first point of contact for patients experiencing these complex problems. Current research evidence indicates that a combined pharmacological and psychological approach is required for maintained improvement in the treatment these complex conditions, with appropriate evidence-based psychological interventions on their own proving effective in a large number of cases. Most mental health disorders require integrated interventions involving the bio-psycho-social model so often talked about in medicine, but still rarely truly delivered in primary care settings where GPs frequently practice on their own.

The role of psychologists in integrated primary mental health care – involving co-located, collaborative multi-disciplinary care, treating the 'person' as a whole rather than as 'separate disorders', and including the behavioural and lifestyle interventions often needed for comprehensive treatment of both mental and physical conditions – still remains largely under-developed, despite having vocal advocates for the past twenty years. Most mental health practitioners, including psychologists and psychiatrists, still work in specialist 'silos' where integrated care is rarely provided and the patient's complex and interrelated personal, psychological and health narratives remain separate.

This paper presents an Australian example of co-located psychological care for complex mental health conditions in the general practice setting, highlighting the advantages of an integrated, multi-disciplinary model of primary care.

Paper number 1352 | Symposia Paper |

Screening and Brief Interventions for Substance Use in Primary Care

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; James Bray, University Of Houston College Of Medicine

Substance use problems are a common and often ignored clinical issue in primary care and integrated health care. There is a range of substance use problems that vary along a continuum from abstinence, to risky use to abuse and dependence. Many of these problems interact with other psychological and medical problems that create challenging co-occurring disorders. With the inclusion of full coverage for diagnosis and treatment of substance use problems in health care reform, it is imperative that clinicians screen and provide interventions for substance use. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) for substance use problems is an evidence-based prevention and intervention process for the early identification and treatment of substance related problems (Bray, Kowalchuk, Waters, Laufman, & Shilling, 2012). SBIRT is based on the stages of change model and the use of motivational interviewing. This workshop will present the methods developed from the Baylor College of Medicine SBIRT training program for screening, motivational interviewing and referral for substance use problems. The talk will present a current review of the literature in substance use assessment, intervention, and treatment options. In addition, a brief overview of addiction medicine will be presented.

Paper number 1353 | Symposia Paper |

Latest developments in mental health and integrated care in Norway

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

This presentation will focus on the framework and development of integrated care in Norway over the last decade. It will consider principal ways of integration; vertical, horizontal and across health professions. Part of the backdrop for today's situation are the National reform plan for mental health care (1999-2008), the Coordination health reform (2008-2009), and the Law on municipal psychologists (2020). The results of these will be introduced briefly. Four examples of integration will be discussed: FACT-teams (interprofessional teamwork in outreach activities), Clinical health psychology (e.g. psychologists offering service in somatic departments), Interprofessional structured treatment of drug dependency (interdisciplinary specialized drug treatment; the Norwegian term for services of drug and addiction treatment at the specialist level), and psychologist role diversity at the municipal level (treatment, systemic approaches, guidance of combined municipal resources, programme planning). The present

Minister of Health is investigating a series of initiatives where integrated care and reorganised services play a central role. Some examples: The National health- and coordination plan was formerly limited to hospital services. It now follows up on the Coordination health reform from 2009 and encompasses both primary and secondary healthcare. A Health personnel commission recently submitted its report which argues for further decentralisation of health services. It also advocates a broadening of professional application in the primary health services by interprofessional teamwork. A (new) step up plan for mental health will pay particular attention to broad, preventive measures and to strengthening low-threshold services in the municipalities. Creating more coherent services for people with long-term and complex challenges is another important ambition. Even if this is work in progress, the initiatives demonstrate the potential for mental health integrated care in Norway.

Paper number 1354 | Symposia Paper |

Clinical Care for Headache and Migraine: Psychological Treatments are Efficacious but Underutilised

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; Paul Martin, Monash University

The two most common primary headaches are tension-type headache and migraine, and these disorders are the second and third most prevalent disorders in the world. In the Global Burden of Disease Studies, migraine was ranked as the second highest cause of disability worldwide and the highest cause of disability in young adults. Headaches have neurobiological mechanisms and genetic factors play a role in susceptibility, but they occur in a psychosocial and developmental context. Headaches are a function of how people lead their lives – their behaviour and lifestyle. The modern era of developing psychological treatments for headaches began in the 1970s and as far back as 2000, the United States Headache Consortium concluded that there was 'Grade A' evidence ('Multiple well-designed randomised clinical trials') in support of psychological treatment for migraine (relaxation training, biofeedback training and cognitive behaviour therapy). Five years later, a review of meta-analyses of psychological treatments for headaches reported average improvement ranging from 33% to 55%. These are larger reductions than reported for pharmacological treatment of headaches and are associated with positive rather than negative 'side-effects'. Despite these supportive findings, studies of the referral patterns of general practitioners for headache disorders have revealed that only 6.4%-7.1% are referred to specialists. Referrals to neurologists are most common (2.1%-2.8%) and other specialists listed are physiotherapists and optometrists, but referrals to psychologists are sufficiently rare to not even be included. Suggestions for how this situation can be changed include ensuring that: (i) the training of clinical/health psychologists includes how to assess and treat headaches, for which changes may need to be made to accreditation guidelines; (ii) medical practitioners are made aware of the value of psychological interventions for headaches via their training or articles in their journals; and (iii) healthcare schemes include appropriate rebates for psychological treatments of headaches.

Paper number 1355 | Symposia Paper |

Invited Symposium 2: How psychologists can help physicians improve quality, and patient, physician, and team satisfaction through evidence-based communication coaching

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology

So many gaps and problems in the delivery of healthcare worldwide can be addressed by psychologists who apply the principles of psychological science and practice. One key area is that of communication—among clinicians, patients, and families; and among clinicians, colleagues, and staff. This talk will describe a Physician Communication Coaching and Leadership program developed and delivered by psychologists to improve the doctor-patient relationship and healthcare outcomes. The program begins with observations of doctor-patient interaction using the Cambridge-Calgary Patient-Centered Care Observational Checklist, a well-validated instrument. Dr McDaniel augmented this instrument with items drawn from her work on family-oriented healthcare and items focused on emotion drawn from her qualitative studies of communication by family physicians and oncologists. She will describe a pilot that tested the program's feasibility and early outcomes; examples and physicians' reactions to the program; and its expansions over the last 12 years across the medical center as well as coaching researchers and

administrators. Finally, Dr McDaniel will describe the development of the Rochester Communication Coaching Academy to train psychology postdoctoral fellows and other appropriate faculty to do this work.

Paper number 1429 | Symposia Paper |

Applying Learnings from Aviation Psychology to Improve Integrated Health

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; Robert Bor, Centre For Aviation Psychology

Mental disorders and psychological well-being challenges can influence pilot and air-traffic controllers' performance in many detrimental ways. Their effects can bring about incapacitation which erodes safety margins and disrupts normal operations. They can also lead to errors, violations, inappropriate automatic hurried actions, or biased decision making. Mental health problems are among the top three reasons for the grounding of airline pilots worldwide. In addition to the disruption to air traveller's plans, the cost to airlines when pilots are grounded runs into billions of dollars annually. This includes when they are: required to be assessed by mental health professionals, off work due to the stringent requirements around taking psychoactive medication, re-training and as well as replacing pilots who have to leave the profession.

Mental health problems amongst aviation employees can therefore have far-reaching consequences. Whilst mental health screening of aviation employees has improved in some countries, the traditional medical model of diagnose and treat mental disorders is still widely applied, and the salutogenic approach is still practically non-existent. The advent of pilot peer support, since 2016, introduces a model of preventive and collaborative care where pilots and health care professionals work together to educate the workforce about well-being challenges specific to the job and preventing these from escalating into more complex and potentially safety-critical and career-limiting clinical problems. The return on investment in pilot peer support programmes is compelling and for every dollar invested in peer support, airlines can save five dollars in healthcare expenses.

Pilots and health care professionals increasingly collaborate by sharing skills in working in high-risk, safety critical situations.

Paper number 1430 | Symposia Paper |

Collaboration between psychologists, psychiatrists and physicians in research on the experience of illness

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; Tom Sensky, West London NHS Trust, England

The physician George Engel published a paper in 1977 which would become highly influential – 'The need for a new medical model: a challenge to biomedicine'. Engel challenged the reductionism of the traditional biomedical model and advocated that medicine required a biopsychosocial approach. The need to consider psychological, social and cultural dimensions in understanding a person's experience of illness had long been recognised, but was championed by Engel and others, and taken forward by organisations like the International College of Psychosomatic Medicine. Almost by definition, research incorporating the biopsychosocial model warrants multi-professional collaboration. There are many examples of such collaborations. This presentation will focus on a few selected examples from my own experience as a psychiatrist working with psychologist colleagues in decades of research aiming to better understand the personal experience of illness. A notable study was of a purely psychological intervention with people with recent-onset rheumatoid arthritis which had significant effects on arthritis symptoms, disability and healthcare utilisation.

Paper number 1431 | Symposia Paper |

Professional Support for Healthcare Executives During COVID-19: A Consultation Model

Susan McDaniel, International Association Of Applied Psychology; Diana Prescott, International Association of Applied Psychology and Hampden Psychological Consultation, Maine USA

Leaders of healthcare organizations around the world faced challenges of immense magnitude and scope during the first years of the COVID-19 pandemic. Research suggests that leadership stress and associated behaviors are significant determinants of stress and burnout in employees. Efforts to assist leaders in effectively managing stress may have substantial benefits for healthcare organizations. Providing professional and personal support for healthcare executive leaders presents both a challenge and an opportunity for psychologists.

The presenters will describe a consultation model for supporting healthcare executive leaders through participation in a weekly, virtual facilitated dialogue. The presenters' ongoing experience conducting these facilitated dialogues over 24 months during the COVID-19 pandemic will be used to illustrate key components of successful leadership facilitated dialogue. Collaboration with health provider associations will be highlighted as a key element of success. Results of participant surveys will illustrate the perceived benefits and impact of the facilitated dialogue.

In the session, the presenters will outline a rationale and consultation model for psychologists to provide structured interventions for executive level support in healthcare organizations, using psychological articles from national psychological associations and the media. The rationale will include a summary of previous research on the impact of providing executive level support and alignment with the mission of member organizations for health provider organizations.

The skills and competencies required for psychologists to provide effective community and regional level interventions will be identified and discussed. Discussion will highlight the utility of psychologists' skills for providing such interventions when the need is immediate, urgent, and in circumstances where previous research or pilot testing is not feasible. Survey data from participants at the conclusion of the consultation suggests that opportunities to share personal stressors, organizational stressors, and agency strategies for managing workplace stress were highly valued by health agency leaders.

Paper number 1471 | Oral Presentation | Others

The EuroPsy: Reflections on achievements and directions for the future

Rosaleen McElvaney, EFPA

The EuroPsy certificate, an EFPA benchmark for the education and training of psychologists across Europe, has been issued since 2010. National awarding committees representing 26 countries in Europe have now been approved to implement the EuroPsy certification process. Two specialist certificates for work and organizational psychologists and psychologists specializing in psychotherapy have been developed and a further two are being piloted in sport psychology and clinical neuropsychology. The impact of the certificate is far reaching. Professional associations and competent authorities across Europe, in their efforts to improve education standards, have used the EuroPsy to inform and influence curriculum development and legislation for educational requirements for entry into training as a psychologist across Europe. In particular, the EuroPsy standards have influenced change in training requirements to ensure that supervised practice is an integral component of professional training in psychology.

In this keynote, the contributions of the EuroPsy project will be highlighted, drawing on vignettes from countries across Europe to illustrate the role that the EuroPsy has played in the development of the profession. As psychology takes its place as a regulated profession in Europe, reflections on future developments will be discussed, including the revision of the competence model underpinning the certificate.

Paper number 852 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Forensic

The impact of anxiety, depression, emotional regulation, executive control and sleep on revenge fantasies and behaviours in victims of crime

Katie McGaughey, Queen's University Belfast; Emily McGlinchey, Queen's University Belfast; Donncha Hanna, Queen's University Belfast; Cherie Armour, Queen's University Belfast

Objectives: This study aims to identify predictors of revenge fantasies and behaviour in crime victims. Predictors to be explored include victims' sleep quality, mental health, executive control, and emotional regulation.

Background: Revenge fantasies may harm crime victims' mental health. Criminal victimisation is also linked to an increased risk of violent offending by victims, often motivated by revenge. To mitigate revenge's harmful effects, previous research has explored the predictors of revenge. However, little is known about the predictors of revenge in crime victims specifically.

Design: Data will be collected through an anonymous cross-sectional, online survey. 120 participants will complete a comprehensive questionnaire, measuring demographics, revenge fantasies, sleep quality, depression, anxiety, executive control, and emotional regulation. Participants' revenge behaviour will then be measured with an online investing game.

Results: Results are available from February 2023. It is hypothesised that higher depression and anxiety, and lower executive control, emotional regulation, and sleep quality, will be associated with more revenge fantasies and behaviour.

Limitations: Social desirability could mean that revenge fantasies' prevalence among participants is underestimated. The study's anonymous nature should mitigate this. The cross-sectional nature of this study is also a limitation, as causation cannot be confirmed.

Practical Implications: Exploring the predictors of revenge could help to identify victims who are at risk of experiencing revenge fantasies, or taking revenge, in future. This could minimise revenge's harmful effects. This knowledge could inform violence prevention strategies, clinicians, and victim support services.

Originality: Previous studies examined executive control and emotional regulation's impact on revenge behaviour. The current study adds revenge fantasies. This is crucial due to their potential mental health impacts. Importantly, this study also measures criminal victimisation, and revenge may be particularly significant for crime victims. This study also introduces additional predictors of revenge: sleep quality, depression, and anxiety.

Paper number 597 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Improving children's motor and social skills with the Animal Fun program

Sue Mclaren, Animal Fun/curtin University

Animal Fun is a developmentally appropriate, engaging and enjoyable program for all children aged 3-6 years. The aim of the program is to help young children to improve both their motor and social skills in the early years in order to provide them with a sound foundation for learning and a strong sense of self.

Animal Fun has been evaluated with three years of randomised controlled trial research in a number of schools in Western Australia. Findings showed that children who participated in the program for just 10 weeks showed significant improment in both motor and social skills and a significant decrease in hyperactive and inattentive behaviours. Other studies in Italy have also shown significant improvements in motor development within a shorter time frame and with fewer sessions of intervention.

Recognising that children in this target age group are generally in the pre-operational stage of play and that most children love animals, the premise is that children are pretending to move and imitate various animals. The 97 different activities in the program have all been designed by physiotherapists, occupational therapists or psychologists and target specific skills. From the child's perspective they are playing and having fun and this enjoyment leads to repetition and improvement.

Current research consistently finds that children are more sedentary today and that this lifestyle can contribute not only to physical difficulties but also to psychological difficulties – particularly increased anxiety once children are exposed to the demands of the school classroom.

Animal Fun is a simple to use, practical tool that can be used by practitioners, teachers and parents. Diagnostic testing can be used to determine areas of concern. Animal Fun forms part of the solution.

Paper number 453 | Symposia | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Equity, diversity, and inclusion in career development: Using qualitative research to hear the voices of people experiencing disadvantage

Mary McMahon, The University Of Queensland

Psychological research has a long, rich and rigorous research tradition that dates back many decades and provides a firm foundation for practice and a robust understanding of particular phenomena including career development. Society however, is becoming more diverse and more unequal as a consequence of forced and voluntary international migration, rapidly changing labour markets, and wage stagnation. Internationally, women, people with disabilities, refugees and migrants, and those living in poverty face unequal opportunities in education, training and employment and experience greater disadvantage. Growing inequality in society has seen the voices of some people privileged over others. Qualitative research privileges the voices of participants and their agency to story their experiences and to provide insight into ways of overcoming disadvantage. A greater and more nuanced understanding of the profound influence of the social, environmental, and economic contexts on the career development of people can inform practice and policy. Qualitative research however, has not been without critique. This symposium focuses on equity, diversity and inclusion in career development, considers the role of qualitative research in hearing the voices of people experiencing disadvantage, and discusses challenges facing qualitative research such as researcher positionality, the relationship between research and intervention, data analysis, and research rigour. Four presentations will each serve the dual purpose of a) providing an example of qualitative research with people experiencing education, training, or employment challenges, and b) considering the approaches considered and challenges faced by the researchers. A discussant will synthesise the presentations and offer suggestions for future directions. Qualitative research enables new research questions to be asked that generate unique and important contributions to career development theory and practice.

Paper number 1081 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

The effect of visiting zoos/aquaria and other engagements on beliefs about conservation and behaviour: a systematic review with meta-analysis

Xavier Mcnally, University Of Sheffield; Thomas Webb, University of Sheffield; Charlotte Smith, Chester Zoo; Andrew Moss, Chester Zoo; Jilly Gibson-Miller, University of Sheffield

Aims: The review explored how the nature of zoo-led interventions is associated with impacts on outcomes in zoo visitors and identified moderators of this effect. The delivery of the interventions was described using the Behaviour Change Techniques (BCT) Taxonomy v1.

Background: Zoos are uniquely placed to create connections between visitors and the issues facing global biodiversity. However, despite numerous research studies, it is currently unclear the impact a zoo visit or engagement has on visitors' beliefs about conservation and behaviour; and what factors influence this effect.

Method: A systematic review was conducted in order to address these questions. The search strategy identified k = 56 studies that investigated the impact of engaging with zoo-led interventions on outcomes including knowledge, attitudes, perceptions of control and behaviour (199 effect sizes). Multi-level meta-analysis was used to calculate the sample-weighted average effect of zoo-led interventions on outcomes.

Results: Preliminary analyses revealed a small positive effect of zoo-led interventions on outcomes in zoo visitors. Evidence gaps are present in the research, with research focused on measuring knowledge and

attitudes; and a dearth of studies measuring determinants of behaviour. Data analysis is in the final stages to be completed in February 2023.

Limitations: Impacts of engaging with zoos may not be representative of all zoos as the majority of zoo-based interventions examined were focused in three industrialised countries; the UK, the US and Australia. No formal risk of bias analysis was conducted; prior research criticised methodological practices in the field and the systematic approach used in this review can demonstrate improved rigour.

Implications & Value: This review can help zoos meet their conservation goals and inform the future of conservation education in zoos. Although this research contributes, a larger context-specific evidence base is needed to make behavioural science more accessible for practitioners in this context.

Paper number 801 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Sources of Threat During Public Speaking: The Development and Validation of the Public Speaking Threats Questionnaire (PSTQ)

Alexander McWilliam, Bangor University; Stuart Beattie, Bangor University; Nichola Callow, Bangor University

Public speaking is a frequent recurrent task in both occupational and educational settings. While a common occurrence, it is a situation that often elicits anxiety and fear. Throughout the literature the terms public speaking anxiety (PSA) and fear of public speaking (FoPS) are used synonymously, however, the authors posit that they are distinct entities. Although both constructs relate to the avoidance of threats, Gray and McNaughton's revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (rRST) establishes a clear distinction between both fear and anxiety. The authors argue that the identification of specific public speaking threats is vital for effective treatment.

The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a self-report instrument that measures sources of threat related to public speaking. Relevant literature and the author's applied work were used to generate items for the instrument. Two studies were carried out to assess the content and validity of the Public Speaking Threats Questionnaire (PSTQ), using two independent samples. Study 1 focused on item development of the PSTQ, resulting in a 3-factor model consisting of physiological arousal, self-perceptions, and external judgements. Utilising Bayesian structural equation modeling (BSEM) to test the factor structure, results revealed a good model fit of a final 26-item from a sample of 248 adults (Mage = 33.54, SD = 7.89). Study 2 further validated this model using BSEM from a larger, more heterogeneous sample along with concurrent validity. Results of Study 2 are expected to be finalised by March 2023.

Limitations: While the use of a convenience sample is commonplace in research, utilising the website prolific resulted in limited demographic characteristics.

The PSTQ is the world's first psychometrically validated measure of public speaking threats and is expected to significantly enhance and streamline current methodologies for the assessment and treatment of fear and anxiety related to public speaking.

Intended audience: Both.

Paper number 1382 | Symposia Paper |

Promoting climate change awareness of high school students

Minou Ella Mebane, Independent Professional; Maura Bendetti, Lumsa University of Rome; Daniela Barni, Università degli studi di Bergamo; Donata Francescato, Director of the post-graduate School of Specialization in clinical community psychology and psychotherapy at ASPIC

Climate change is a global problem with severe implications: ranging from the distribution of goods to environmental, social, economic, and political issues. Traditionally climate change issues have been analyzed through the lens of physical science, politics, and technology. In recent years it has become evident that also the lens of psychology can hold a critical role in aiding individuals, organizations, and communities to understand and adjust to the impacts of climate change and to promote climate action. Of particular importance is the design of educational initiatives to prepare young people to address

environmental challenges. There is an ongoing debate about what climate change educational strategies can stimulate youth's climate-related behavior. In our pilot project, we aimed to promote the development of conscious environmental sustainability and pro-environmental behaviors and lifestyles for a sustainable community in a group of high school students, taking into account the emotions climate change can cause, as the theorists of socio-affective education and community psychology argue. Twenty-five students attending High School participated in the "Future Generation" training and workshop program. Students mean age was 16, 36% were females and 64% were males. The "Future Generation" project started on January 2022 and ended in April 2022. The project included a multidisciplinary training course and a workshop. We evaluated the efficacy of the psychological environmental project "Future Generation" through different modalities: through qualitative data, such as proposed climate change actions/projects, and through pre-post measures of environmental knowledge, empowerment, and environmental citizenship.

Paper number 690 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Construction of the symbolic meaning of a welfarist public sector undertaking in India through protests and negotiations among stakeholders

Mitakshara Medhi, School of Psychology, University of Sussex

The present study aims to understand the process of construction of meaning of an institution within a welfarist oil and gas Public Sector Undertaking in India through protests and negotiations among external and internal stakeholders, and the management. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were established in India after the Second Five Year Plan of 1956, aiming at economically empowering the country's underdeveloped regions along with social upliftment. Though these industries impact the environment (e.g. pollution of fertile lands during crude oil extraction) and displace local people, they also take a welfarist/socialist stance of sharing profits with the local community. Due to the diversity of the region (that contains over 450 registered pressure groups), protests by the various stakeholders are common. Because protests occur and are influenced by historical, cultural and political contexts, the current research aims to analyse the subjective meaning of these protests and how they get shared and institutionalised to create a symbol out of an organisation. 12 interviews (average length of 22.35 minutes) were conducted in 2018, among five external stakeholders (local protestors), four internal stakeholders (employees and contractors) and three management members (middle/upper level). Preliminary thematic analysis reveals shared themes of – 'the organisation as socio-economic lifeline', 'interdependence of all stakeholders', 'good protest vs bad protest', 'probable privatisation reducing community welfare', and 'good personal relation as essential for negotiation'. In-depth analysis will be completed by May, 2023 to highlight stakeholder-specific as well as other shared themes. Though the study has limited participants and is highly contextual, it may be viewed as a microcosm of protest cultures in the country. Moreover, it tries to go beyond traditional human resource practices to suit welfarist public sector institutions. Owing to dearth of research into alternative organisational cultures, the current findings may have some contribution to the literature.

Paper number 543 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The transformation of childhood traumas during neurosis and the correlational analysis of the intelligence quotient within the framework of PCIPP

Mariam Mehrabyan, Psychological Center "Zhesture"

The article presents theoretical and methodological analyzes related to childhood traumas, neurosis, intelligence quotient. Individual traumas, neurosis in their developmental dynamics, gender, age differences, and the stage of socialization when neurotic factors and symptoms appear, are considered. According to the provisions of Person-Centered Intensive Program Psychotherapy, when a problem is not yet resolved at the stage of summarizing psychotherapeutic work, or activation of defense mechanisms towards escape from reality is observed in the visitor, we noticed a correlation with the intelligence quotient. The analysis is presented in the article. As a result, we are faced with the problem that childhood trauma causes a stop in psychological age, which forces a person to go back and solve the problem from that point. If previously it took 4-6 months to resolve the various symptoms of neurosis,

then those visitors who have similar symptoms typical of neurosis, accompanied by panic attacks, fears, various somatic diseases, hypochondria, but with an intelligence quotient of 55-70 points, will require a minimum 36 months, with twice visits a week. We offer a number of professional instructions, observations, comments about the origin, cause and solution of neurosis.

Based on the characterization of ICD-10, All phenomena are expressed at the same way in person with a low intelligence quotient in the neurotization stage. The difference is the timing of the solution, the stages of coming to insight, the differences in reliving the problems, visualizations, which are presented in the article with different cases and correlations.

It should be noted that the Person-Centered Intensive Program Psychotherapy made a great contribution to overcoming neurosis in the post-covid phase, when neurosis was transformed and these and other similar problems in a neuroticized society require new approaches to causality, scientific solutions, analyses.

Paper number 952 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Modern approaches to sport psychology within the framework of the Person-Centered Program Psychotherapy (on the example of wrestling)

Arkadi Mehrabyan, Psychological Center "Zhesture"

Improving the sportsmen´s training is a versatile and multi-functional phenomenon. It includes technical-tactical preparation, correct diet, use of various pharmacological means, etc. But in recent times, an important component of athletic training is the application of the achievements of sports psychology. Modern psychological science possesses a whole arsenal of methods and techniques that can significantly influence both the sportsman's training and the efficiency of participating in competitions.

Undoubtedly, the psychological guarantee of success among sportsmen is first of all the right motivation. In general, motivation plays a leading role in the psyche of a person and is one of the main concepts which are considered as the driving forces behind human behavior. And the motivation of sporting activity is a special state of the sportsman's personality, which is the basis of setting goals and their implementation. It serves to achieve the maximum possible sport results at the given moment. It is common to divide the motivation of sporting activities into two types: individual and social. Moreover, it is considered that social motivation contributes more to sportsmen´s self-realization and self-expression in sports than individual motivation.

Nevertheless, we have emphasized on increasing the individual motivation of the sportsman and have developed and implemented a program aimed at increasing that motivation within the framework of the Person-Centered Intensive Program Psychotherapy. The program has been used among Armenian wrestlers. The main emphasis was on the individual psychological traits and qualities of the person. The conducted psychotherapeutic work greatly contributed to their development and strengthening. As a result of the implementation of the program, a brilliant indicator was recorded (we have already had a two-time European champion, a two-time world champion under the age of 23, several European and world medalists, and the next stage is to win Olympic medals).

Paper number 516 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Factors influencing active commuting: work commute and parental decision making on school commute

Marianna Melin, University Of Turku; Paula Salo, University of Turku; Jarno Tuominen, University of Turku

Research aims and objectives: The objective of this article was to get a broad understanding of the factors affecting the decision to choose active transportation as a commute mode.

Theoretical background: Active commuting (walking/cycling) is a way to commute more sustainably. Moreover, it can have positive effects on health. To promote active commuting in daily life, on work or school journeys, we must know what influences the decisions to choose it.

Methodology: With a population level survey we examined what kind of barriers and motivational aspects adults see in active commuting for themselves (N=1826) and for their children (N=490). We also examine which latent factors (such as climate anxiety) are connected to the level of active commuting. Analyses were conducted using multinomial logistic regression.

Results: Preliminary results about the role of parental commute mode decisions, climate change worry and the role of subjective motivators and barriers will be discussed.

Limitations: This study is based on self-report instead of fully objective measures. Also, different factors might have an effect on commute mode decisions on different seasons or on walking compared to cycling. These differences were not possible to examine in this study.

Implications: This study gives insights and deepens our understanding of the choices considering the mode of transport and help further efforts to promote active transport.

Originality: From previous literature we know there are several possible factors affecting the commute mode choice. This study uses explorative approach to examine which of the multiple possible factors have an effect on active commute and deepens the understanding of the relevant factors.

Paper number 1133 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Experiences of Precarious Work in the Global South: Insights from a SenseMaker study in South Africa

Ines Meyer, University Of Cape Town; Camille Strydom, University Of Cape Town

We studied experiences of precarious work to understand its individual-level consequences to heed Allan et al.'s call directed at work psychologists in their 2021 article "Precarious work in the 21st century: A psychological perspective". Our study identified the most salient shared experiences and concerns in a sample of marginalized individuals with a long history of precarious work and work precarity. Through this, we critically assessed the applicability of Allan et al.'s psychological framework to precarious work. Methodologically, we followed Snowden's SenseMaking approach. It premises that in a social system individuals surface in conversations issues prominent in their minds. N = 204 individuals from historically oppressed social groups in South Africa shared a story about a situation they had experienced at work. Using the SenseMaker tool, participants then rated the degree to which their micro-narrative reflected concepts theoretically associated with precarious work. Our initial analysis suggests that job insecurity and inadequate income matter, but far greater impact had degrading social interactions and illegal behaviour witnessed at work. Simultaneously, we were able to establish the utility of the SenseMaker approach in this context. For this purpose, our sample size was adequate, but larger and more geographically diverse data are required to draw more sound conclusions. So far, the results highlight the need to consider interactional justice when addressing precarious work, at when individuals from social groups who have historically been oppressed and discriminated against are concerned. Moreover, to date, the SenseMaker approach has been used in organisational and community projects, rarely in academic research. Our study shows it can be a useful tool in exploratory research. Additional advantages are that SenseMaker allows for the collection of large-sample mixed-methods data and that participants interpret their own narratives – thus being less paternalistic than typical qualitative methods.

Paper number 821 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

The Fylde Coast Research Consortium- mobilising coastal community assets to tackle health disparities

Kristof Santa, Barbara Mezes, University Of Liverpool; Buket Kara, University of Brighton; Heather Brown, Lancaster University; Heather Catt, Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; Aristea Fotopoulou, University of Brighton; Charlotte Harper, BoingBoing Foundation; Angie Hart, University of Brighton; Jon Hutchinson, Groundwork CLM; Judith Mills, Blackpol Council; Angela Parker, Layton Medical Centre; Henry Pollock, BoingBoing Foundation; Carolyn Primett, Blackpool Council; Rebecca Taylor, Blackpool Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; Kerry Vasiliou, Showtown, Blackpool Council; Paula Wheeler, Lancaster University; Pauline Wigglesworth, Blackpool Council

Background: Coastal communities face greater mental and physical health challenges compared to inland areas. The Fylde Coast, home to Blackpool in the North West of England, is one of the most deprived areas in England. Deprivation and health inequalities in coastal regions place increased demand on overstretched health services. Large-scale research at the geographical level that would be granular enough to capture coastal health and wellbeing outcomes is scarce. Aim: To address the research and practice improvement needs of the local coastal community by mobilising the knowledge of people living and working in the area. Objectives: 1) identifying a range of community-based providers and co-producing a community hub to integrate broader support in response to local needs; 2) resolving key barriers to cross-sector partnerships; 3) building community research capacity and co-producing a research agenda and plans for improving the local research infrastructure; and 4) connecting with other coastal communities. Design: An explorative mixed methods study incorporating provision mapping, co-production, social network analysis, and creative research methods. Qualitative data is produced via co-production groups using creative research methods. Pre-post social network data is used to illustrate the collaborations between organisations. Results: Preliminary findings from each research activity will be presented. Limitations: Causal relationships cannot be established between the activities and changes in collaboration patterns. Implications: Enhanced research capacity, infrastructure, and improved partnerships will provide a basis for future collaboration and research with other coastal areas. The applied outputs, e.g. the further development of the community hub, are likely to impact health inequalities on the ground and can be scaled up to other coastal communities. Originality/Value: This project explores different ways for integrating co-production into health systems improvement to address health inequalities.Ideas are co-produced for establishing an integrated place-based care model and research with local people to solve local and broader problems.

Paper number 1401 | Oral Presentation |

A multi-stakeholder qualitative study of risks, protective factors, and barriers to addressing depression and anxiety among perinatal adolescents in Malawi

Wezi Mhango, University of Sussex, School of Psychology; Daniel Michelson, Kings College London, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; Darya Gaysina, University Of Sussex

Perinatal depression and anxiety are relatively common, especially among adolescents in low- and middle-income countries including Malawi. However, contextually appropriate interventions to address these conditions are scarce. This qualitative exploratory study is the first phase of a larger programme of study that aims to develop a contextually relevant intervention for perinatal depression and anxiety among adolescents in Malawi. It seeks to explore: (i)the risk and protective factors for perinatal depression and anxiety among perinatal adolescents; and (ii) the barriers to accessing mental health care for adolescent perinatal depression and anxiety through the current service provision. This study is grounded in Lazarus and Folkman's stress and coping theory. We conducted in-depth individual interviews with adolescents aged 16 to 19 years (n = 14), their family members (n = 4), and healthcare workers (n = 8). Thematic framework analysis was used to analyse the interview data. The results were organised around two themes: "psychosocial risk and protective factors" (describing the potential causes and protective factors for perinatal depression and anxiety among adolescents); and "health care services" (describing the maternal and mental health services available, and adolescents' experiences of using these). This study identified individual, interpersonal, healthcare systems, and community level risk factors for perinatal

depression and anxiety among perinatal adolescents. This has important implications for both researchers and practitioners. For instance, interventions that seek to address factors at an individual level need to address key barriers such as attitudes toward help-seeking. Moreover, these interventions need to be adapted to the wider context by considering contextual factors, training non-specialist healthcare workers, and integrating perinatal mental healthcare into existing healthcare systems.

Paper number 1276 | Symposia Paper |

A Special Case Discussion-The Ethical Boundary of Therapeutic Healing in Context of a Multi-cultural Virtual Space

Shengxi Miao, The British Psychological Society

Research aims and objectives: This study aims to understand the phenomenon emerging increase in using online digital psychological services with an objective to advocate for the urgent needs of establishing respective policies to protect the rights of professionals and online service users' mental health.

Theoretical background: The phenomenon of a variety of digital psychological services operating in conjunction, alongside the local professional regulatory bodies via different social media platforms is common across the world. With the inflating demands of psychological counselling and other mental health services in the past three years during the pandemic, social media provided another window for increasing attempts of unethical misconduct where users can manipulate their digital presentations flexibly while remaining physically intact.

Online activities were driven from individual online users with multiple self identifies and social roles to a collective level in midst of a regulation system with plenty of grey areas yet to develop more comprehensive law structures for the benefits of mental health professionals and users alike. John Steiner's concept of Psychic Retreat (1993) and Alessandra Lemma's clinical practice of the physical embodiment in virtual space (2014, 2017) were theoretical foundations to illustrate how virtual space can be used for both constructive and destructive purposes.

Method adopted: The current study used a mixed method of ethnography and auto-ethnography of participating in online activities on social media platforms that raised ethical concerns experienced by global mental health professional practice.

Results obtained or expected (if not available, when will they be): A reflective account will be presented at the Congress.

Conclusions: The experience as a first-person participant put an emphasize on the complex and conflicted psychological processes of witnessing events that prompt questions regarding individual and collective healing in virtual space.

Paper number 1315 | Symposia Paper |

NEO IPIP Facets and Factors on the Periodic Table of Personality

Michele Guarini, HUCAMA; Nikita Mikhailov, PsyPub

The goal of this research is to examine the statistical properties of a NEO IPIP variation and explore its suitability for mapping constructs to the Periodic Table of Personality (PToP) outlined by Woods & Anderson (2016).

466 professionals and managers completed 300 items adapted from NEO IPIP using the 9-point accuracy rating scale featured in TDA. Five principal components were extracted from the 30 NEO IPIP facets and varimax rotated to represent Big 5 factors for PToP mapping.

The average Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency reliability of the 30 NEO IPIP construct was .79 which is comparable to the .81 average reported by Goldberg (1999). Reliabilities dropped below .70 for Liberalism (.60 instead of .86 previously) and Activity Level (.62 instead of .71 previously).

The first five components extracted from the 300 NEO IPIP items accounted for only 29% of the variance. Their counterparts extracted from 30 facets accounted for 64% of the variance and following varimax rotation factor scores were saved that corresponded to the Big 5.

With view to the PToP mapping process it was observed that most facets had their primary mapping with the factor allocated in the NEO model structure. However, Assertiveness was marginally stronger associated with the negative pole of Agreeableness than with Extraversion, and Emotionality was marginally stronger associated with Neuroticism than with Openness.

The results suggest that NEO IPIP had good reliability and that varimax rotated components extracted from facets are a sound representation of the Big 5 personality factors.

The study opens up new opportunities for the application of the Periodic Table of Personality by documenting the mapping of the 30 NEO IPIP facets. Future studies should utilise TDA alongside NEO IPIP to enable equivalence comparisons.

Paper number 1375 | Symposia Paper |

Renewable and sustainable energy technologies: A series of meta-analyses on what drives or hinder their social acceptance

Alessandro Milani, Department of Psychology of Developmental and Socialization Processes, Sapienza University of Rome; Marino Bonaiuto, Sapienza University of Rome

As a consequence of climate change, new sustainable and renewable energy technologies play a central role in mitigating these changes or enabling adaptation.

Social acceptance of such technologies has been a growing research area in recent years, gaining momentum in the energy sector: it is essential to synthesize this research into a unified and comprehensive perspective of what has been studied and capitalize on cumulative knowledge in the field.

The present research aims to investigate the main social-psychological, contextual and technological determinants of the social acceptance of such technologies, providing a comprehensive picture of the phenomenon, through a series of meta-analyses. The decision to conduct a series of meta-analyses on this topic stems from the absence in the literature of meta-analyses that have investigated a broad spectrum of energy technologies. The few already existing meta-analyses, indeed, examined individual energy technologies or a small number of them.

Articles included in the present meta-analyses were searched in the Scopus, Web of Science, and PsychInfo databases and were selected and included in the study following PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines.

The present meta-analyses aim to investigate possible differences in the social acceptance determinants across the examined specific technologies. The main mitigation and adaptation energy technologies were indeed considered and differentiated according to their TRL (Technology Readiness Level). Some of the technologies examined are solar energy, biofuels, and negative emission technologies (e.g., Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration – CCUS). Results discussion focuses on the advancements regarding the state-of-the-art literature.

These advances in the state-of-the-art will ultimately be critical – once the key determinants of sustainable energy technologies' social acceptance will be analyzed – in understanding how to practically promote such social acceptance. This can be done by interacting with different types of stakeholders, from academics to policy-makers.

Paper number 1322 | Symposia Paper |

Protective or risk factors? Network analysis exploration of epistemic trust and mentalizing abilities in adolescence

Alberto Milesi, University of Milano-bicocca; Francesca Locati, Federica Conte, Laura Parolin, Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca

Epistemic trust, namely the openness to interpersonally transmitted knowledge, has been recently investigated for its relevance both in clinical and research fields. This construct, theorized within the mentalization theoretical framework, seems to be crucial in the development or the avoidance of psychopathology. The possibility to learn from others represents a crucial element during a challenging moment such as adolescence. Indeed, in this life phase, individuals are called to face a lot of changes and they need to be able to understand what is going on relying on others. Also, in adolescence the emotional turmoil can favor the development of psychopathology, both towards an internalizing side and an externalizing one. Thus, both epistemic trust and mentalizing abilities may represent protective factors from the possibility to dysregulation and psychopathology. The aim of this study is therefore to explore the associations between epistemic dimensions and other psychological elements. A total of 450 nonclinical adolescents, aged between 12 and 18 years, completed a self-report tests battery, including the Epistemic Trust Mistrust and Credulity Questionnaire, Reflective Functioning Questionnaire for Youth, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, and Youth Self Report.

Results from the network analysis show several associations between epistemic trust dimensions (trust, mistrust, and credulity) and the other variables. Noteworthy are the associations between epistemic credulity and mistrust with emotional dysregulation, and the relationship between epistemic mistrust and psychopathology. Also, epistemic trust results associated to good mentalizing abilities.

These findings suggest that balanced epistemic trust may be associated to psychological wellbeing during adolescence, also linked to adequate mentalizing abilities. On the contrary, rigid epistemic positions of mistrust and credulity may favor the development of psychopathology. These findings may contribute to our knowledge about this construct to integrate this element in mentalization-based treatment for adolescence.

Paper number 677 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Bicultural Identity Integration in Immigrant Children

Ilana Milevsky, Ariel University; Meni Koslowsky, Ariel University

In response to significant increases in globalization and immigration, researchers have addressed the issue of how exposure to more than one culture impacts identity. Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) describes an individual's emotional and cognitive experience of multiple cultural identities which are harmonious and blended (versus conflicting and separate) (Benet-Martinez & Haritatos, 2005). Among adult samples, BII is associated with overall psychological well-being, lower loneliness, lower acculturation stress, and less stress associated with language learning (Hyunh et al., 2018).

Most of the research on BII has been conducted with adults with a few studies focused on adolescents. Considering the importance of identity development during adolescence, researchers have recommended expanding the existing literature to children and adolescents (Schwartz et al., 2015). Despite these recommendations, few studies on BII include early adolescents (Bishop et al., 2019). Studies of multigroup ethnic identity have included early adolescents (Barber et al., 2008) indicating that bicultural identity can be studied in this age group as well.

Hence, the goal of the present study is to assess the validity of BII for use with children and its correlation with well-being measures.

Participants include 75 children aged 10-14 years who immigrated to Israel from an English-speaking country within the previous 5 years. Surveys include: BIIS-II revised for children, loneliness, acculturation stress, and comfort speaking Hebrew.

Results indicate strong reliability and validity for the BIIS-2 for use with children (alpha = .91), the harmony vs. conflict subscale (alpha= .89) and the blendedness vs. compartmentalization subscale (alpha=.81). Furthermore, BII was negatively correlated with acculturation stress and loneliness and positively associated with comfort speaking Hebrew. This study holds clinical ramifications by demonstrating the importance of BII for well-being among immigrant children.

Paper number 390 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Stable Connection: Enhancing sibling relationships through equine-assisted therapy

Avidan Milevsky, Ariel University

Introduction: A growing literature suggests that animal-assisted psychotherapeutic treatment programs can improve outcomes for children including enhancing social skills, emotional regulation, communication, and self-awareness (Ewing, MacDonald, Taylor, Bowers, 2007; Schultz, Remick-Barlow, Robbins, 2007). The current study expands on the existing literature by developing and testing the effectiveness of an equine-assisted intervention program for enhancing sibling relationships in children and assisting parents in reacting to fighting more effectively.

Method: The sample included eight parents and eight sibling dyads. The 8-week program was developed using previous research on equine-assisted therapies and sibling dynamics. Pre and post intervention measures included both parent and child measures of parent involvement in sibling dynamics, sibling warmth, conflict, and support.

Results: Paired t-tests were performed to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. Differences were found on parent report of sibling warmth between the pre-test and post-test. The mean and SD pre- and post- treatment scores on parent report of sibling warmth were M = 3.02, SD = .67 and M = 3.48, SD = .67 (paired t = -2.52, df = 7, P < .05) respectively. Furthermore, differences were found on child report of parent non-involvement in sibling conflict between the pre-test and post-test. The mean and SD pre- and post- treatment scores on child report of parent non- involvement were M = 2.50, SD = .83 and M = 2.96, SD = .74 (paired t = -2.55, df = 15, P < .05) respectively.

Conclusion: The intervention assisted in increasing sibling warmth and reducing parent involvement in sibling conflict. The current study expands on the existing literature by developing and testing an effective equine-assisted intervention program for enhancing sibling relationships in children and shifting parent reactions to sibling conflict.

Paper number 634 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Sibling death in young adulthood: A Phenomenological Study

Avidan Milevsky, Ariel University; Michael Reuveny, Ariel University

Introduction: A growing literature has highlighted the importance of sibling relationships throughout the lifespan. Based on theoretical advances in system dynamics, and its focus on the entire social network as socialization agents, it is now evident that individuals are impacted by multiple support providers throughout life including siblings. Research on siblings has focused on multiple aspects of the relationship including typology, predictors of sibling relationship quality, and outcomes of sibling warmth and conflict. Considering the significance of siblings, a smaller emerging area of study is focused on the impact of sibling death. Although considerable research focuses on the outcome of parental or child death less is known about how individuals respond to the death of a sibling particularly in young adulthood. The current study is a phenomenological examination of reactions to sibling death in young adulthood particularly in cases of sudden death.

Method: The sample included 14 young adults (Age M = 24.38. SD = 3.75), 11 women and three men, with an average of 3.71 current siblings (SD = 2.78), who lost a sibling suddenly during the past 10 years. Participants were interviewed using semi-structured questions about their experience of losing a sibling. The content of the interviews were analyzed using the phenomenological method.

Results and Conclusion: Themes emanating from the content of the interviews included (1) post-traumatic growth, (2) life pathways post death, (3) loneliness, (4) appreciation for and strengthening relationship

with remaining siblings, (5) changes in the relationship with parents, (6) impact of death on daily life, (7) the use of humor in dealing with the pain, and (8) guilt of continuing with life. Results offer clinical directions and highlight the variations in the experiences of sibling death and the unique features of experiencing a sibling death in comparison to experiencing a death of other family members.

Paper number 879 | Poster | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

"I'm managed by a white man who's managed by a white man who's managed by a white woman who's managed..."

Denise Miller, University of Greenwich

Background: Following the unlawful killing of George Floyd in the US, and the revelations that people from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds are disproportionately affected by COVID-19, many university leaders have made well-meaning proclamations to decolonise curriculum, they have espoused to somehow close ethnicity attainment and remuneration gaps, and they have targeted equality, diversity, and inclusion as a priority once again.

Aims: In this poster presentation the researchers summarise the results from a sequential mixed-methods study that was developed to examine the problem of institutional racism in a London-based, Post-92 university. The researchers aimed to (1) examine the extent to which racism was omnipresent across all levels of the university, and (2), understand the impact on both Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) and non-BAME staff. The researchers intended to garner the perceptions of all HE staff with pertinent experiences and/or views.

Methodology: During Phase 1, 84 respondents completed an anonymised online survey. During Phase 2, 16 respondents were interviewed.

Findings: The quantitative results suggest that BAME staff experience much higher levels of discrimination, both within and outside the workplace. The qualitative data sheds further light on these findings. Many participants conveyed feeling a sense of un-belonging, mistrust and powerlessness. While BAME staff were primarily impacted by racism, the collateral consequences of racism were often equally felt by many non-BAME participants. The consequences of racism were wide-reaching and invariably relate to the significant toll racism had taken on all staff's mental health and wellbeing. Although some participants found support and solidarity in colleagues/staff networks, the majority expressed scepticism and even cynicism about the HEI leader's efforts to change the status-quo and genuinely address racism.

Conclusions/implications: While the study is not without limitations, the findings point to university leaders taking responsibility for creating truly equitable, diverse and inclusive workplaces.

Paper number 320 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Longitudinal effects of individual career counselling on career decision difficulties and satisfaction with decision over a 12 months follow-up.

Francis Milot-lapointe, Université De Sherbrooke; Yann Le Corff, Université de Sherbrooke

Objective: This study reports on a 12-months follow-up on clients who participated in a manualised individual career counselling intervention (ICC).

Theoretical background: The large positive effects of ICC on key outcomes such as career decision difficulties, psychological distress, and career choice satisfaction are well documented (e.g. Whiston et al., 2017; Milot-Lapointe et al., 2018; 2020). However, these studies only assessed the immediate effects (i.e. pre-post intervention) of ICC, while little is known on the long term effects (Milot-Lapointe et al., 2021).

Methods: This study expands on a previous study (Authors, 2022) which documented change trajectories during a 8-session manualised ICC intervention in 257 clients in a university career counselling clinic. All clients were reassessed 3, 6 and 12 months after the end of the intervention (the 12-month assessment will be completed in April 2023). ICC interventions were carried-out by 124 counselors-in-training.

Results: Previous results have shown clients can be classified in four different trajectories of change in career decision difficulties during the ICC intervention (from the pre-test to the post-test one week after

the end of the intervention, with measures at each session). Growth mixture models will be conducted to expand these trajectories by including data from the 3-, 6- and 12-month follow-ups. A multinominal regression will allow to identify predictors of change trajectories membership among working alliance, client personality traits, counselor adherence to the intervention manual, and control variables.

Limitations: Results may not generalise to experienced career counsellors.

Implications: Since career choice are usually long term projects, it is crucial to ensure that ICC benefits to clients on the long term. Results will inform counsellors about predictors of the long term effects of ICC.

Originality: This study is the first study to provide data on predictors of the long term effects of ICC.

Intended audience: Academic and practitioner.

Paper number 613 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Assessing the Impact of Covid-19 on the Mental Health of Health Care Workers in Clinics and Hospitals in Kwa-Zulu Natal

Constance Ntombifuthi Mkhize, Private Practice

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected and threatened the health and lives of millions of people across the world. It is important to bring to light the unequal effects the pandemic has had on mental health. In particular, its effects on Mental Health Care Workers (MHCWs), the constant changes in rules, procedures and restrictions have overshadowed the normal routine of MHCWs and impact their wellbeing. The present study aimed to investigate the psychological impact of COVID-19 and its impact on behaviour and mental wellbeing of MHCWs in the Clinics and Hospitals in the Province of KwaZulu- Natal. This is a qualitative study, a content analytic approach was employed to understand the psychological impact of COVID-19 on MHCWs. This study was conducted with 150 MHCWs from April 10, 2020, to March 5, 2021. Findings of the study revealed that there were significant psychological effects of COVID-19 among MHCWs. Themes that came out more often were: Working inefficiently due to fear of getting the virus created feelings of anxiety and uncertainties. Furthermore, fear of spreading coronavirus, witnessing rise of infections and people dying from coronavirus every day and the flow of official and unofficial COVID-19 information from social media platforms created uncertainty and anxiety. More themes revealed: Insufficient information from the employer about COVID-19, pressure from the employer and public to excel under the circumstances. Guilt/Blame for bringing the virus home and being the reason their family members died. Feeling helpless and hopeless. Lack of personal contact with their loved ones and loneliness as a result of lockdown (working far from home). Evidence has shown an adverse psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the MHCWs since they are in the forefront. Research should focus on identifying the need, preparing services and determining the factors that enhance and build resilience for MHCWs.

Paper number 637 | Symposia | Poverty and inequalities

The impact of inequality on alcohol harms and the benefits of co-developing interventions and treatment to reduce risk

Catharine Montgomery, Abi Rose, Liverpool John Moores University

There are many social, economic, and environmental determinants of health that can contribute to risk of alcohol-related harms. Alcohol harms disproportionately affect those who live in areas of high deprivation, and/or those of lower socioeconomic status (SES). While other lifestyle factors in these groups could contribute to increased alcohol harms, evidence suggests that even after controlling for these factors (obesity, smoking status, drinking patterns), alcohol harms are still greater in disadvantaged groups. Moreover the “alcohol harm paradox” (the observation that individuals of low SES have lower alcohol consumption than those of high SES, yet still experience higher levels of alcohol related harm) is a worrying phenomenon. This symposium will bring together four national and international experts in alcohol effects, alcohol treatment, and alcohol policy to present their research on alcohol and health inequalities, and the development of novel interventions to support those most in need.

Research/Practical Implications: The symposium will discuss the results of experimental and field research identifying drivers and impact of alcohol use. It will focus on populations in which harms can be particularly pronounced and impacted by inequality, including young people, pregnant people/parents, and those with comorbid mental ill-health. It will evaluate co-development of interventions for hazardous drinking at subthreshold levels and treatment pathways for alcohol use disorders, and trialling these with relevant professional stakeholders (e.g., the police, primary health care practitioners) and those with lived experience.

Overall conclusions: Targeted interventions including assertive outreach utilising multi-stakeholder Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs) can be beneficial in areas of high social deprivation to reduce the harms associated with heavy alcohol use.

Intended audience (Academic, Practitioner) Both.

Keywords: Alcohol; dependence; inequality.

Paper number 1305 | Symposia Paper |

Improving access to treatment for alcohol dependence in primary care: investigating factors that facilitate and impede treatment access and completion

Catharine Montgomery

Research aims and objectives: To analyse trends in incidence of Alcohol Dependence (AD) and examine the perceptions of both primary care practitioners and adults with AD regarding service provision.

Theoretical background: Alcohol-related harm costs the NHS £3.5 billion a year. During the Covid-19 restrictions in 2020, there were 258,811 alcohol-specific hospital admissions; 6983 deaths were related to alcohol-specific causes, an increase of 20% from the previous year; alcohol liver disease deaths increased by 58% compared to baseline. Liverpool has the 3rd highest prevalence (2.53 cases/100,000) of Alcohol Dependence (AD) in England and is also ranked as the 3rd most deprived local authority out of 317 across England. Those in deprived areas drink less, yet suffer higher alcohol related harms (the “alcohol harm paradox”) with higher alcohol-related mortality, and less support for patients once diagnosed.

Method adopted: A mixed methods study comprising of:

i) An audit of alcohol dependence presentations in primary care in Liverpool from 2017-2021.

ii) Qualitative interviews with patients and health care professionals to understand perceived barriers and facilitators to treatment access.

Results obtained: Incidence of AD identification has decreased over the 5-year audit period and is more prevalent in more deprived areas. In the qualitative data, three themes were identified following inductive thematic analysis: Point of Access (stigma, reactive not preventative), Treatment Process and Pathways (engagement, mental health support, person centred care), and Follow-up Care (signposting, peer-support).

Conclusions: There are clear opportunities to support adults with AD in primary care and the need to increase provision for timely intervention, with implications for other areas of high social deprivation.

Intended audience: both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 972 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The role of families and schools in supporting children: a model of analysis of resilient practices aimed at post-pandemic times

Carme Montserrat, University of Girona; Anna Planas-Lladó, Universitat de Girona; Joan Llosada-Gistau, Universitat de Girona

Focusing on the support provided by the two critical agents in children's lives, the family and the school, from a child’s perspective, is a starting point to be better prepared to accompany them in the post-pandemic stage. The main objective is to study the perceptions, assessments and satisfaction of pupils

between 10 and 17 years old regarding the support received during the pandemic, according to some personal and school variables. The study is based on the concept of resilient communities, understood as those capable of developing and using personal, social and community resources to deal with environments characterised by change, disruption and uncertainty and manage to transform their situation. We present the part of the quantitative data collection: a questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1,216 infants (M=14.3; SD=2.468), from five diverse areas of Catalonia, Spain. Two multiple regression models with good fit (p<.001) and explanatory power were constructed. One of the most striking results is the vast difference between children's satisfaction with the support they receive from their families (very high) and the school (very low). Moreover, children who identify with the non-binary gender and secondary school pupils show much lower averages of satisfaction with the support received. Despite the limitation of being a study developed in specific areas, it has been possible to elaborate a model of analysis of resilient practices as an instrument to be applied by services and other social agents to face uncertain and fragile scenarios produced by the pandemic but also post-pandemic, reinforcing three dimensions from the perspective of community resilience: personalisation and accompaniment, collective action and social capital, and information and communication. The presentation will show the details of the model as a new contribution based on the child's perspective to the academic and professional community.

Paper number 1050 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The detection of gender-based violence from the perspective of children: the potential role of schools

Carme Montserrat, University of Girona; Marta Garcia-Molsosa, Universitat de Girona

This project has aimed to build an action model applicable to schools to help end gender-based violence that some children and adolescents may experience in their homes. Based on a child-centred approach, by giving children an active role in research and dealing with the problem, we aim to promote useful support for them and their mothers. For this purpose, the project followed four stages in Catalonia (Spain): i) The creation of six advisory groups with children collaborating with the research team from the beginning as experts (N=45) developing instruments, analysing results and agreeing on a model for action, ii) A total of 3,650 children aged 9-16 years old from 106 schools in Catalonia were surveyed (representative sample, stratified by clusters); iii) 322 teachers from 86 of these schools also responded to a questionnaire with the aim of gathering their opinion and checking the feasibility of the pupils' proposals iv) the creation of a model of early detection of gender-based violence at schools. First, results show that conducting research with children is also possible on sensitive topics. From the representative sample, 10% of children affirmed that their mothers and themselves are victims of gender violence at home. They also pointed out that they have problems identifying all forms of gender-based violence, and they don't disclose the problem because they don't know where to turn or due to fear. For their part, schools lack the training to deal with the topic in general (prevention domain), to know how to listen to students who are victims (detection domain), and to streamline coordination of the network of services (articulating support and protection for children and their mothers). With the limitation that has not yet been tested, we present a model of action with these three domains aimed at professionals and academics for the debate.

Paper number 233 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

A cross-sectional investigation into social identification during adolescence; administering the About Me Questionnaire in South Africa

Amy Moon, University of Greenwich; Jace Pillay, University of Johannesburg; Pam Maras, University of Greenwich; Bernardus Grobler, University of Johannesburg

As the need to belong intensifies from childhood to early adolescence a visible shift in an individual's interpersonal relationships can often be identified. Social identity theory provides a useful framework for understanding how adolescents use their group membership to enhance their sense of self. The current study aimed to; (1) investigate the psychometric soundness of the About Me Questionnaire for use within a south African context; (2) investigate the extent to which identification with school, family and peers, academic self-concept and self-worth differed between the ages of 10 and 18 using a cross-sectional

sample and between gender; and (3) compare these findings to similar datasets previously collected in UK, China and France.

A sample of 5,341 adolescents aged 10-18 years were recruited from schools in three provinces in South Africa. Participants completed the 29-item, self-report 'About Me Questionnaire' (AMQ), measuring social identification with school, family and peers, aspects of academic self-concept and general self-worth. Confirmatory Factor Analysis found the AMQ to have adequate psychometric soundness. Significant age and gender differences were found. Younger students (<13 years) reported significantly higher social identification with school and family, and perceived academic effort and importance than older students (14+years). Boys reported significantly higher social identification with peers, lower perceived academic effort and importance than girls. Findings are discussed in comparison to existing datasets from the UK, France and China. Limitations include the use of a cross-sectional design meaning that further research is required to investigate causality.

There are practical implications from this research; identifying when changes to group belonging occur may help inform interventions for when and how best to implement support to young people to improve their attitudes, behaviour and engagement with school, with the long-term aims of reducing disaffection from educational systems and improving behaviour, motivations and attitudes towards school and learning.

Paper number 950 | Poster | Forensic

A Randomized Controlled Trial of the MOON Program: testing the efficacy of a new sexual prevention program with college students

Bárbara Moreira, Center for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto; Joana Carvalho, William James Center for Research, Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro; Nélio Brazão, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, CINEICC – Center for Research in Neuropsychology

Aim: This protocol consists of a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) testing the efficacy of a new Sexual Violence (SV) prevention program – MOON (MOving ON against sex violence) with college students.

Theoretical background: SV is a worldwide public health problem. In line with perpetration rates across the world, data reveals that SV is highly prevalent among college students in Portugal, sustaining the need for prevention among this population.

Design and Intervention: The MOON is a manualized program that aims to prevent SV among college students using a bystander approach. It consists of ten weekly 60-minute sessions to educate the students on several SV-related topics, complementing psychoeducation with skills training exercises. There will be eight to ten mixed gender groups, each with 12 to 15 college students. The research project includes a pilot and feasibility study (with 60 participants divided equally between the control and intervention groups) and an RCT (with 100 participants in each group).

Expected results: The feasibility/pilot study is expected to inform on the adequacy of the implementation design, acceptability, and the initial efficacy of the MOON program. The RCT will assess the program's ability to significantly reduce SV perpetration, gender stereotypes, sexism, and rape myths; and to significantly increase bystander attitudes/behaviors, empathy, and compassion.

Limitations: Expected limitations of the present investigation regard possible bias of self-report and underreporting of SV perpetration, limited sample size, gender imbalance and attrition rates.

Research and practical implications: This project is expected to place a significant contribution to scientific knowledge on SV prevention – being a methodologically rigorous investigation -, and also to society, because of its potential to reduce SV.

Originality and value: The MOON program is the first SV primary prevention program using a bystander approach to be implemented with Portuguese college students and to be evaluated through an RCT.

Paper number 930 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Others

Cognitive, Emotional and Behavioral Responses of Uncertainty and Social Identities in Social Media

Eylem İrem Morkoç, Bandırma 17 Eylül University; Hayal Yavuz Güzel, Hacettepe University

People strive to reduce uncertainties, and identification with groups is an effective way to do this. Nowadays, social media provide a new environment for group activities so widely used to reduce uncertainty. However, identity threats are common on social media. Therefore, we can expect that encountering identity threats on social media after an aversive situation such as uncertainty will motivate people to protect their in-group identity. In the first experiment, we aimed to examine effects of uncertainty and gender identity threats in social media on cognitive (perceiving profiles as real and similar), emotional (positive and negative affect) and behavioural (ostracize) responses. 102 female undergraduates participated in the experiment. We manipulated uncertainty with open-ended questions about uncertainty and positive affect. To identity threat manipulation, we created social media profiles with and without threats using the Social Media Ostracism Paradigm. Results showed the main effect of uncertainty on positive affect was significant. Other main and interaction effects are not significant. In the second experiment, we used the manipulations and measurements from the first experiment. Differently, we manipulated the source of the identity threat by providing information about the nationality in the profiles (in-group: T.R. citizen/ out-group: foreign national). 149 undergraduates (118 female, 29 males, 1 other) participated in the experiment. Results showed the main effects of uncertainty and identity threats on dependent variables are insignificant, however the interaction effect on positive affect is significant. Also, participants ostracize the outgroup member who threatened their identity more when uncertainty was high. However, in the in-group threat condition ostracism does not differ. Although the distracter effect of social media is an important limitation, these findings demonstrate that people are partially motivated to protect their ingroup identities when uncertainty is high, and that uncertainty and social identity threats may have a motivating effect on ostracism.

Paper number 1435 | Symposia Paper |

Models of Formulation used with Stalking Cases in a Multi-Agency Setting

Rebecca Morland, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust

Research aims and objectives: The Cambridgeshire Stalking Intervention Project (CSIP) will be described, which has been fully operational since March 2022. CSIP is based on the Multi-Agency Stalking Intervention Programme (MASIP), already evaluated by the University College London in 2020. CSIP is a multi-agency team that aims to improve risk management and safeguard victims from the earliest point stalking behaviour is reported to the police and onwards through the criminal justice system. Tailored psychological interventions are offered to those who perpetrate stalking where viability is indicated. Further evaluation of the MASIP model continues in Cambridgeshire.

Theoretical background: Psychological formulation seems key to the multi-agency work, which will be explained further in the presentation. People who stalk are a heterogenous group and theories of stalking are relatively underdeveloped. Despite the need for further research in this area, formulating each individual who stalks using relevant psychological models alongside stalking typologies could be central to reducing the risk of re-offending. Formulation can begin simply and develop overtime as more information is gathered from various sources and built collaboratively with the person stalking.

Method adopted: The MASIP model continues to be evaluated through re-offending data and cost-benefit analysis. The psychological work is reviewed through the use of satisfaction questionnaires and psychometric data. The helpfulness of psychological formulation is surveyed with a Likert scale and via qualitative comments.

Results obtained or expected: Initial data regarding the use of formulation will be shared, and an evaluation will be completed in April 2024 for the first 2 years of the project.

Conclusions: Shared psychological formulation is likely to help a professional network better manage stalking risk through integrated working and improved risk management decisions. Further research in this area would be useful going forward.

Paper number 564 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Darwin is calling: Is there a survival-related effect in selective attention?

Marina Moschou, The American College Of Greece; Eleni Orfanidou, Deree, The American College of Greece; Chrysanthi Nega, The American College of Greece

Aims/Objectives: One of the most influential theories on attention is the attenuation theory, which suggests that unattended stimuli are less likely to be noticed if they are not personally significant to the individual. However, the field of evolutionary psychology suggests that cognitive processes may be universal, as they have evolved to solve survival-related problems common to all humans. Drawing from these two theoretical frameworks, the aim of this study was to assess whether survival-related words would be recognized even when presented from the unattended ear.

Method: The sample consisted of 102 participants (59 females), ranging in age from 18 to 30 (M=22.58, SD=2.85). Participants were presented with a Dichotic Listening Task (DLT) and were asked to repeat the words they heard on the right ear only. The experimental group heard survival-related words in the left ear and neutral words in the right ear. The control group heard only neutral words. After the DLT, a forced-choice task took place. Accurate Responses and Reaction Times were measured.

Results: Findings showed that participants in the survival group were more accurate in the recognition task compared to the control group. In addition, the survival group had more accurate responses to food-related material compared to death-related material. Finally, females were more accurate in recognizing food-related material compared to men. Conclusions: Findings suggest that survival-related material is more likely to be remembered, even when presented in the unattended ear. This may indicate that some survival stimuli may universally pass the attention filter, regardless of subjective relevance. Participants in the survival group were better in recognizing material from the unattended channel compared to the control group, suggesting an attentional bias towards stimuli that are fitness-relevant and specifically to food and death-related stimuli. Gender differences are explained with gender roles as they pertain to evolution are presented.

Paper number 1295 | Symposia Paper |

Autistic traits in a sample of people who engage in pup play: Occurrence, characteristics and social connections

Rachel Moseley, Bournemouth University; Liam Wignall, University Of Brighton; Mark McCormack, University Of Roehampton

Aims and objectives: Pup play is a kink activity and subculture that provides opportunities for social and sexual play and exploration. While growing scholarly attention has focused on the diverse dynamics of pup play cultures, and reasons for participation within them, no research has considered whether or how pup play might be attractive for neurodivergent people. Autistic people are often infantilized, to the detriment of professional and lay understanding of their needs and desires in sex and relationships. With explicit communication of boundaries and preferences, opportunities for social and sexual contact outside of typical normative expectations, it is possible that kink and pup play communities may appeal to this marginalised group.

Method: Using the Autism-Spectrum Quotient-Short Form (AQ-S), we examined the occurrence of autistic traits among 413 pup play practitioners who participated in an international online survey. Furthermore, we explored characteristics and social connections of people with autistic traits.

Results: One in 2 participants had AQ-S scores suggestive of an autism diagnosis, substantially higher than the 1 in 44 prevalence suggested by the CDC in the general population. Using linear and multinomial regression analyses, we found that people with high autistic traits preferred non-flexible roles in pup play, had lower identity resilience, and more restricted sociosexuality. People with high autistic traits were also

less likely to belong to pup play social communities or to closer-knit family/pack units, despite wishing to, and tended to have weaker identification with pup play communities than people with low AQ-S scores.

Conclusions: While these findings need to be treated with caution given the lack of an autism diagnosis and the sample limitations, this research demonstrates the importance of considering intersections between autistic traits and sexual subcultures and provides evidence that sexuality research would be enhanced by more inclusive recognition of neurodiversity.

Paper number 629 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Growth mindset, teaching self-efficacy and meaningful work in early career teachers

Jiri Mudrak, Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy Of Sciences; Katerina Zabrodska, Institute Of Psychology, Czech Academy Of Sciences

Teachers' beliefs about the nature of abilities of their students (i.e., teachers' mindsets) have been related to classroom climates, teacher practices and motivation of students. We argue that teachers' beliefs emphasizing malleability of student abilities (i.e., growth mindset) extend to the ways in which teachers experience their work, as they provide teachers with a cognitive framework allowing for a higher sense of control over their teaching and possible student outcomes (i.e., teaching self-efficacy), which may positively relate to perceived meaningfulness of teachers' work. We hypothesize that teaching self-efficacy may mediate as well as moderate the relationship between teachers' mindset and perceived meaningfulness of teaching because growth mindset may contribute to teachers' self-efficacy as well as provide additional sense of control when the teachers perceive their self-efficacy as low.

In the study, we assessed the relationships between teachers' mindset, self-efficacy and perceived meaningfulness of teaching in a survey among Czech early career teachers (n=1620). The study was conducted as a part of national assessment of the teachers' attitudes and work conditions organized by the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic. Based on the social-cognitive framework, we formulated hypotheses about the relationship between teachers' mindset and perceived meaningfulness of teaching including the mediating and moderating role of teaching self-efficacy, and we tested the hypotheses within the structural equation modelling framework.

Teachers' mindset showed small but significant relationship with perceived meaningfulness of teaching which was partially mediated by teaching self-efficacy. Furthermore, the relationship between teachers' mindset and perceived meaningfulness of teaching was significant only in the teachers with lowest levels of self-efficacy. These results provide additional evidence that teachers' mindset plays a role in the ways in which teachers experience their work and that effects of teachers' growth mindset, while small, may be beneficial for the teachers' positive experience of their work.

Paper number 1005 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Examination of the MMPI-2 Symptom Validity (FBS) Scale in Patients without Personal Injury

Cornelia-Eugenia Munteanu, "Prof. Dr. Agrippa Ionescu" Clinical Emergency Hospital

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the usefulness of the Symptom Validity (FBS) Scale in assessing the validity of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) protocols completed in a clinical, outpatient setting, that reflected symptom overreporting, even though the test taker had no physical injuries prior to assessment and no history of mental disorders.

The MMPI-2 Symptom Validity Scale is a measure of overreporting and performs well in predicting the presentation of noncredible cognitive and physical symptoms. Scores on FBS do not provide specific evidence of intentionality or the presence of an incentive to exaggerate or fabricate symptoms. Scores should be interpreted in the context of other information (e.g., interviews, historical records, behavioral observations, etc.).

The cases were drawn from the archival database. Four patients, complaining of a high degree of dysfunction (two women and two men, mean age 43.7 years), completed the MMPI-2 as part of a medical evaluation of their health condition. The FBS, F, Fb, Fp scales, and F-K index were analyzed. Additional

information was obtained from the interview and medical records, as well as from behavior observed during the psychological assessment.

Inconsistent response was ruled out for all four MMPI-2 profiles. The MMPI-2 infrequency scales reflected overreporting of psychopathology for two of the four, in an attempt to appear more disturbed than they actually were. All four MMPI-2 profiles showed overreporting of somatic and cognitive symptoms. Overreporting was indicated by the intentionality that emerged from the ''dramatic narrative'' of poor health and ''exaggerated behavior and gestures'' expressed during the interview, but also by an ''external motive'', disability pension.

The MMPI-2 FBS is an overreporting standard measure of somatic distress. The FBS interpretation is contingent on scores on the other MMPI-2 overreporting indicators and is supported by additional information.

Paper number 524 | Poster | Clinical

The role of depressive symptoms in the relation between affect and time perception

Francesca Mura, Department of General Psychology, University of Padua, Italy; Giovanna Mioni, Department of General Psychology, University of Padua, Italy; Gaetano Valenza, Bioengineering and Robotics Research Center E. Piaggio & Department of Information Engineering, School of Engineering, U; Virginie Van Wassenhove, CEA/DRF/Inst. Joliot, NeuroSpin, INSERM, Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif/Yvette, France; Claudio Gentili, Department of General Psychology, University of Padua, Italy

Time perception is influenced by a variety of cognitive and emotional factors. Moreover, alterations in time perception are often reported in individuals with depressive symptoms: depression is associated with an effect known as time dilation, defined as a slowing of subjective temporal flow. However, the literature is often contradictory and inconclusive on this matter and the mechanisms underlying altered time perception in depression are yet to be understood. The aim of the present study is to assess the role of emotional experience in time perception in relation to depressive symptomatology, with the working hypothesis that depression may alter the processing of emotional stimuli and consequently, in time perception.

A total of 155 (77% females) university students performed a prospective time estimation task during an emotional elicitation protocol using sad (test) or neutral (control) videos. The Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM) was used to evaluate self-reported arousal and valence, and the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) was used to assess participants' severity of depressive symptoms.

Results show that a three-way interaction between severity of depressive symptoms and self-reported arousal and valence was a significant predictor of time estimations: individuals with more severe depressive symptoms showed a stronger association between measures of affect and time perception. Specifically, higher arousal and more positive valence after the presentation of the videos were associated with greater time estimations. Moreover, results show that the relations between measures of affect and time perception were enhanced by the severity of depressive symptoms.

Taken together, the present results suggest that the relation between emotional experiences and time perception is enhanced in individuals with depressive symptoms. These findings are of particular relevance for understanding the mechanisms underlying altered time perception in individuals with depressive symptoms.

Paper number 1077 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Can openness to diversity be taught in the family?

Elke Murdock, Université du Luxemburg; Elvira Hanus, University of Luxembourg

We live an increasingly globalized world. Whilst culture contact is perceived as a threat by some, others welcome the opportunity to learn about different perspectives and to broaden their horizon. Can this openness towards diversity be taught? Research into the benefits of intercultural exchanges for students

exists, yet these studies usually focus only on the student perspective. In our qualitative study we investigate if and how parental values regarding openness can be passed on to children.

We analyze both, the perspective of the parents who value intercultural exchanges and that of their children. We carried out an in-depth case study with a family with four children (two sons and two daughters, now aged between 17 and 23) who each participated in long-term exchanges aged between 7 and 10 in France, and a second exchange as teenagers (aged 13 and 16) to an English-speaking country. The family also hosted several guest children. We developed an interview guide, with adapted versions for parents and children, to obtain an in-depth understanding for the parental values, their parenting style, and the motivation of the children to go on these exchanges and their (lasting) experiences thereafter. Each family member was interviewed separately after obtaining informed consent.

Whilst all children appreciated the opportunity fostering openness and independence, they also differed regarding how these exchanges affected them – both, whist being away and on return. The parents emphasized the importance of trust in the process – both in trusting their children as well as in the host families. They also observed that only families with a larger number of children participated in the exchanges at a young age, – noting that the notion of sharing is already established. These findings will be discussed – also against the background of the emerging phenomenon of helicopter parenting.

Paper number 1378 | Symposia Paper |

Teaching Psychology and Learning: Making room for reflexivity in an increasingly diverse world

Elke Murdock, Université du Luxemburg

This year´s ECP conference theme is “Psychology: Uniting communities for a sustainable world” – pointing at psychology´s role in addressing societal challenges in an increasingly divided and volatile world.

The implications of a rapidly changing world with increased globalization and internationalization were noted as key challenge facing the profession of psychology by EuroPsy in their report on educational standards for professional psychologists (Lunt et al. 2015).

As a profession, we need to train specialists in intergroup relations who can effectively deal with diverse audiences and who can foster the well-being of the individual within a multicultural setting in various public and private institutions such as industries, organizations, schools, and health services.

Whilst some specialist Master courses recognize the importance of “Interculturality” and interdisciplinarity, we argue that the foundation for critical reflection, reflections on positionality and the acquisition of competencies to operate appropriately and effectively in different cultural contexts should be taught at undergraduate level.

The curriculum for the Bachelor of Science in Psychology is densely packed with courses on foundations of psychology, competencies in methodology and intervention and courses on applied fields of psychology. Detailed specifications regarding the course content and the distribution of the 180 ECTS across the subjects to be covered exist. Yet Lunt et al. (2015) also demand a robust and reflexive interaction between science and practice. We would add a demand for reflexive interaction with diversity in all its facets.

To achieve this, we advocate the adjustment of intended learning outcomes to include a critical lens, and to align teaching and learning activities as well the assessment tasks accordingly. This “constructive alignment” (Biggs, 2014) acknowledges that knowledge is constructed through the learner. We argue that we need a wise combination of evidence-based sources helping to contextualize theoretical models and their application, supported by a specialized course.

Paper number 860 | Symposia | Forensic

Forensic Treatment in the Netherlands: Psychologists Contributions to Innovations and Quality

Udo Nabitz, Inforsa of Arkin Mental Health Services Amsterdam; Thimo Van der Pol, Inforsa Arkin; Elly Van Laarhoven, The Netherlands Institute for Psychologists (NIP) Utrecht

The work of forensic psychologists is, from the perspective of citizens, one of the most important fields of psychology. Expertise is needed to reduce disruptive, violent, and criminal behavior. In the Netherlands,

forensic psychology has gained a strong position to do so. Three examples will be presented: 1. a search of fundamental mechanisms of family therapy, 2. a model for residential adolescent treatment, 3. a quality model including a recidivism monitor.

Research/Practical Implications:

1. In a recent meta study, researchers and clinical psychologist identified the common elements of evidence based family therapy. In 117 publications, they revealed the essential treatment mechanisms: engagement, alliance, interactional. The findings will be used to improve family therapy for adolescents.

2. Academics and clinicians with a broad experience in the residential forensic setting for adolescents developed a conceptual treatment model: the Fan-model. This helps to structure, communicate, and organise together with the juvenile delinquent the treatment. Preliminary findings have shown positive results.

3. Dutch forensic services strive for continuous quality improvement. More than 150 professionals participated in focus groups and generated a forensic quality model. The framework covers five domains with 36 aspects and 108 standards. The evaluation of forensic services by a standardized recidivism monitor will give evidence of the improvements.

Overall conclusion: The Dutch approach is innovative, research based, and clinically relevant. It can be stimulating for psychologists in Europe to improve and innovate forensic work to treat patients with disruptive and criminal behavior.

Intended audience: Academics may learn about the applied methods and instruments, practitioners may reflect on their own daily work, and students may be challenged to choose forensic psychology as their career path.

Paper number 1256 | Symposia Paper |

The Dutch Quality Framework 2022 for forensic services

Udo Nabitz, Inforsa of Arkin Mental Health Services Amsterdam

Research aims and context: The primary goal of the Dutch Quality Framework (DQF) is to reduce the recidivism and to enhance safety for the Dutch citizens by treating patients with a criminal background. The treatment has to be of high quality and evidence based. In the Netherlands about 190 services offer treatment for about 20 000 patients with an annual budget of about 1 billion Euro.

Methodology: The framework is created by a consensus method: “Poldermodel”. About 150 representatives from the 8 umbrella organizations were appointed to focus groups in 30 meetings. The framework was created exclusively through zoom sessions during the corona period from June 1st, 2020 to January 31st, 2021.

Results: The quality framework 2022 is a document of 65 pages. The 8 umbrella organizations authorized all definitions of the aspects and standards.

1st pillar: Safety and patient-centered help: 9 aspects and 37 standards.

2nd pillar: Forensic professionalism: 7 aspects and 26 standards

3rd pillar: Organization of services: 5 aspects and 22 standards

4th pillar: Cooperation of the services: 3 aspects and 14 standards

5th pillar: Information about results: 3 aspects and 8 standards

Limitations: The framework is not yet covering the total “patient journey” from index crime to rehab.

Implementation: The implementation plan stretches till 2028. Quality instruments and a self-evaluation tool are prepared. The Expertcenter Forensic Psychiatry (EFP) in Utrecht is in charge of the evaluation of the implementation.

Originality: The DQF is, as far as known, unique in Europe. A translation in other languages might be beneficial for psychologists and workers in forensic services.

Intended audience: Academics can learn about the applied consensus methodology, practitioners can reflect on their own daily work and students are challenged.

Keywords: Forensic treatment, Qualitysystem, Consensusprocedure

Paper number 1257 | Symposia Paper |

Common elements of evidence-based systemic treatments for adolescents with disruptive behavior

Thimo Van der Pol, Inforsa Arkin

Research aims and context: A growing number of evidence-based systemic treatments for adolescents with disruptive behaviour problems exist. However, it is not clear to what extent these treatments have unique and common elements. Identification of common elements in the different treatments would be beneficial for the further understanding and development of family-based interventions, training of therapists, and research. Therefore, the aim of this Review was to identify common elements of evidence-based systemic treatments for adolescents with disruptive behaviour.

Methodology: A literature review was conducted starting with 2855 citations and ending with 117 articles. Five evidence-based systemic treatments were selected: multisystemic therapy (MST), functional family therapy (FFT), multidimensional family therapy, (MDFT), brief strategic family therapy (BSFT), and multidimensional treatment foster care (MTFC)

Results: The average duration of the therapies are 5,3 months, range 3-12 months. Dosage 1-3 sessions per week. Caseload 4-16 family members. The identified treatment mechanisms are: Engagement, Alliance, Interactional focus. Additional mechanisms are: Developmental process, Relational assessment, Here-and-now focus. Next to the six fundamental treatment mechanisms for family therapy, more than 10 treatment techniques were identified such as: Conflict management, Cummunication skills, Reinforcement.

Limitations: The review is focused on the process and elements of systemic treatments. The effectiveness was not a focus. A comparison with studies of relational or individual therapies was excluded.

Implementation: The knowledge of these common mechanisms and techniques could potentially build strong universal systemic treatment and training modules for a broad spectrum of adolescents with problem behaviours.

Originality: As far as known the identification of common factors of family therapy for problematic or criminal adolescents is not yet done. The methode is however the standard procedure for reviews.

Intended audience: Academics and clinical working psychologists.

Paper number 1258 | Symposia Paper |

The Fan-model: Integrating care and cure in forensic residential settings.

Elly Van Laarhoven, The Netherlands Institute for Psychologists (NIP) Utrecht

Aim: ‘The Fan-model’ (Dutch Waaiermodel) aims to conceptualise, structure and support the work with patients in residential forensic settings. The goal is to increase transparency and improve practical work.

Theoretical background: The structure of the Fan-model is based on the ecological theory. The Fan-model is based on several hundred references used by the expert-team to create the model in combination with the rich practical experience with forensic patients.

Methodology/Intervention: The Fan-model was developed by academics and practitioners with a broad experience in the residential forensic setting. The practical clinical work and the cases are aligned with a clear structure. T It is developed as an integrated program. The model is theory and practice based.

Results: The Fan-model is a 180 degree circle with five phases of the primary process of patients, five domains of practices. The domains of practice cover: cognitive behavioral therapy, therapeutic and pedagogic competitions, professional cooperation, diagnostic screening and organizational structure.

The experiences with the Fan-model show the following preliminary results:

- Improvement of transparency of the work with patients among the workers.
- Patients are more motivated to collaborate during and after their stay.
- Patients realize and understand their change and progress.
- Workers are more satisfied by using a specific conceptual practical model of the residential setting.

Limitations: The Fan-model is not yet supported by an interactive learning website. There is only a Dutch version available.

The practical implication: The book and teaching material is published. Teaching, training, coaching and supervision for workers in the first forensic settings are started in 2022.

Value: The visualization of the work in forensic settings in the Fan-model, the illustrative cases, and the theoretical and practical basis are unique.

Intended audience: Both, academics and practitioner.

Paper number 838 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Life Planning Strategies of Young People: Interrelations with Life Satisfaction and Optimistic Expectations

Ilina Nacheva, Department Of Psychology, Institute For Population And Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy Of Sciences; Diana Bakalova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The purpose of this report is to examine some future planning strategies of young people and their interrelations with optimistic expectations and satisfaction with life. Although the role of optimism and satisfaction with life for key decisions such as relocation to another country, choice of education and career path has been studied, their relationships with general approaches to planning has not been explored yet. In our study, we used data from a national survey representative of young Bulgarians aged 18-35 years (N=1200), carried out in September-October 2021. Life planning approaches, satisfaction with life in Bulgaria and optimistic expectations for individual development (in education, job, career and income) in the country, were measured using originally designed scales. The findings suggest two basically different approaches to life planning – structured and unstructured. Although both strategies proved to be significantly associated with optimistic expectations and satisfaction with life in the country, the associations of the structured life planning strategy with the two constructs were found to be stronger in comparison to those of the unstructured approach, especially with life satisfaction. Young people, who were more structured in their approach to future, i.e. more skilful in goal-setting, planning, organizing and realising plans in various life domains, proved to be more satisfied with life in the country and more optimistic about their own development and material security in the country, and vice versa. The findings have some important implications, both for psychological theory and for social practice, since they may outline age-specific psychological antecedents of life planning and point to the need of respective migration, educational and career policies and measures.

Paper number 1022 | Oral Presentation | Others

International Principles and Guidelines Regarding the Core Competencies of Psychologists: Looking Behind and Ahead

Steve DeMers, The International Project on Competence in Psychology

The International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology (IPCP) seeks to identify a set of internationally recognized and endorsed competences that can serve as the foundation for a coherent global professional identity and possibly an international recognition system for equating professional preparation systems, program accreditation, professional credentialing, and regulation of professional competence and conduct. The IPCP Declaration was adopted by the International Association

of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) in 2016 and has had a significant impact on various stakeholders in professional psychology.

This presentation will describe the efforts that lead to the Declaration, the various ways in which it can and has been used and the way ahead for this important document.

Research/Practical Implications: The Declaration has important practical implications. The Declaration may provide a useful framework to support the development of standards or to support accreditation, education and training, or certification. Different organizations, communities, nations, and regions may use and adapt these competences to better fit their local context. The expression, demonstration, or application of a universally endorsed competence could be quite different in a specific national or cultural context. The development of local or regional translations of these competences into specific education and training requirements is encouraged. Such outcomes may vary across cultures, thus capturing the variety of expression and richness of a diverse and international professional community.

Paper number 1487 | Panel Discussion | Others

IPCP Open Forum on the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology, part 1.

Dragos Iliescu, IPCP

This panel will be a continuation of the previous Competence Panel and the other Competence sessions. With a summary of part 1, the focus will be on what recommendations, – expectation and mandate shall be given to a new IPCP work group.

Chair: Dragos Iliescu

Participants:

Amanda Clinton

Buxin Han

Sverre L. Nielsen

Paper number 206 | Poster | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

The exploratory study of testimony of atomic bombing experience on Hibakusha who moved from Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Midori Nakajima, Sendai Shirayuri Women's College, Japan

On August of 1945, the atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, caused an estimated casualty of 214,000 by the end of that year. Even though Hibakusha (A-bomb survivors) barely escaped death, A-bomb experience leads to health anxiety, discrimination and prejudice. They have been worried about the effects of radiation inherited to offspring, too.

If Hibakusha has continued living in bombed area, they know it each other without saying, but some Hibakusha moved from there by unavoidable circumstances. Hibakusha who lived outside bombed area remained untold A-bomb experience long time. So, they didn’t have comrades who had the same experiences, and rarely see the restoration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The purpose of this study was to explore what do Hibakusha has emotional support and what message do they want to hand down for posterity.

＜Methods＞Subjects: 4 Hibakusha who lived outside bombed area (3Male,1female; 80~94years).

Main questions: ①A-bombed experience, ②moved experience, ③the reason for starting oral transmission, ④the message or meaning of telling A-bomb experience to people who lived outside bombed area.

The main results are as below: On the way to integration of their lifetime, many Hibakusha thinks that leave the message to new generations strongly. Especially, Hibakusha who moved said “The bombed area

aren't Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but it is Japan!", "Only Hibakusha can testify throughout their life. The comrades who had same experience are precious", and so on.

In conclusion, it has been increasing disaster recently, that's why we understand about survivor who moved from disaster area. We should use Hibakusha's experience and wisdom. As Hibakusha get older, they engaged the developmental task of "Generativity" and "Integration all their life" as well as " Gerotranscendence " (Tornstam, 1989.

Paper number 446 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Stepwise development of insights in problem solving of the geometric puzzle game "Tangram"

Yoshiki Nakano, Akita University

"Tangram" is a geometric puzzle that consists of 7 pieces of a triangle or a square. Problem-solvers of Tangram are presented a silhouette, for example figure, animal or object and are required to make the same configuration by arranging the pieces. Tangram has characteristics considered as an insight problem. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether insight is reached abruptly or asymptotically in the problem solving of Tangram. Participants (N=45) were presented a silhouette of "duck", and were instructed to arrange the pieces to the same configuration as the silhouette within 20 minutes. While the participants tried to find the solution, they evaluated how much confidence they have to complete the task. This evaluation reflects a subjective prospect for reaching the solution. During the working time, movements and allocations of the pieces manipulated by the participants were recorded. The correct allocation scores were calculated in each time point retroactively from the completion, and averaged among the "completers" (n= 27) who reached the solution before the time limit. These mean scores expressed the distance to the solution, which varied as a function of the working time. Results showed that subjective confidence decreased over time. Mean correct scores of the completers increased abruptly just before the completion, then it took less than one minute until reaching the correct configuration. Moreover, prior to the abrupt increase, the variation of scores as a function of working time maintained an intermediate level significantly higher than zero but much distant from the solution, for several minutes. These findings suggested that the existence of a transitional stage of insight under conscious of a problem-solver prior to abrupt reaching to conscious solution.

Paper number 973 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Community Psychology

Recognizing research gaps in mental health literature on gender and sexual minorities in India

Ekasmayi Naresh, National Institute Of Advanced Studies

There is a dearth of research on gender and sexual minorities, in India, especially from their point of view as the subjects of knowledge creation and dissemination. People belonging to gender and sexual minorities, popularly known to identify themselves as LGBTQ+, were until recently pathologized and their sexual behaviors were criminalized under the law until 2018. Consequently, non-heterosexual gender and sexual identities were viewed as dysfunctional despite changes in the legal and academic frameworks. This exposes the said population to several prejudiced discourses and structures of discrimination, known to heighten mental health vulnerabilities. However, despite there being abundant reasons for exploring issues of relevance to this population, such has not translated into literature in the field. Non-heterosexuality has been ignored in academic psychology in India, with the persistent focus continuing to be on the outcomes of treatment instead of investigating how gender and sexual minorities negotiate issues related to mental health. This leaves an evident lacuna surrounding the lived experience of the LGBTQ+ population relating to mental health. The present article seeks to address this issue by undertaking a systematic review of available literature in the field to identify the areas that continue to pose gaps in the knowledge about the mental health of the LGBTQ+ population in India. Working on the PRISMA guidelines for reviewing literature, the article presents gaps in existing literature through the theoretical perspective of critical psychology. This framework acknowledges that dominant models of psychology are intrinsically problematic for failing to root the concerns in prevailing social and cultural contexts as well as for ignoring how power dynamics play into therapeutic practices. The analysis presents key areas relating to mental health among LGBTQ+ groups, where future research needs to be focused.

Paper number 963 | Oral Presentation | Others

The changing role and behavior of leader-follower relationship in a digital world

Srumita Narzary, Indian Institute Of Management Tiruchirappalli; Abhishek Totawar, IIM Trichy

Aims and Objectives: This study aims to answer three research questions from traditional and critical leadership literature. First, how has the role and behavior of leaders and followers changed with the advent of technology? Second, what are the challenges in technology-mediated interactions in the context of leader-follower relationships? Third, how can leaders and followers overcome the challenges created due to technology?

Method: The methodology employed in conducting this study is a comparative analysis of extant literature.

Results: With the advent of ICTs, leader-follower dynamics have been redefined, yielding equal power to followers as possessed by leaders. Overall, a close analysis of the post-digitalization behavior of leader-follower strongly indicates the shift from directive leadership to participative leadership. This study highlights that rather than static, the leader-follower relationship reflects a more spontaneous role for both leader and follower in the digital era, where a leader-follower relationship is a shared process constructed socially through relationships rather than individually

Conclusions: With technological developments, information, knowledge, and social networks are available to leaders and followers alike. Unlike traditional leadership forms, in the contemporary world of a digitally connected network, leaders need the expertise of followers as much as followers need leaders' experience for creativity, to keep learning, and adapting to changing needs of the hour. The development of both leader and follower becomes vital based on their relational behavior. This interdependence leads to the leader becoming a follower and the follower becoming a leader based on situational context. This kind of multiple identities in a situation underscores the behaviors such as sharing leadership and the influence of followers in a decision-making scenario.

Paper number 580 | Poster | Forensic

Relationship between child-to-parent violence and conflictive peer group in young people: Drug use as mediator and family support as moderator

María J. Navas-Martínez, University of Jaén; Lourdes Contreras, University of Jaén; M. Carmen Cano-Lozano, University of Jaén

Child-to-parent violence develops due to the presence of different risk factors in the aggressor's social, individual, and family system. The conflictive peer group is a social risk factor that predicts child-to-parent violence. However, recent results suggest that this variable does not directly trigger this type of violence, but through other individual and family variables. Specifically, in a study with adolescents, parental support was negatively related to conflictive peer group and this variable in turn was positively related to child-to-parent violence only through drug use. The aim of this study was to examine the mediating role of drug use and the moderating role of family support in the relationship between conflictive peer group and child-to-parent violence. A total of 338 Spanish young (67% girls; 18-25 years old) who habitually lived with their parents completed the Child-to-Parent Violence Questionnaire, the ad hoc Deviant Peer Scale, the Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use Scale, and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Preliminary analyses (final analyses -1,000 participants- will be available between February-April 2023) showed significant mediating and moderating effects. Specifically, conflictive peer group predicted child-to-parent violence through drug use, and low levels of family support produced a significant increase in this positive relationship. Although it is not possible to establish causality given the cross-sectional design, this study provides valuable information and suggests the need for more research on how social, individual, and family factors operate at different levels. The results also suggest that preventing or intervening in the aggressors' individual and family factors could reduce the negative influence of its social context on the development of child-to-parent violence. This is one of the few studies on child-to-parent violence with youth samples and the first to examine the mediating and moderating variables in the relationship between the aggressor social context and child-to-parent violence.

Paper number 36 | Oral Presentation | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

A critical historical and philosophical perspective on the issues of knowledge, meaning making and power in psychology.

Mvikeli Ncube, Arden University

Adopting a critical historical and philosophical approach this paper informed by a social constructionist epistemology discuss limitations of mainstream psychological assumptions and research. It problematises the historical standpoint of Western psychology narrative that suggests the present state of the discipline upholds the truth, while the past is depicted as a tale of how this truth triumphed over 'error'. In addition, the paper interrogates issues of (un)belonging, exclusion and decolonisation of methodologies to potentially improve disciplinary relevance in the global south. A broader aim of this paper is to strengthen a growing body of work on decolonisation and critical psychology in order to address historical mistakes in the discipline. The specific aim is to enrich debates about decolonisation, epistemic justice and injustice building on from previous critical contributions in psychology within that raising questions about the role and relevance of critical psychology from the global south perspective. The paper argues that scientific knowledge is not inherently and necessarily rational, objective, and universal. It suggests that objectivity is rather socially constructed therefore all attempts at knowing and articulating psychological reality are grounded in a particular social, historical and political context. Arguments and debates engaged in this paper have important implications for academics across the globe. Our conference debates, lectures and papers can contribute to combined activisms to challenge and address oppressions that echo and reproduce colonial relations which replicate systems of power and exclusion. [for the wider globally south mostly]

Paper number 79 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Examining The Concepts Of Queer And Strategic Essentialism As Action In Different Languages: A Cross-Cultural Study

Gonca Nebioğlu, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi

The aim of this study is to examine how the use of the concept of queer in different languages is reflected in daily life, what kind of effects the language used has on this reflection, and the strategic essentialism that emerged as a result of the study, on the basis of Austin's utterance distinctions and Wittgenstein's toolkit metaphor. Austin and Wittgenstein were interested in the practical and active use of language and tried to understand language through "action". For this purpose, Austin (1962) divided utterances into constatives and performatives. According to Wittgenstein (2000), the meanings of words emerge within the framework of the use of those words. And language is like a 'toolkit' that we will use to perform various actions. The sample of the study consists of 37 participants who are actively involved in LGBTI+ organizations in Portugal and Turkey. The participants were asked questions about the concept of queer and how they used it in daily life was evaluated within the framework of semi-structured interviews.Interviews were conducted in Turkish and English. In the Portugal sample, it was found that queer is used less as a concept both in daily life and in activities held within the LGBTI+ organization. During the study, the observation that the participants could use different concepts of gender identity-sexual orientation depending on the context made it necessary to examine the concept of "strategic essentialism" (Spivak, 1985) within the framework of language, which is an action. In the study, these findings are discussed through the structure of the languages used and the context in which they are used. Therefore, it is thought that this study will contribute to the field in terms of seeing the effect of the use of language as an action on different concepts in different languages and contexts.

Paper number 259 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Predicting Occupational Safety Behavior: Personality Traits and The Moderating Effect of Verbal Abilities

Mikael Nederström, Psycon Oy; Anita Rintala-Rasmus, Psycon Oy

The role of personality, particularly conscientiousness, has been more or less established in predicting safety behavior at workplace. However, the potential moderators of the personality-safety associations

have remained ambiguous. This study aimed at examining a potential link between personality traits, verbal abilities, and work-safety behavior.

We collected a real-life sample (N = 134) from two safety-critical work organizations to examine the degree to which cognitive ability moderates personality in predicting safety behavior. The data was analyzed by employing correlation and regression analyses. In addition, we conducted a moderator analysis (Hayes PROCESS) to find out if the verbal cognitive ability moderates the link between personality and safety behavior. Our results demonstrated the relative importance of conscientiousness in predicting safe work behavior. The findings also highlighted the negative impact of openness to experience, risk seekingness, social withdrawal, and narcissism on safety behavior. However, the relationships were not straightforward, as the study found the moderating effect of verbal ability on the association between personality and safety behavior.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the outcome in terms of predicting safe work behavior is more accurate if different personality traits and abilities are analyzed together, and not employed purely as separate constructs independent of each other.

The research results benefit developing a more efficient recruitment and personnel assessment process for safety critical organizations. The limitations are related to highly pre-selected sample of the target persons, which could lead to range restriction of the study variables.

Overall, the study provides novel research results on the personality predictors and a moderating effect of verbal ability on real-life safety behavior.

Paper number 260 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Overconfidence in Personnel Assessment and Its Relationships to Personality and General Mental Ability

Mikael Nederström, Psycon Oy; Anita Rintala-Rasmus, Psycon Oy

The main aim of this study was to explore overconfidence bias and its relationship to personality in a personnel assessment sample (N = 155). Our purpose was to find which personality traits may predispose individuals to overconfidence. We employed both measures of normal (Big Five traits) and abnormal (narcissism) personality traits. We also examined if general mental ability would act as a moderator of overconfidence, buffering the possible effects of personality on overconfidence. The data was analyzed by employing correlation and regression analyses. In addition, we conducted a moderator analysis (Hayes PROCESS) to find out if the cognitive ability moderates the link between personality and overconfidence bias.

The results demonstrated that candidates participating personnel assessment did not demonstrate significant over- or underconfidence compared to earlier studies. The relationships with personality were as predicted, higher extraversion and narcissism contributing to higher overconfidence bias. Furthermore, moderator analyses demonstrated that some individuals high in certain facets of extraversion and narcissism may benefit of a buffering effect of higher-than-average general mental ability. The limitations of this study are related to pre-selected sample of the target persons, which could lead to range restriction of the study variables (e.g. narcissism).

Thus, it can be concluded that personality indications of possible overconfidence bias should be interpreted against the background of ability tests, so that an overall analysis of their effect on work behavior can be meaningfully combined in a personnel assessment process.

The research results benefit the assessment of decision-making, as they help to make wider utilization of the interactions between personality, overconfidence bias and ability tests. The findings also demonstrate how to develop the personnel assessment procedure more efficient in predicting real-life decision-making style.

The study provides novel research results on the personality and ability predictors of the overconfidence bias effect in a real-life assessment context.

Paper number 499 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Geropsychology

How ageist are aging societies; The role of knowledge, contact, and aging anxiety in reducing ageist attitudes

Hrysanthi Kiranou, The American College of Greece; Chrysanthi Nega, The American College of Greece; Alexia Karain, The American College of Greece – Deree

Aims/Objectives: The global impact of an aging society has necessitated a reevaluation of attitudes towards aging, as elderly people often face ageist attitudes, causing them emotional, physical, and psychological pain. It is important to identify the causes of ageism and create interventions to address it, as everyone will eventually grow older.

The aim of this study is to examine the impact of contact with elderly people, knowledge of aging processes, and aging anxiety on ageism and to explore any potential gender differences in ageist attitudes.

Method: 107 young adults (ages 18-30) participated in an online survey. They completed the Palmore Facts of Aging Quiz (FAQ1), the Fabroni Scale of Ageism, and the Anxiety about Aging Scale. The survey also measured both the quality and quantity of contact with elderly people.

Results: Findings revealed that aging anxiety is a predictor of ageist attitudes. Contact with elderly people was found to be negatively associated with ageism, while aging anxiety partially mediated this relationship. Frequency of contact alone was not a significant predictor of ageism, but the combination of both frequency and quality of contact was the best predictor of less ageist attitudes. Knowledge about aging was a marginally significant predictor of ageism, while there was no relationship between knowledge and aging anxiety. Gender did not play a significant role in ageist attitudes

Conclusion: Present findings support the idea that the development of ageist attitudes is a multifaceted process influenced by both internal and external factors. Positive interactions with elderly people, particularly those of high quality, can help individuals redefine their own attitudes towards aging and contribute to the creation of more inclusive social environments that are more accepting of the elderly. Future research should consider the implications of these results and explore ways to improve society's attitudes towards aging.

Paper number 495 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Differentiating MCI Patients in the basis of Disease Age of Onset: Investigating their Distinct Cognitive & Clinical Profiles

Kleio Moustaka, The American College of Greece – Deree; Chrysanthi Nega, The American College of Greece; Ion Beratis, The American College of Greece – Deree

Aims/Objectives: The present study aims to explore the manifestation of cognitive decline and clinical change across different age groups of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) patients in a Greek population. Based on the findings of previous relevant research it was expected that early onset MCI patients (under 65 years old) would have an advantage on various cognitive functions, including working memory, visuospatial ability, episodic memory, and executive function, compared to late onset MCI patients (over 75 years old). The cognitive profile of the middle onset MCI group (between 65 and 75 years old) was explored regarding the levels of similarity to either the early or late onset groups on the aforementioned cognitive measures. Furthermore, the three groups of MCI patients were expected to exhibit similar levels of depression, anxiety, stress, and insomnia.

Methods: The study sample of this quasi-experimental study consisted of 297 MCI patients, from the Outpatient Memory Clinic of Nestor Alzheimer's Centre located in Athens (Age: Mean=69.16; 215 females; 89 EOMCI, 126 MOMCI, and 82 LOMCI patients). All patients completed a thorough neuropsychological evaluation and fulfilled Petersen's criteria for an MCI diagnosis.

Results: Findings showed that early onset MCI patients performed better than late onset patients on most cognitive tests, while middle onset patients showed mixed results, performing similarly to late onset patients on most tests but more like early onset patients on visuospatial ability and semantic fluency. Absence of significant differences was observed on depression, anxiety, stress, and insomnia measures.

Conclusions: Current findings indicate that the cognitive burden of patients with MCI is influenced by the factor of age in a dose-related manner. The disadvantage of the late onset patients with MCI on the various cognitive domains could indicate that the specific clinical group is more vulnerable to develop dementia in a shorter period of time.

Paper number 934 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

Creating guidance for mindfulness as an educational experience for environmental protection

Alexandra Negoita, Birmingham City University; Sophia Kauser, Birmingham City University; Kyriaki Giannou, Coventry University; Michael Mantzios, Birmingham City University

Aim: The present project aims to understand the development of mindfulness practices as educational experiences for environmental protection that could be practiced with ease by university students. Background: There has been limited research exploring the potential for secular mindfulness practices to support sustainability education. Whilst evidence points that mindfulness interventions can be effective to enhance environmentally sustainable behaviour, there is limited understanding on how to adapt such practices to promote positive attitudes, norms and behaviours that are known to enhance sustainable behaviours. Method: A thematic analysis is being conducted on semi-structured interviews with experts, such as mindfulness teachers, Eco- or nature therapists and sustainability coaches, who have experience in teaching mindfulness practices that embed a sustainability component. Results: Results to be available in May 2023. Experts' knowledge on mindfulness and compassion practices that embed sustainability will be discussed, with reference to their understanding of potential factors that aid pro-environmental behaviour; for example, connectedness to nature, compassion for the environment, the benefits of pro-environmental behaviour on mental health, and environmental self-efficacy. Limitations: Considering that the focus is on experts' understanding of overlapping but different fields, there may be distinct conceptualisations of mindfulness and corresponding sustainability aiding factors, which might hinder the development of a straightforward mindfulness-based practice. Nevertheless, this approach will ensure the development of an all-encompassing practice that supports sustainable behaviours. Implications and value: The findings will potentially inform the development of an intervention aimed at university students, offering guidance that is aligned with the needs of the mindfulness and sustainability fields, which mindfulness teachers, psychologists and allied health professionals could employ to create research-informed practices to be easily utilised in daily lifestyles.

Paper number 1335 | Symposia Paper |

The MindBot project for mental health promotion of workers interacting with collaborative robots

Luca Negri, Università degli Studi di Milano; Claudia Carissoli, Università degli Studi di Milano; Alberto Peña Fernández, BioRICS n.v.; Carla Dei, Scientific Institute, I.R.C.C.S. "E.Medea"; Mattia Chiappini, Scientific Institute, I.R.C.C.S. "E.Medea"; Marta Bassi, Università degli Studi di Milano; Fabio Storm, Scientific Institute, I.R.C.C.S. "E.Medea"; Daniel Berckmans, KU Leuven; Antonella Delle Fave, Università degli Studi di Milano

The increasing adoption of collaborative robots (cobots) in production lines can relieve humans from dangerous and physically-taxing tasks, but it can also raise issues related to human-cobot interaction patterns, such as workers' exposure to excessively monotonous or stressful tasks, with negative consequences on their mental health. Research showed that well-being at work is related to the balance or imbalance between perceived task challenges and personal skills in facing them. In particular, the perception of job tasks as highly challenging but also affordable with personal skills fosters the onset of flow or optimal experience, a positive state promoting work engagement and organizational commitment.

Based on these premises, the MindBot project was aimed to investigate the quality of experience associated with the interaction with cobots during assembly tasks, in order to design a new typology of cobots (MindBots) endowed with features favoring workers' mental health, as well as tailored to needs of persons with autism spectrum disorder.

Data were collected among workers in real production lines and volunteers in a simulated laboratory scenario. The Experience Sampling Method (ESM) procedure allowed to acquire real-time information on

participants' daily activities and associated quality of experience during one week, and to identify experiential profiles based on the relationship between perceived challenges and skills. Physiological data were also collected continuously through a wearable device.

In both the contexts of production line and lab scenario, flow experience was predominant in tasks involving the cobot. These findings suggest the potential for cobots to contribute to improving workers' well-being, through the implementation of features increasing their flexibility in adapting to humans' needs, thus promoting healthier and more inclusive workplaces.

Paper number 525 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Lay representation of depression and schizophrenia and their influence on risk perception and help-seeking intentions

David Neto, OPP & ISPA; Maria João Figueiras, Zayed University; Rita Sebastião, ISPA – Instituto Universitário

Theoretical background: Illness perceptions (IPs) have an important role in understanding psychological reactions to illnesses, including mental health disorders. IPs are known to influence risk perceptions and variables that have an impact on the adjustment to a disorder, health outcomes and treatment seeking.

Research aims and objectives: We compared IPs, risk perception, and help-seeking intention for schizophrenia and depression in a community sample. This study assessed the mediating role of risk perception in the relationship between IP and help-seeking intention.

Methodology: 380 adults participated in this research and filled out self-report measures of IPs, risk perceptions, and help-seeking intention. The previous diagnosis of depression was used to control the comparisons between the two disorders. A structural equation model (SEM) was used to test the mediation relationship.

Results: Symptom identity, expected timeline, perceived consequences, and lack of personal control and were higher for schizophrenia, while concern and lack of treatment control scored higher in depression. An interaction occurred with a previous diagnosis of depression for several IPs. Concerning the SEM, a valid model, explaining 15.5% of help-seeking intentions, was obtained for depression but not for schizophrenia.

Limitations: The crossectional nature of the study and the convenience nature of the sample are the main limitations.

Research Implications, originality/value: The general population represents differently schizophrenia and depression. These representations are influenced by previous depression, and that illness and risk perceptions help explain the intention to seek help. Considering these illness representations allows an understanding of the general population's psychological reactions to mental health disorders.

Intended audience: Both.

Paper number 1478 | Symposia Paper |

Six principles for a psychology practice of Psychotherapy

David Neto, OPP & ISPA; Declan Aherne, Guillermo Mattioli, Ellen Excelmans

Theoretical background: Psychotherapy as a psychological intervention is practised by several professionals. Psychologists bring all their knowledge about social and psychological processes to the psychotherapy practice. This knowledge enriches psychotherapy practice. In this presentation, we address six principles inspiring the practice of psychotherapy by psychologists.

New Perspectives: The considered principles refer to (1) the specific aspects of the practice of psychotherapy by psychologists; (2) the specific aspect of inquiry and communication; (3) the importance of psychotherapeutic practice and understanding; (4) the role of personal and professional development; (5) the consideration of ethical and competent practice; and (6) the role of re-accreditation and further professional development.

Practical Implications: The consideration and development of these principles are essential to affirm the psychotherapy practice by psychologists. Furthermore, the conceptual framework is important to guide training, professional development and regulation of practices by psychotherapists.

Value: Psychological models that underpin psychotherapy and other areas of psychology enrich the psychotherapy practice. Psychologists' distinctive aspects of the practice of psychotherapy contribute to the field of psychotherapy. But these same distinctive aspects in the practice of psychotherapy inform the development of psychology as a science and as a profession.

Paper number 1216 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Performance and Affective States during High Intensity Interval Exercise and Moderate Intensity Continuous Exercise

David Neumann, Griffith University; Benjamin Bonenti, Griffith University

High intensity interval exercise (HIIE) reportedly elicits comparable physiological and health-related changes to moderate intensity continuous exercise (MICE), with greater time efficiency. However, less is known about the psychological effects of HIIE. The present study compared HIIE and MICE protocols on performance, affect, perceived exertion, and when using different attentional foci. Thirty participants with a mean age of 30.37 years completed two stationary cycling protocols. The HIIE protocol consisted of three blocks each comprising four 15 s sprints interspersed with 30 s rest. The MICE protocol required moderate intensity cycling for 12 min. Participants completed each protocol under the instruction to focus attention on the body (internal focus) or the movement of the pedals (external focus). The HIIE protocol induced higher heart rate and power output than the MICE protocol, although MICE resulted in an overall greater distance cycled. HIIE elicited greater enjoyment and higher ratings of perceived exertion post exercise than MICE, as well as equally high positive affect. The findings were consistent across attentional focus instructions. HIIE protocols have the potential to induce greater or equal positive affective states than MICE protocols post-exercise despite higher physiological and perceived stress during the exercise. The psychological impact of high intensity protocols is unlikely to present a significant barrier to its use in an exercised program at least in the short term.

Paper number 619 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Two Tales of Rumination and Burnout: Examining the Effects of Boredom and Overload

Pedro Neves, Nova School Of Business And Economics; Teresa Sousa

Being bored is on the main reasons people look for a new job. Although boredom poses serious consequences for employees and organizations, research has paid little attention to this phenomenon, especially when compared to other job experiences such as overload. Building upon the Effort-Recovery Model, we argue that employees who suffer from boredom at work, similarly to those who suffer from overload, will have higher levels of burnout because they face a poor recovery process at home by ruminating over their work experience. Thus, our study examines the impact of these two sub-optimal experiences, characterized by under- and over-stimulation, on burnout via three facets of rumination: affective rumination (inability to switch off), problem solving (thinking about work issues), and detachment (leaving work behind). Using a time lagged design with three measurement moments (one-week intervals) and a sample of 152 participants (68% response rate), we found partial support for our hypotheses. Boredom and overload led to emotional exhaustion and disengagement 2 weeks later, via an increase in affective rumination. Overload also increased emotional exhaustion via reduced detachment, yet boredom reduced emotional exhaustion by facilitating detachment. Our study carries several implications. First, we contribute to the discussion on the detrimental impact of boredom at work. Second, we demonstrate that the process of under- and over-stimulation at work is rather similar, at least when predicting burnout. Third, we also contribute to the boredom literature by further exploring the underlying mechanisms explaining the connection between boredom and burnout. These findings stress the importance of addressing boredom as a pervasive, although often silent, workplace phenomenon. Organizations should be aware of boredom as a powerful work-related emotion and develop effective strategies to limit its occurrence.

Paper number 1197 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Development and validation of two new patient-reported outcome measures: The Recurrent UTI Symptom Scale and the Recurrent UTI Impact Questionnaire

Abbi Newlands, University of Reading; Lindsey Roberts, University of Buckingham; Kayleigh Maxwell, University of Stirling; Melissa Kramer, Live UTI Free Ltd.; Jessica Price, Live UTI Free Ltd.; Katherine Finlay, University of Reading

Recurrent urinary tract infection (rUTI) affects over 100 million people each year globally and is consistently associated with significant psychosocial burden. Fragmented treatment pathways, diagnostic challenges, and increasing antimicrobial resistance contribute to fear and frustration among patients and clinicians alike. Yet, no validated patient-reported outcome measures of the unique rUTI patient experience exist. This study therefore aimed to develop and validate the Recurrent UTI Symptom Scale (RUTISS) and the Recurrent UTI Impact Questionnaire (RUTIIQ).

A four-stage methodology was employed with extensive international patient and clinician input. (1) Concept elicitation involved a thorough review of existing literature and diagnostic resources, and a qualitative survey of 1,983 people living with rUTI. (2) Expert clinician screening of an initial pool of items was conducted via a Delphi consensus methodology (N=15). (3) Two rounds of one-to-one cognitive interviews were conducted with 28 people living with rUTI, evaluating the comprehensiveness and comprehensibility of questionnaire items. (4) An online pilot with 240 people living with rUTI was conducted to gather data for item reduction and psychometric analysis.

For the RUTISS, exploratory factor analysis demonstrated a four-factor structure comprising: ‘urinary pain and discomfort’, ‘urinary urgency’, ‘bodily sensations’, and ‘urinary presentation’ (75.4% total variance). For the RUTIIQ, five factors were identified: ‘patient satisfaction’, ‘work and activity interference’, ‘social wellbeing’, ‘personal wellbeing’, and ‘sexual wellbeing’ (73.8% total variance). Experts and patients indicated strong content validity (I-CVI>.75). The internal consistency and test-retest reliability of each subscale was excellent (Cronbach’s α=.81–.94, ICC=.66–.91), and construct validity was strong (Spearman’s ρ=.60–.82).

The 28-item RUTISS and 30-item RUTIIQ demonstrate excellent reliability and validity, delivering the unique opportunity to supplement clinical approaches with a dynamic assessment of patient-reported rUTI symptoms and quality-of-life impact. These new PROMs will critically inform policy and practice, ultimately improving the quality of rUTI management and patient-centred care.

Paper number 112 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Let Emotion Speak: The properties of Individual Difference and Time Delay Effect between Affectivity and Cyber-loafing

Tsz Chit Yui, National Sun Yat-sen University; Chin Tung Stewart Ng, National Sun Yat-sen University; Hsien-Chun Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology; I-Heng Chen, National Sun Yat-sen University No submission found.; Chiung-Ying Wu, National Sun Yat-sen University

We have conducted two studies to examine (a) how the individual difference in the amount of cyber-loafing activity impacts job burnout using multilevel structural equational modelling and (b) how the time delay properties of the cyber-loafing activity impact the affectivity of individuals via environmental sample method, and dynamic structural equation modelling. Besides, cyberloafing was always considered counterproductive work behaviour. It is done by studying the moderating role of cyberloafing and the mediating role of job stress between the association of one's ability to manage resources and job burnout. For the first study, we sampled 207 full-time for a longitudinal multiple-wave study. The result reveals that individual difference exists when people have more positive affectivity, they are more like to cyberloafing when they are working and vice versa. Besides, the daily fluctuation of negative affectivity and support from the organisation, co-workers, and supervisor impacted chronic job burnout. For the second study, we sampled 59 full-time working adults in Taiwan for a two-week analysis. Results showed that the negative affectivity in Time1 would lead to an increase in the possibility of cyberloafing in Time2 Data were analysed using structural equational modelling and regression analysis. The result revealed a

compensation effect in cyber-loafing and managing resources to reduce job burnout (via job stress). Importantly, we found that a small degree of cyber-loafing in the workplace can reduce employees' job burnout levels. We suggest that organisations review the current internet policy by allowing employees to cyber-loafing during their office hours as a coping strategy to “take a short break” and provide more resources for employees to support them in the face of job burnout under the conversation of resources perspective.

Paper number 398 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Uncertainty in Pandemic Period: A longitudinal study on Self-Compassion and the moderating effect of job insecurity

Chin Tung Stewart Ng, National Sun Yat-sen University; Hsien-Chun Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology; Sai To Ma, National Sun Yat-sen University; I-Heng Chen, National Sun Yat-sen University No submission found.; Chiung-Ying Wu, National Sun Yat-sen University

During COVID-19, uncertainties are a common phenomenon among employees in the workplace. In this research, we examined (a) the main effect of uncertainty that impacts self-compassion in individual differences and (b) the interaction effect of job insecurity in the pandemic period between uncertainty and self-compassion. We conducted a two-wave longitudinal study in 2022 (COVID-19 pandemic period) with a two-month gap. We collected a total of 721 employees from MTurk in the two-wave study. The results revealed a significant positive association between uncertainty and self-compassion and a significant negative interaction effect of job insecurity on the relationship between uncertainty and self-compassion. Especially the high level of job insecurity will weaken the positive relationship between uncertainty and self-compassion. Importantly, our results drew several important theoretical and managerial implications under the pandemic. Under the pandemic situation, it is surprising that self-compassion exists in individual differences when there is uncertainty within the individual. Also, the interaction effect of the results brings out that when a high level of job insecurity at work, it will hinder the existence of self-compassion with the impact of uncertainty in the pandemic situation. It brings important insights into managerial that even when the situation is uncertain in the pandemic situation, organizations can boost the employee’s self-compassion when there is an insecurity of job means for the employees. We suggested self-compassion can exist in the organization when the managerial practice implements well with the uncertainty and job insecurity events in the pandemic.

Paper number 1232 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Sexual Economics in Swedish Dating: Pity Poor Men

Leonard Ngaosuvan, Linköping University; Linus Holmberg, Naila Saleh, Rebecca Elshani

Sexual exchange theory (SET) is a controversial theory describing heterosexual partner selection in terms of economic market factors. This paper explores SET empirically in Sweden, one of the most financially equal nations in the world. Experiment 1, a vignette study with four dating profiles, tested whether access to resources increase male attractiveness. Experiment 2, a vignette study measured how justifiable men’s disappointment was, depending on financial courtship investments in a failed courtship attempt. The results of experiment 1 indicated that, even in Sweden, men with limited resources are considered less attractive. Male financial resources are not seen as a bonus, but rather a prerequisite. In experiment 2, participants felt that it was not justifiable to be disappointed for men who were ‘cheap’ in courtship. It was unexpectedly worse to be cheap compared to not investing at all in a dating situation. These results indicate that SET is a useful theory, even in a relatively gender-equal society. Furthermore, the notion of resources as a prerequisite rather than an attractive feature for men provide insights that poor men probably struggle to find a significant other.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner

Paper number 1350 | Symposia Paper |

Emotional intelligence, resilience, gratitude, and mental health problems among youth: A cross-cultural study

Quynh-Anh Ngoc Nguyen, RMIT Vietnam; Arianna Addis, Florida Institute of Technology, the U.S.; Sadia Zaman, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland; Cristina Goilean, IDOCAL, University of Valencia, Spain

The students' mental health crisis existed long before COVID-19, but the pandemic has increased this issue. Resilience, emotional intelligence, and gratitude are potential protectors against mental illness determined among youth. However, limited evidence was found regarding comparing the impact of these factors across cultures. This study aims to compare the level of mental health problems, emotional intelligence, resilience, and gratitude as well as the correlation between these factors on youth in Vietnam, Pakistan, and the United States of America. There are 665 students from three countries who voluntary participated in this study. Descriptive analysis, multi-linear regression, and path analysis using structural equation modelling are used to reach the study's aims. Findings from this study will provide practical evidence to adapt from high-income countries some educational programs regard enhancing emotional intelligence, resilience and gratitude to strengthen youth's inner power to protect themselves from mental illness and be well-prepared for unexpected challenging like the COVID-19 pandemic in the future.

Paper number 1479 | Panel Discussion | Others

Global Interface between Competency, Regulations, Mobility – International Principles and Guidelines Regarding Core Competencies of Psychologists: Looking Behind and Ahead

Sverre Nielsen, Norwegian Psychological Association

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology was developed during a lengthy process that started in 2010; the Declaration was adopted in the summer of 2016 by both the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS).

After its official adoption, the Declaration has begun to be widely used around the world, and there is a strong feeling among regulators and educators in psychology that more important work can build in the future on the Declaration.

This panel session discusses parts of the history of the Declaration and the way in which its history may influence its future development. It especially discusses ways in which work can move ahead in describing the competences articulated in the Declaration for more specific and less general contexts of practice, how new competencies could be added in such a way as to enhance its utility in such contexts.

Paper number 1480 | Panel Discussion | Others

Culture and ethics in the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology

Sverre Nielsen, Norwegian Psychological Association

This panel will take a closer look at the ethical and cultural aspects of the present and future versions of the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology.

Paper number 1481 | Panel Discussion | Others

Summary of The IPCP Conference

Sverre Nielsen, Norwegian Psychological Association

This panel discussion will be part of the chain sessions, labeled "Competence", organized by the International Project on Competences in Professional psychology – IPCP at the ECP2023. There will be a summary of what issues were focused on at the IPCP conference that was held prior to the ECP2023 and

what recommendations were given on the continuation of the project. Participants in the panel will be drawn from the leadership of international, regional, and national psychology associations.

Paper number 1482 | Panel Discussion | Others

Challenges and development of the International Declaration of Core Competences in Professional Psychology

Sverre Nielsen, Norwegian Psychological Association

This panel will be a continuation of the previous panel with a short summary of what we have achieved so far, and with focus on what will be the challenges in the continuation and further development of the "International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology".

Paper number 697 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Associations Between Attitudes Towards Pornography and Sexuality: The Mediating Role of Emotions

Marie-Chloé Nolin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Ève Daspe, Université de Montréal; Audrey Brassard, Université de Sherbrooke; Yvan Lussier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Theoretical background: Although it remains relatively taboo, in Western culture, pornography use is now considered a normative sexual activity. Results regarding its associations with sexuality are mixed (e.g., higher sexual satisfaction, lower sexual function, non-significant associations), which makes it impossible to draw conclusions on the potential effects of pornography use on sexual satisfaction and function. The moral incongruence theory suggests that using pornography while disapproving of this sexual activity is related to significant distress. A few recent studies have linked negative attitudes towards pornography and shame or guilt related to sexuality or pornography use and lower sexual satisfaction and function. However, the role of a wide range of emotions felt after pornography use has been overlooked.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to examine the mediating role of emotions felt after pornography use in the associations between attitudes towards pornography use and sexual satisfaction and function.

Method: A sample of 827 young adults (503 women) aged 17 to 30 years (M = 23.44, SD = 3.14) completed online self-report questionnaires. Of them, 639 individuals reported pornography use in the past three months and were included in the models.

Results: Using path analysis, results indicated an indirect association between negative attitudes towards pornography and lower sexual satisfaction and function through higher levels of negative emotions felt after pornography use (i.e., feeling ashamed, guilty, depressed, disgusted). This indirect association was not significant for feelings of relaxation, relief, happiness, and tiredness.

Limitations: Given the cross-sectional design, no causal inference can be drawn from these results.

Implications: These findings suggest an indirect association between negative attitudes towards pornography and lower sexual satisfaction and function through negative emotions felt after pornography use, which highlights emotions as potential intervention targets for sexual difficulties related to pornography use.

Paper number 15 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Practitioners' Perspectives of Embodied Trauma: A Comprehensive Scoping Review

Charlotte O'brien, University Of York St John; Divine Charura, University of York St John

Introduction: Individuals seeking refuge and asylum commonly present to healthcare practitioners with embodiment of mental distress due to the traumatic nature of their migration experiences. The number of displaced individuals has doubled over the past decade due to the impacts of war, religious and political conflict, climate change and Covid-19. Studies point towards the need for a comprehensive scoping review

to fully explicate the concept of embodied trauma, bridging the gap between phenomenological lived experience and the many treatments available.

Objectives: To inform psychotherapy guidelines by identifying the evidence for embodied trauma, clarifying key terms, examining how research is conducted, and identifying gaps in the knowledge.

Method: A five-stage scoping review protocol was operationalised to explore and analyse the existing literature and associated terminology by: 1) identifying the research question 2) identifying the relevant literature 3) selecting the studies 4) charting the data and 5) collating, summarising, and reporting the results.

Results: Highlight the need for a clear definition of terms, the development of a culturally informed assessment and formulation for individuals experiencing embodied trauma, and reveal a gap in the research for the best treatment approach(es). CONCLUSION: Proposal of a clear definition of embodied trauma and key themes for future research including culturally informed care, psychosocial support, language considerations, relational belonging, and inclusion of sexual, spiritual, and existential factors, moving away from purely westernised diagnoses and treatments towards culturally informed care.

Paper number 795 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Extraverted behavior enhances wellbeing, leadership motivation, and self-efficacy in both introverted and extraverted leaders.

Peter O'Connor, Queensland University of Technology

Research aims and objectives: In this study we conducted a longitudinal field experiment to determine whether purposeful extraverted behavior amongst leaders would boost their wellbeing, leader self-efficacy, and motivation to lead. We also examined whether these potential benefits of extraverted behavior would hold for both introverted and extraverted leaders.

Theoretical background: Numerous experimental studies have demonstrated that purposeful extraverted behavior can boost wellbeing and performance in social situations. Given that trait extraversion has been identified as a cause of leadership performance, we explored whether manipulating state extraversion in organisational leaders would boost their leadership motivation, self-efficacy, and wellbeing.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Participants (N = 290) were randomly allocated to one of 3 experimental conditions whereby they were asked to either act extraverted (treatment), act agreeable (active control) or given no instruction (passive control). Over a 10-day period, participants documented up to 20 distinct leadership situations (two per day), and rated how extraverted they behaved in each situation, followed by multiple measures of momentary wellbeing, leader self-efficacy, and motivation to lead.

Results obtained: Participants in the treatment condition were significantly more likely than participants in other conditions to experience heightened positive affect, core flow, leadership self-efficacy, and motivation to lead. These effects did not differ for introverts and extraverts, and introverts did not suffer any detrimental effects of acting extroverted over the two-week period.

Limitations: Our two-week study did not allow us to explore potential long-term drawbacks of purposeful extraverted behavior.

Research/Practical Implications: We have found evidence that a relatively simple intervention can have large effects on important leader outcomes in the short to medium term.

Originality/Value: Our results challenge common assumptions about introverted leaders and offer an easily implemented strategy for boosting wellbeing among leaders.

Intended audience: Both academics and practitioners.

Paper number 1324 | Symposia Paper |

Exploring experiences of culturally and /or linguistically diverse (CALD) trainee psychologist in Australian postgraduate programs.

Analise O'Donovan, Professor; Ngai Kwan Nicole Ho

Research aims and objectives: enhance understanding of Australian (CALD) trainee psychologist

Theoretical background: Australia attracts a large number of International students to study every year, and the intention is to grow these numbers. Although the experiences of CALD students have been extensively studied in USA and UK, few have considered this group in Australia. This study addressed this gap and consider what assists or hinders trainee progress and provide recommendations.

Method: Semi-structured interviews with 14 CALD trainee clinical psychology students were conducted across four Australian universities. The emerging themes were analysed with a thematic analysis approach. The sample included trainees from a range of cultures including China, Argentina, Iran, Slovakia, Fiji and Taiwan.

Results: Analysis indicated 9 themes overall. Mostly themes outlined challenges for trainees including: language and communication challenges, cultural challenges, limitations of trainers in understanding and acknowledging CALD issues, trainers having a uniformed approach to training, and trainers not adapting training to address needs of CALD students. There were however also themes indicating positive aspects which facilitated trainee learning which included: effective supervision practices and the range of individual strengths of students which enabled better coping.

Conclusions: Although participants indicated that they found ways of coping with cultural and language barriers, they particularly struggled with the perceived uniform approach to training and lack of acknowledgement of difference from trainers. The findings resulted in a range of recommendations including the importance of recognising difference, increasing efforts to orient CALD students to Australian culture and explore how this may impact on trainees and what would facilitate better interactions. Clearly trainers need more input into being aware and responsive to differences – which is one of the identified capabilities required for psychologists in Australia.

Paper number 326 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Social support and symptoms of depression in late life: Bidirectional associations over time

Shira T. Turner, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Norm O'Rourke, Ben-Gurion University Of The Negev

Social support functions as an effective buffer against depression, especially among older adults with more limited social networks. In the current study we examined longitudinal bidirectional associations between social support and depression among those 75+ years of age. We recruited and followed a sample of Israeli adults, 75+ years of age (N = 824; M = 80.84; range 75-96 years). Structured interviews were conducted in the homes of participants at three annual points of measurement. Participants reported depressive symptoms and emotional and instrumental support received from friends and family. We examined a cross-lagged, longitudinal structural equation model (SEM) in which social support and depressive symptoms predict each other over time, covarying for previously reported social support and depressive symptoms. We found that both depressive symptoms and social support are largely consistent in late life. Depressive symptoms and social support reported at baseline predict levels reported 1- and 2-years thereafter. Cross-over effects emerged over time. Depressive symptoms predicted lower social support in future, and social support at baseline predicted depressive symptoms 2-years later. These findings suggest that associations between depressive symptoms and social support are bidirectional in late life. Further research is needed to replicate findings in other cultures and over longer periods, ideally until end of life.

Paper number 704 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Distortions to the passage of time during chronic pain: a mixed method study

Ruth Ogden, Liverpool John Moores University; David Moore, Liverpool John Moores University; Andrea Piovesan, Edge Hill University; Helen Poole, Liverpool John Moores University

Aims and objectives: To explore how chronic pain affects the passage of time. To establish how pain intensity, pain duration, pain catastrophizing, anxiety and depression are related to temporal experience.

Theoretical background: Previous research suggests that healthy adults experiencing experimental pain, and pre-operative patients experiencing clinical pain, experience significant pain-induced distortions to the passage of time. It is however unclear how chronic pain affects experiences of the passage of time during normal daily-life.

Design: 398 participants used an online questionnaire to rate their 1) experience of the passage of time now, and, 2) when pain was at its worst. They also completed the Brief Pain Inventory, Pain Catastrophizing Scale and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. In addition, two open-ended questions asked participants to describe their experiences of time during pain.

Results: Chronic pain was associated with a slowing of the passage of time. The extent to which time slowed was predicted by current pain levels, BPI score, pain rumination, pain magnification, age and disability status. Qualitative analysis revealed participants associated time slowing with increased attention to time and pain intrusion preventing activity.

Limitations: Participants were not required to have a diagnosis of chronic pain to participate. It is possible that some participants would not meet the criteria for a clinical diagnosis of chronic pain.

Implications: Distortions to time during chronic pain may impair patients' abilities to communicate their clinical symptoms and to adhere to temporally sensitive treatment regimes. Awareness of these issues must be promoted amongst clinicians to improve patient care.

Originality: As the first large scale mixed-methods study of the passage of time in chronic pain patients, this study significantly advances our understanding of the impact of chronic pain on cognition and demonstrates the myriad of way that can affect wellbeing quality of life.

Paper number 706 | Poster | Cyberpsychology

Perceptions of digital technology in the post-covid age: a cross-European analysis.

Ruth Ogden, Liverpool John Moores University; Christine Schoetensack, Liverpool John Moores University; Marc Wittmann, Institute for Frontier Areas of Psychology and Mental Health, Germany; Julie Papastamatelou, Institute for Frontier Areas of Psychology and Mental Health, Germany; Filip Vostal, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; Vanda Černohorská, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; Nuria Codina, University of Barcelona; Jose Vicente Pestana, University of Barcelona; Joanna Witowska, University of Warsaw; Monica Mónica Fernández Boente, University Fribourg, Psychology, Switzerland; Chantal Martin-Soelch, University Fribourg, Psychology, Switzerland

Aims and objectives: To explore post covid-19 conceptualisations of digital technology in residents of UK, Spain, Germany, Poland, Switzerland and Czech Republic. To determine the most prevalent digital practices in these countries. To identify how these practices, and their implications for health and wellbeing, differ across individuals, countries and cultures.

Theoretical background: Digital technology is changing the way that people work, socialise, and form relationships. However, the impact of significant increases in the prominence and use of digital-technology since covid-19 mean that it is unclear how digital-tech is used in a post-covid world, how it impacts on work and personal life, and how these factors may vary across cultures.

Design: 300 semi-structured interviews were conducted with people currently resident in the UK, Spain, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Poland and Germany. Participants were recruited from a variety of

employment sectors and varied in terms of age, gender and level of education. Interviews were analysed using inductive thematic analysis.

Results expected: It is expected that digital-tech will be highly prevalent in all aspects of work, personal and social life. Cross-cultural differences are anticipated in

Limitations: Due to funding restrictions, only six European countries were included in the study. It is possible that digital practices in other European countries may differ from those studied here.

Implications: As governments grapple with how to regulate digital technology and to ensure the "right to disconnect", this study provides much needed rich insights into the primary uses and concerns of people across Europe, which can be used to inform policy and practice.

Originality: This is one of the largest qualitative analyses of cross-cultural conceptualisations of digital technology ever conducted. The findings therefore offer a once in a generation insight into European digital practices and their implications for health and wellbeing post covid-19.

Paper number 745 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Changing experiences of the passage of time with age: do Christmas and Ramadan really come around more quickly each year?

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Aims and objectives: To explore how the subjective speed of the passage of time changes with age by examining the subjective speed at which Christmas (UK) and Ramadan (Iraq) come around each year. To examine how the passage of time is related to attention to time, memory function and quality of life.

Theoretical background: The subjective speed at which time feels like it is highly fallible and can be influenced by our age, emotions and the activities. At present however, it is unclear these changes in the passage of time are also related to memory function and quality of life.

Design: 918 UK residents completed an online questionnaire, 7 weeks before Christmas day 2022, exploring the passage of time, quality of life and everyday memory function. A further 1000 residents of Iraq are currently completing an Arabic translation of the questionnaire 7 weeks before Ramadan 2023 commences.

Results expected: The subjective speed of time will increase with increasing age resulting in the sensation that Christmas and Ramadan come around more quickly each year. A faster passage of time will be associated with poorer everyday memory function and greater attention to the passage of time.

Limitations: The use of an online questionnaire prevented people with limited digital skills from participating. The data is therefore biased towards digitally active individuals' experiences.

Implications: This study adds to our understanding of the myriad of ways in which aging affects cognition. The findings highlight the importance of considering how age-related changes in perceptions of time have consequences for wellbeing.

Originality: This is the first ever comparison of how the perceived timing of annual events (Christmas and Ramadan) in the UK and Iraq. The findings therefore offer a significant advancement in our understanding of the individual and cultural factors which affect time experience.

Paper number 152 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Turkish Adaptation Study of the Perceived Predictability Index

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The predictability of adverse life events is considered an anxiety-related variable. Even unpredictability is/has been suggested as one of the two prominent themes in the emergence of anxiety symptoms like uncontrollability. Moreover, perceived predictability is a variable that may affect the emergence, maintenance, and severity of anxiety and fear responses. In this study, we aimed to adapt the Perceived Predictability Index into Turkish. The sample consisted of 159 college students aged between 18-40 (M = 20.33, SD = 2.84). We collected the data using the Demographic Information Form, Perceived Predictability Index, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Anxiety Sensitivity Index, and Brief Symptom Inventory. Confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses, correlation analysis and analysis of variance were conducted. The factor structure of the Turkish form was found to be different from the original form. While the original form has two factors, the Turkish form has one factor. After the factor analyses, we decided to remove Item 3. As we hypothesized, Perceived Predictability Index, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Anxiety Sensitivity Index, and Brief Symptom Inventory were positively correlated. Additionally, perceived predictability scores did not differ across the gender and socioeconomic status groups. Based on the findings, we concluded that Perceived Predictability Index is valid and reliable for use in Turkish sample. The concept of perceived predictability and its importance for understanding and treatment of disorders were discussed.

Paper number 1154 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Narratives of individual capacities: Positive organisational scholarship amongst child welfare workers in Norway

Oyeniyi Samuel Olaniyan, Inland Norway University; Hilde Hetland, University of Bergen; Maria Karanika-Murray, Nottingham Trent University

Child welfare services across the world are often criticised for the quality of service and care that they provide. Whilst the validity of some of these criticisms is debatable, critics often neglect to take into account the intense nature and working conditions of this work, staff mental health and well-being, and the range of work-related psychosocial risks in child welfare workers' (CWW) daily work. Therefore, the aim of the present study is to explore CWW work experiences and personal capacities to conduct their work. We achieve this through the lens of positive organisational scholarship and in-depth interviews with sixteen CWW in Norway. Thematic narrative analysis yielded five distinct personal capacities: showing commitment and going the extra mile, viewing challenges as opportunities for learning and growth, demonstrating confidence and efficacy beliefs, controlling work behaviours and prioritising work tasks. These personal capacities enabled CWW to perform their work despite excessive pressure and demands at work, since they serve as protective factors for their wellbeing and performance. Our in-depth findings highlight the utility of making more resources available for building and maintaining individual capacities to support this work group, especially when changing the nature of the work and working conditions is not feasible.

Paper number 1153 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

The importance of support among child welfare workers in Norway

Oyeniyi Samuel Olaniyan, Inland Norway University; Hilde Hetland, University of Bergen; Maria Karanika-Murray, Nottingham Trent University

Frontline child welfare workers (CWW) and the child welfare services have often been criticized for decisions they make concerning children and families in their care. Some of these criticisms (may be valid) often fail to take into consideration the working conditions among this work group, the high work pressure, and the constant heavy workload that comes with the job as CWW. The current study has examined the two things, first, some of the challenges that CWW workers often deal with in their daily work life, and second, the resources that enable them to manage the high job demands that has been part of the field. An in-depth interview of sixteen CWW make up the data for the present study. Thematic

analysis of the data produced three distinct themes; “complexities attached to the roles as CWW”, “challenges with the system”, and “being in the same boat”. The employment of the jobdemand resource model allows a deeper and broader understanding of the nature of work among these CWW. Findings point to the importance of encouraging a supportive work environment through dedicated tasks and organizational health interventions.

Paper number 1367 | Symposia Paper |

EMPOWER project: The European platforM to PromOte Wellbeing and HEalth in the workplace

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EMPOWER is aimed at designing, piloting and evaluating a multimodal eHealth intervention to promote wellbeing and reduce the impact of mental health problems in the workplace. It comprises a website (campaign to promote mental health at the workplace) and an app for workers with screening questionnaires to evaluate stress levels, depression, anxiety, somatic symptoms, presenteeism, absenteeism and psychosocial risk factors. The app provides tailor-made evidence-based tips and tools, including individual recommendations for psychosocial working conditions, psychoeducational material and tools to help individuals to feel better. Additionally, the Work Functioning module supports employees who are working with psychological and physical symptoms and those who are on sick leave. The intervention is currently being implemented in 8 SMEs and 7 public agencies from the UK, Spain, Finland and Poland using a randomized control trial. The fieldwork started in February 2022 and is expected to finish in September 2023. All participants are asked to complete questionnaires at baseline, post-treatment and after 6 months. The intervention group can use the app for 7 weeks, after completing the baseline assessment. The control group can use the intervention after completing all the assessment rounds. So far, 593 workers have accepted to participate in the study, and 400 have completed the baseline questionnaires (response rate 67.4%). The main outcomes include depressive and anxiety symptoms, absenteeism and presenteeism. Effectiveness will be evaluated using linear mixed and generalized mixed effects models, including intervention status as fixed effect, and clusters (i.e., companies), country and individuals as random effects. All models will be adjusted for gender, age, and level of education. Additionally, qualitative interviews are being conducted with employers and employees to understand the working mechanisms of the EMPOWER platform and collect user insights that are relevant for the implementation of the platform. The main insights will be discussed in detail.

Paper number 510 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Caregivers’ Main Obstacles Navigating the Illness Aftershock: What Can We Do?

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We grasped family caregivers’ obstacles caring for a terminally ill cancer patient, identifying their main obstacles.

As families “marriage” cancer it’s hard to get the divorce. Sometimes the end lead us to the palliative care road and health professionals are included in this matrimony. And what about the “hidden patients”, the family caregivers, essential in this relationship? And throughout the aftermath of a pandemic?

Semi-structured focus groups with family caregivers and health professionals working in palliative care (PC) settings were conducted, separately, from May 2021 and May 2022. They were video and audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and a thematic analysis was made. This work shows preliminary results of the analysis of two focus groups: one with three caregivers, and one with four PC health professionals.

Three main overarching categories were identified and explored: seeing the patient suffering, caregiver exhaustion, and family and health professionals' communication. Nevertheless, reports showed that being a caregiver can also be rewarding, promoting a sense of mission accomplished, meaningful during the grieving process.

Being caregivers a vulnerable population it's not easy to include them in such studies, mostly because we're stealing time with their loved one. Also, the pandemic increased health professionals' workload, hindering their participation in research studies. Therefore, caution should be taken when generalizing these results.

The post-pandemic era might impose new challenges. Families' needs must be addressed, if possible, through effective interventions. Moreover, our findings highlight the importance of helping caregivers to boost their strengths and making sense out of these complex experiences.

Our data collection comprises a period that was largely affected by Covid-19, which gives us information on how psychological science can respond to a pandemic period. Moreover, it represents one more step towards an intervention program with Portuguese families as it was able to better comprehend these family(ies) (caregiver) experiences.

Paper number 265 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Links between heteronormativity, self-discrepancy, and life satisfaction in lesbian, gay, and bisexual university students in Chile

Ligia Orellana, Universidad De La Frontera; Lucas Sandoval, Universidad de La Frontera; Berta Schnettler, Universidad de La Frontera

The aim of this study was to examine the relations between two dimensions of heteronormativity – gender essentialism and normative behaviors – and life satisfaction, directly and mediated by self-discrepancy in Chilean lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) university students. Heteronormativity comprises a set of socially shared ideas, practices and institutions built on assumptions of gender essentialism and normative behaviors regarding sexual and affective relationships. Although heteronormativity establishes heterosexual identities and relationships as the norm, LGB people can also hold attitudes and beliefs that stem from heteronormativity. Nevertheless, in these populations, sustaining heteronormative assumptions may have a negative impact on life satisfaction, and it may increase the sense of discrepancy between the "current self" and the "expected self". On this basis, a sample of 232 LGB university students from Southern Chile answered an online questionnaire that included the Heteronormativity Attitudes and Beliefs Scale, the Self-Discrepancy Index, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. Through structural equation modeling, a mediation model was tested. Gender essentialism and normative behaviors were negatively and positively associated with life satisfaction, respectively. Likewise, self-discrepancy had a negative relationship with life satisfaction, but it did not play a mediating role. These findings show that, for LGB students, holding gender-essentialist beliefs is associated with lower life satisfaction while adhering to normative behaviors is associated with higher life satisfaction. Adherence to heteronormative behaviors may function as a protective factor or may be due to cognitive-cultural schemas. As the sample was non-probabilistic, however, these results cannot be generalized to the LGB population. Given that self-discrepancy did not play a mediating role in the model, future research should further explore mechanisms and consequences of heteronormativity in non-heterosexual people. Nevertheless, these findings show that non-heterosexual people can adhere to different dimensions of heteronormativity, which may function differentially as risk or protective factors for their subjective well-being.

Paper number 574 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Understanding COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy: The Role of Confirmation Bias and Family Attitudes

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Aims and Objectives: Despite effectiveness, safety, and availability of COVID-19 vaccines, some people are still very hesitant to get vaccinated. This is a major threat to public health.

The aim of this study was to investigate factors that influence COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy namely, confirmation bias and family attitudes. A deeper understanding of these factors can help inform more effective interventions.

Methods: Eighty-six young adults took part in this quasi-experimental online study. The majority were college students and their age ranged from 17 to 34. The study followed closely the design of Meppelink et al. (2019), who found a confirmation bias for childhood vaccination. Participants were presented with ten opposing headers about vaccines (five in favor and five against) and they were asked to choose the five headers that they found most interesting. The headers were rephrased for COVID-19. Hesitancy towards vaccines was measured with the COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale (Danenberg et al., 2021), satisfaction with family life was measured with the Family Satisfaction Scale (Carver & Jones, 1992) and family attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination was assessed by the reported vaccination rates within one's family.

Results: Consistent with previous studies (e.g., Meppelink et al.,2019) the results revealed a confirmation bias. Participants tended to choose headers about COVID-19 vaccination that were consistent with their pre-existing beliefs. Moreover, only for those who lived with their families, higher vaccine hesitancy was associated with lower vaccination rates among the family, and with higher family satisfaction.

Conclusions: These findings demonstrated that people selectively expose themselves to belief-consistent information about COVID-19 vaccines. This could be an obstacle for vaccine acceptance. It was also indicated that family attitudes could be another important determinant of vaccine hesitancy, especially for those who share the same household. This study extended knowledge and understanding of factors that contribute to COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy.

Paper number 458 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

The drumbeats of war: a psychological model of public support for military action

Jim Orford, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham

War and the threat of war have dominated the news in 2022. The aim of my project has been to develop a psychological model of support for war. War studies have concentrated on the beliefs and actions of military and political leaders and anthropomorphised states and other armed groups. This project breaks new ground by focusing on why ordinary people, the public, support war. The War Support Model (WSM) draws on a variety of social psychological theories, including social identity, contact, terror management, system justification, and moral disengagement theories, as well as a wide range of ideas from outside the discipline. The resulting model consists of three principal factors – acceptance of readiness for war, threat perception, and cognitive simplification – with time as a fourth factor. This would be the first public presentation of the WSM which will be published in full in book form (by Oxford University Press) later in 2023. There are obvious limitations. This is a first exploration of a new area. It is certain to be incomplete and open to challenge on both academic and political grounds. However, this is, to my knowledge, the first attempt to provide an integrated model of the factors driving public support for war. It should be of interest, not only within political, peace and other branches of the discipline (both academic and practitioner), but potentially also to the media and the public. It has immediate relevance, for example, to support for current ongoing wars including the war in Ukraine, as well as threatening conflicts, notably that between China and the West.

Paper number 528 | Poster | Clinical

Construct Validity Evidence for ATENTO, a Questionnaire Assessing Executive Functions and ADHD: Correlations with the BRIEF-2 and BRIEF-P

Jordi Ortet-Walker, Hogrefe Publishing Group; Fernando Sánchez-Sánchez, Hogrefe Publishing Group; María Solar, Hogrefe Publishing Group

The Questionnaire for the Assessment of Executive Functions and ADHD (ATENTO; Sánchez-Sánchez & Solar, 2023) is a novel and comprehensive test for the assessment of (a) executive functions (EF) deficits, (b) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms and related disorders; and (c) the impact of the deficits in 3 areas (social, school, and family). The test comprises 5 broad scales across age levels and informants: Teachers (T1, 3-6 years and T2, 6-18 years), Parents (P1, 3-6 years and P2, 6-18 years), and Self-report (SR, 8-18 years). They are, namely: EF deficits, DSM-oriented symptoms, and Related problems, each containing narrower subscales. The two composite scores are a Global index of executive functions and an Overall impact index.

ATENTO was administered to a sample of 272 participants, together with the BRIEF-P (Gioia et al., 2019) and BRIEF-2 (Gioia et al., 2017) teacher and parent questionnaires, depending on the target-child's age: T1 (n = 56; 22.2% women), T2 (n = 70; 32.9% women), P1 (n = 65; 20.0% women) and P2 (n = 81; 39,5% women). Pearson correlations were computed between the standard scores (T scores) of all scales and indices of each ATENTO questionnaire and equivalent BRIEF-P or BRIEF-2 scale scores.

For corresponding BRIEF-P parent and teacher-reported scales, correlations ranged between r = .55 and .78, and between r = .55 and .81, respectively. As for the BRIEF-2, indices across corresponding scales ranged between r = .55 and .80 in parent-reports and between r = .61 and .89 in teacher-reports. These results point toward evidence of ATENTO's construct validity. Studies with larger samples investigating structural validity and reliability are required to ascertain ATENTO's psychometric properties. This instrument can be a very useful tool for early, comprehensive detection of ADHD symptoms and EF problems, which may help practitioners provide targeted treatments.

Paper number 1079 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Psychometric properties of the MASK-5: A Big Five personality inventory for youth and adults

Jordi Ortet-Walker, Hogrefe Publishing Group; Laura Mezquita, Universitat Jaume I; Pablo Santamaría, R&D department, Hogrefe TEA Ediciones; Generós Ortet, Universitat Jaume I; Manuel I. Ibáñez, Universitat Jaume I

Five-Factor Model (FFM) (aka Big Five) personality tests assess the domains of openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and emotional stability. There is a current lack of FFM instruments that have been validated for children, adolescents, and adults. The MASK-5 is a Spanish 164-item self-report measure of FFM personality assessing 25 facets (five per domain), along with total domain scores from ages 12 on. A 40-item, short version of the scale has been constructed to yield total domain scores, adequate for use from ages 8 on. This instrument has shown promising results in pilot studies.

A sample of n = 2,900 adolescents from ages 12 to 17 completed the full questionnaire. A second sample of n = 1,017 children (ages 8 to 11) answered the short version. A first subsample of adolescents (n = 115) completed the questionnaire a second time after 4 weeks to explore retest reliability. A second subsample (n = 85) answered another FFM scale to examine convergent validity. Exploratory Factor Analyses (EFAs) were employed to study the factor structures of the MASK-5 forms.

Internal consistencies of all scales were acceptable to excellent, with domain reliabilities ranging from .72 to .81 in children and between .85 and .92 in adolescents. EFAs showed adequate loadings of the items and facets on their respective scales. Convergent associations were high, with Pearson correlations among corresponding domains ranging from r = .79 to .87 (facets between r = .54 and .84). Retest reliability indices ranged from .67 to .89. The results point toward adequate psychometric properties of the MASK-5. Future studies should focus on criterion validity employing correlations with consequential outcomes in different age groups. Structural analyses should be used to inspect the FFM fit to the data in independent samples. These promising findings in youth should also be replicated in adults.

Paper number 1386 | Symposia Paper |

Early Sociocognitive Battery (ESB): initial results of the Spanish adaptation

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Research Aims: The aim was to find evidence of adequate psychometric functioning for the Spanish adaptation of the ESB.

Theoretical Grounds: Socio-cognitive skills are related to language development and are often impaired in children with difficulties in social communication. Communication and social interaction are both at the core of Autistic Spectrum Disorders and other neurodevelopmental disorders. The ESB is a tool that aims to assess the development of these skills at an early age and consequently, to help detect any disorder in which communication and social interaction may be affected.

Method: Following international standards, the test items and the manual were translated and adapted, and the test was administered to a sample of children between 18 months and 59 months of age with average development in the Valencian Community. In parallel, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test and the preschool version of the SRS-2 were administered to the children and to parents, respectively, together with a short socio-demographic survey.

Expected results: Data collection is still ongoing and will be completed within the month of March 2023. We anticipate finding adequate psychometric properties for the Spanish adaptation of the ESB. Construct validity indices obtained wih the SRS-2 will be focused on, as this is the first study we are aware of employing both ESB and SRS-2 to gauge social communication impairment in children.

Limitations: Our results in typically developing children need to be supplemented by clinical case studies for further validation of the Spanish ESB.

Implications: The ESB has the potential to be a useful tool toward early identification and intervention for children with social communication disorders in Spain.

Originality/Value: These results will support the cross-cultural use of the ESB, its applicability in children under 24 months, and provide further construct validity evidence against another well-established measure of social responsiveness.

Paper number 1419 | Symposia Paper |

Stop-Stalking Clinic, Wolf Ortiz-Mueller&Philipp Kehr-Ritz

Wolf Ortiz-Mueller, Stop-Stalking Berlin

Stop-Stalking in Berlin has been offering psychotherapeutic counselling in an outpatient setting on a voluntary basis to both victims and perpetrators of stalking since 2008. As a low-threshold community-based facility, it also reaches a high number of self-reporters on the perpetrator side, but lawyers, police and prosecutors also refer accused offenders to Stop-Stalking for treatment. Victims receive practical and legal recommendations, psychosocial support measures to increase their safety, and psychological support to regain their sense of self-efficacy and prevent trauma follow-up disorders.

Including different therapeutic approaches (from schema therapy, systemic therapy, psychodynamics, GLM, desistance approach), a manual of offender work has been developed, which describes method integrative approaches in 20 modules. Crime confrontation and relationship orientation must be balanced in every intervention. A risk assessment based on SASH is conducted with offenders and victims to analyse the danger.

Accompanying research by two universities the aims are to find out whether changes in attitude and behaviour through psychosocial counselling, conducted with a validated questionnaire (Bochumer Veränderungsbogen-2000 (BVB-2000)), are measurable after only 5 – 15 counselling sessions.

Results will not be presented until 2024.

The goal of the counselling approach is to provide a non-discriminatory offer for a clientele that is considered difficult to reach, in order to be able to catch protracted stalking processes at an early stage.

Intended audience: Research & Practice/Academics and Practitioners.

Keywords: Low-threshold, offender manual, effectiveness research.

Paper number 102 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Athlete Coping: Personality Dimensions of Recovery From Injury

Randall Osborne, Texas State University; Seth Doty, Texas Tech University

As participation in organized sports increases, so does the risk of sustaining an athletic injury. Recovery time plays a pivotal role in the overall rehabilitation of the athlete. With time and rehabilitation, an athlete's physical injury can be properly treated. However, there seem to be few measures assessing psychological recovery from injury. Even athletes cleared to return to play, may not be ready psychologically. Overall, there is a vast difference between being physically cleared to play and being psychologically ready to return to play. Certain personality traits might serve as predictors of an individual's rate of psychological recovery from an injury.

This work explored the relationships between athletes' personality and recovery from an athletic injury, specifically, examining how locus of control can be beneficial for understanding return to play. Linkages between hardiness and coping strategies are also explored. Hardiness and coping strategies are closely related and can play a major role in an athlete's mental toughness. It is important to examine competitive trait anxiety to illustrate perceived anxiety during athletic competition. The Big 5 and Social Support will also be examined in conjunction with recovery from athletic injury.

Injured athletes often require resources and treatment to be able to return to the field of play. Recent research suggests that there may be personality traits that directly correlate to athletic injury and recovery. The current study investigated the relationship between personality traits and recovery time; including locus of control, hardiness, social support, competitive trait anxiety and the "Big 5" personality traits. Results indicated that athletes with a higher internal locus of control tend to report being physically ready to return to play and psychologically "ready" to return to play faster than those with an external locus of control. Openness to Experience was also related to speed of return to play.

Paper number 103 | Poster | Teaching

Foundations for Cultural Differences in Psychology: 9 Basic Issues and How They Matter

Randall Osborne, Texas State University

In considering how to teach the History of Psychology, many different approaches can be taken. Some faculty adopt a strict "timeline" approach in which important dates and key figures are discussed. Others adopt a "school of thought" approach in which major movements (such as Empiricism, Structuralism or Functionalism) are discussed. But neither of these approaches – alone – can lay a foundation for understanding how psychology "looks" different at different points in time and in different places in the World.

To build a more "global" perspective on the History of Psychology, this educator adopts a "Basic Issues" approach that allows one to address how psychology in different parts of the world or at different points in time can be understood no matter which major "thinkers" one chooses to discuss or which major "moments in time" one chooses.

The 9 Basic Issues are:

1.) Mind – Body: How are the mind and body related? Is there a connection or are they separate?

2.) Subjectivism – Objectivism: Should an approach to psychology be objective in nature or should private inner experiences be considered?

3.) Quantification – Qualification: is rigorous, numerical measurement the only manner in which psychology can be considered scientific?

4.) Reductionism – Non-reductionism: Is psychology a “stand alone” science or is there a more basic level of analysis?

5.) Molar – Molecular: What is the unit of analysis for psychology? The whole? The parts?

6.) Determinism – Teleology: Are human beings simply products of their past or should we consider future goals, etc.?

7.) Utility – Purity: What is the goal of psychology? – knowledge or applicability?

8.) Nativism – Empiricism: What is the nature of knowledge and where does it come from? Inside us or from experience?

9.) Reward – Non-reward: Is reward and reinforcement necessary to understand learning?

Paper number 455 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Temperament, life satisfaction and the role of psychological flexibility

Paweł Ostaszewski, Institute of Psychology, SWPS University, Poland; Maria Cyniak-Cieciura, SWPS University, Institute of Psychology; Wojciech Białaszek, SWPS University, Institute of Psychology; Joanna Dudek, SWPS University, Faculty of Psychology in Warsaw

This study aimed to examine the relationships between the traits and structures of temperament, life satisfaction, and psychological flexibility, with psychological flexibility being a possible mediator of the relationship between temperament structures and life satisfaction.

Temperament is related to well-being. Therefore, determining mediators of this relationship, especially those that can be influenced by psychological interventions, could make it possible to tailor interventions that meet people’s needs, based on their temperament. Psychological flexibility may be such a mediator. In the research presented, temperament is operationalized in line with the Regulative Theory of Temperament distinguishing seven temperamental traits which may be organized as four temperament structures: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic, and choleric.

A total of 538 participants took part in the study. The Formal Characteristic of Behavior-Temperament Inventory – revised version was used to measure temperamental traits. Psychological flexibility was measured with the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II. Life satisfaction was measured using the Polish version of the Satisfaction with Life Scale.

Psychological flexibility explained a significant proportion of the variance in life satisfaction above and beyond temperamental traits. People with harmonized temperament structures and higher stimulation processing capability (sanguine) exhibited higher psychological flexibility and life satisfaction. Three temperament structures – phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic in comparison to sanguine – were linked with lower life satisfaction through lower psychological flexibility.

The main limitations of this study include a non-representative sample from one country and a cross-sectional, non-experimental design.

There is a need to test whether interventions focused on PF lead to higher life satisfaction within all temperament structures, and whether temperament changes permanently as a result. The way psychological interventions are delivered may need to be adapted to the temperament structures of individuals.

To our best knowledge, this is the first study investigated the relationships among temperament, life satisfaction, and psychological flexibility.

Paper number 1247 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Practitioner Insights in Conducting Autism Spectrum Disorder Telehealth Diagnostic Evaluations during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Patricia Oswald, Iona University; Katherine Zaromatidis, Iona University

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), one of the most prevalent neuro-atypical developmental syndromes, affects as many as 1 in 44 children. Characterized by social and communication deficits and restrictive and repetitive behaviors, ASD poses significant, life-long challenges for children, families, and communities. Early diagnosis combined with prompt, effective intervention results in the best possible prognosis for ASD children. At the start of the pandemic, there were few parameters to guide clinicians in conducting diagnostic evaluations within the scope of COVID-19 restrictions. An immediate response by clinical practitioners was needed to identify and implement alternative diagnostic processes. Using telehealth for ASD assessment offered a viable solution to avoid the risks associated with delays in diagnosing and commencing services. Based on over 100 telehealth ASD diagnostic evaluations, and using informed clinical opinion and an instrumental case studies approach, practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted by psychologists in adjusting their standardized approaches to conform to pandemic restrictions are identified. Detailed clinical protocols, including pre-telehealth instructional session, telehealth structured observation of parent-child interactions, parent interview, and assessment-based feedback, are discussed. Specific activities to assess social communication, parent-child engagement, and play skills are reviewed. Standardized instruments that lend themselves to the telehealth approach are also identified. Based on this qualitative case assessment, telehealth evaluations are a valid way to diagnose ASD. Results are supported by parental validation, and endorsed by the Department of Health Early Intervention Program, as evidenced by the provision of therapeutic services. Unanticipated advantages such as the efficacy of focusing on parent-child interaction versus clinician-child interaction; parent satisfaction with telehealth modality; caveats and cautions associated with remote assessment of ASD; and emerging research findings on the use of telehealth ASD evaluations, are also considered. Urgent necessity prompted by a pandemic may well lead the way toward future improvements in ASD diagnosis and treatment.

Paper number 53 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The effect of online mindfulness-based stress reduction practice on the dimensions of psychological well-being

Fatih Ozdemir, Bursa Uludag University; Gizem Ceviker, Middle East Technical University; Busra Iplikci, Akdeniz University

Mindfulness is defined as the awareness that results from intentionally directing attention to the present moment without judgment and includes the concepts of open awareness, focused attention, sustained attention, non-judgmental observation, acceptance, and self-, emotion- and body regulation. Mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) practice is often used to teach people with health problems associated with psychological and emotional stress to relate to life challenges in new ways. The role of structured, eight-week, and face-to-face mindfulness-based interventions in promoting psychological well-being in both clinical and non-clinical samples was examined in previous studies. However, few studies have focused on the effectiveness of online MBSR practice. Accordingly, the aim of the study was to examine the effect of online MBSR practice in the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic on the dimensions that support psychological well-being in a non-clinical sample. Twenty-seven individuals (25 women, 2 men) ranging in age from 20 to 50 years (Mage = 31.56, SD = 9.55) completed structured, eight-week, and online MBSR practice and they filled out pre- and post-practice measures of psychological well-being. The results of the analyses conducted with the scores obtained from the scales applied before and after the online MBSR practice indicated that as a result of the online practice, there was a positive increase in the scores of individuals in the variables listed as psychological well-being, mindfulness, self-compassion, gratitude, emotion regulation skills and finding meaning in life. Besides, there was not a significant difference in the variable of search for meaning in life. The study indicates the effectiveness of online MBSR practice in a non-clinical sample and in stressful circumstances such as the pandemic where face-to-face interactions are limited.

Paper number 559 | Oral Presentation | Others

The effect of road safety advertisements on self-report driving behaviours: Boomerang Effect?

Özgün Özkan, University of Greenwich; Türker Özkan, Middle East Technical University

Road safety campaign videos are commonly used to raise awareness on traffic safety. The majority of these videos adopt emotional appeal techniques to deliver the message. These messages generally contain threat-based negative images that portray the consequences of risky driving. The present study represents an evaluation on anti-speeding advertisements by measuring their effects on driver behaviour. Three experimental group videos were determined based on their contents (fear, sad emotion, and factual information). In total, four groups were constituted with the control group. Licensed university students (N = 124) between the ages of 18 to 26 completed a questionnaire, including a demographic form and the Driver Behaviour Questionnaire. The measurements were taken three times at baseline level (time 1), immediately after watching the video (time 2) and two weeks after (time 3) to observe the short and long time effects of the videos. Repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to compare the effects of condition and time. According to the results, the drivers in the fear group reported significantly higher speeding behaviour right after the manipulation than their baseline measurements. Besides, the results of self-reported ordinary violations and speeding-specific statements were drawing a boomerang shape such that the time 3 measurements was higher than time 1, and time 2 was the highest for the emotional appeal conditions. Findings suggested that, especially for the fear appeal, the degree of the manipulation can be of the essence and need to be adjusted carefully. The current study provides insight into the relative duration of the persuasive effects of negative emotional appeal and factual information in the road safety advertising context. The results may be helpful to make more effective awareness videos about traffic safety.

Paper number 799 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Imagining intergroup contact can increase prosociality towards outgroup members by increasing empathy and reducing blame attributions.

Merve Ozturk, Durham University; Ana Leite, Durham University; Patrick Kotzur, Durham University

Imagined contact – the mental simulation of a positive interaction with an outgroup member – has been found to reduce prejudice and improve intergroup relations. However, less is known about whether imagined contact can also be effective in encouraging prosociality towards outgroups. In two online studies (total N = 661; British participants), we tested whether positive imagined contact with an outgroup member (vs. control) promotes prosocial intentions and behaviour towards refugees and drug addicts by increasing outgroup empathy and reducing victim blame attributions. As hypothesized, those who imagined a positive interaction with an outgroup member (vs. control) reported having more empathy towards and attributed less blame to outgroup members, which in turn was associated with more prosocial intentions (Studies 1 & 2) and behaviour (Study 2). Political orientation moderated the effects but only when the target outgroup was refugees (Studies 1 & 2), so the path model was only significant for those who are politically conservative and centrist. Together, our findings highlight that imagined contact can be an effective means to foster outgroup prosociality. Results also suggest that political orientation is an important moderator whose importance seems to vary according to the type of outgroup.

Paper number 694 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Role of Locus of Control and Risk Perception on Speed Preference and Driver Behaviors

İbrahim Öztürk, University of Leeds; Nesrin Budak, Safety Research Unit, Psychology Department, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Türkiye; Türker Özkan, Middle East Technical University

Drivers may adapt their behaviors according to the changing driving environment. This behavioral adaptation can be subjected to various environmental and individual factors, such as the perceived level of risk in particular situations and attributions about the causes of accidents. Concerning this, the present study investigated the role of drivers' risk perception and locus of control on self-reported speed preference and driver behaviors. The study sample consisted of 334 drivers (174 males, 160 females) between the ages of 18 and 49. Participants completed an online battery of instruments, including the

Risk Perception Inventory, the Multidimensional Traffic Locus of Control Scale, the Driver Behaviours Questionnaire, the Positive Driver Behaviour Scale, and a demographic form with speed preference questions. The results showed that increased risk perception was associated with decreased ordinary violations (including speeding) and preferred speed. Additionally, drivers with higher attribution to fate or self revealed more aberrant behaviors and fewer positive behaviors. Higher vehicle/environment attribution was associated with lower violations and preferred speed on intercity roads, and higher lapses. Finally, drivers attributing accidents to others' behaviors showed more aggressive violations and positive behaviors. The findings suggest that whilst the effects of risk perception were limited to intentional violations, such as speeding, traffic locus of control aspects revealed more dynamic relations for intentional and unintentional behaviors. The findings of the present study can be used to understand psychological mechanisms underlying driver behaviors, and theoretical and practical implications can be drawn to develop interventions, including road safety campaigns.

Paper number 239 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Investigating the relationship between affect and driver behaviours: Mediating roles of perceived stress and driving anger

İbrahim Öztürk, University of Leeds; Merve Varankaya, Middle East Technical University; Bahar Öz

The present study examined the relationship between trait positive and negative affect and driver behaviours, together with the mediating role of perceived stress and driving anger in the relationship between emotional affect and driver behaviours. Emotions have varying effects on our behaviours. In a traffic context, drivers may experience various emotions, and these emotions can also affect behaviours. A total of 369 drivers between the ages of 18 and 68 years old (M = 35.52, SD = 10.61) participated in the study by completing the measures of positive and negative affect schedule (PANAS), perceived stress scale (PSS), driver anger scale (DAS), driver behaviour questionnaire (DBQ), and positive driver behaviour scale (PDBQ). Six serial mediation analyses showed a number of single or double mediations explaining violations most and positive behaviours least. That is, driving anger mediated the relationship between affect and violations in such a way that both positive and negative affect was related to stronger anger while driving, and this resulted in a higher frequency of violations. Moreover, perceived stress mediated the relationship between affect and violations in which positive affect was negatively, and negative affect was positively related to perceived stress which was related to increased violations. For positive behaviours, there was a mediating role of perceived stress in which positive affect was associated with decreased perceived stress, which was related to increased positive behaviours. It can be concluded that, either driving specific or not, affect, perceived stress, and anger indicated strong associations with violations rather than errors and positive behaviours and revealed a tendency to behave in certain ways, which can be dangerous to drivers and other road users. The study was especially important in examining positive and negative affect together with perceived stress and driving anger on driver behaviours for the first time in the literature.

Paper number 1362 | Symposia Paper |

Distractions on the road: Role of driving skills, traffic locus of control and traffic climate in distracted driving across countries

İbrahim Öztürk, University of Leeds; Bilgesu Kaçan-Bibican, Department of Psychology, Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye; Jerin V Philipose, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani; Natasha Sutherland, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; Şerife Yılmaz, Middle East Technical University

The present study aims to understand the factors that influence drivers' engagement in distracting activities while driving, focusing on the controllability and comfort aspects of these activities as well as driver skills, traffic locus of control and traffic climate perception of drivers. A further aim of the present study is to examine the above relationships across a number of countries with different levels of road safety. Drivers may engage in or be exposed to various distracting activities while driving. Although the detrimental effects of engaging in a distracting activity are not always experienced by the driver, distracted driving is one of the contributing factors to road crashes. The literature also shows significant

individual differences in engagement in non-driving-related activities that take the attention of the drivers away from driving-related tasks. This online survey study consists of a number of measures, including a literature-based tailored distracted driving measure, the Driver Skills Inventory, the Multidimensional Traffic Locus of Control Scale and the Traffic Climate Scale. Data collection is currently underway in six countries (India, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Türkiye), and is expected to be completed by the end of May 2023. Although the study looks at critical distracting activities such as mobile phone use, for practical reasons, only a limited number of distracting activities can be considered. Therefore, the generalisability of the results may be limited to certain non-driving tasks. The study contributes to the field of distracted driving and road safety research. In addition, the findings have important practical implications for interventions such as campaigns by providing a better understanding of drivers' perceptions of these activities and their antecedents. This study is the first to examine distracted driving and the underlying antecedents by focusing on different aspects of the activities and individual factors across multiple countries.

Paper number 186 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Defiant Role of Unethical pro-organizational Behaviour in Attaining Organizational Sustainability Among Indian millennials: A Meta Reflexivity Perspective

Unnikannan P Santhosh Kumar, Central University Of South Bihar; Chetna Jaiswal, Narsingh Kumar, University of Allahabad

Sustainability has gained significant recognition in this volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) climate, particularly among enterprises and one of the major organizational issues which endanger the long-term viability of businesses is unethical pro-organizational behaviour (UPB). Given that India is a collectivist society and that most of the world's millennial generation resides here, it is crucial to approach the UPB situation from a primary prevention perspective because it has an impact on the organization's reputation, effectiveness, ethics, and employees' work-life balance. The study follows a descriptive research design, which involved collecting data from 100 employees in the southern region of India. Findings reveal that organizational citizenship behaviour and psychological ownership do predict UPB among males, whereas both the former-mentioned variables were found to least predict UPB among their female counterparts. Additionally, the affection and connectedness dimension of psychological ownership was found to be high which in turn justifies the high OCB which is much needed for the growth and enrichment of an organization, yet also facilitates UPB which would put up a barrier to achieve a sustainable organization. Furthermore, it was discovered that a high UPB score was linked with poor work-life balance. Hence the promotion of meta-reflexivity would enable those striving for sustainability rather than autonomous reflexivity.

Paper number 84 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Trauma and PTSD in the time of COVID-19: The role of problem solving appraisals in facilitating coping with adversity

Anita Padmanabhanunni, University of the Western Cape; Tyrone Brian Pretorius, University of the Western Cape

The COVID-19 pandemic was experienced as a major psychological trauma resulting in significant levels of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Cognitive factors, specifically negative cognitive appraisals are central to the onset and persistence of PTSD. The current study examined the potential role of problem solving appraisals in the relationship between fear of COVID-19 and PTSD. Problem solving is an emotional regulation strategy and involves modifying one's cognitive appraisals to ameliorate the impact of stressors. An individual's self-appraisal of their coping or problem solving abilities may positively, or negatively, affect their ability to cope with traumatic life events. However, appraisals of problem solving ability have received limited attention in the literature on stress and coping. The study was conducted in South Africa and used a cross-sectional survey design. Participants were young adults (N = 322) who completed the Fear of COVID-19 Scale, the Problem Solving Inventory and the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5. The results showed that 62.1% of the sample met a provisional diagnosis of PTSD. Mediation analysis found that problem-solving appraisal mediated the effects of fear of COVID-19 on all the dimensions of

PTSD. These findings extend the current understanding of the role of appraisals of coping ability in mental health outcomes. It suggests that deficits in problem solving ability are central in PTSD and that problem solving therapy needs to incorporate a focus on enhancing appraisals of problem solving ability.

Paper number 268 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Teaching Sustainable Development Goals in Early Childhood, Teach SDG Program: İzmir Sample

F Cansu Pala, Ege University; Zeynep Şen-Hastaoğlu, Dilara Özsoy

The Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect our planet, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. The most fundamental element of sustainability is ensuring equality between generations and prompts everyone to learn sustainable development. Previous studies emphasize that knowledge and skills are acquired more easily at an early age than at an older age. Thus, SDGs should be taught early to create a significant difference and awareness in society. For this reason, this study is aimed to teach 5-6-year-old kindergarten children about sustainable development goals. The effect of learning about this subject on the children's social-cognitive skills (theory of mind, executive function, language) was also examined. Within the scope of the study, a 6-week structured training program that includes four target SDGs was presented to the children by their teachers. The target SDGs included in the training program were (1) responsible consumption and production, (2) reduced inequalities, (3) affordable and clean energy, and (4) partnership for the goals. Children aged 50 and 80 months (N=285; M=64.36, SD=7.41) and their parents participated in the study (132 females). Both training (N=156) and control (N=123) groups were assessed on their attitudes toward environmental sustainability along with their inhibitory control, verbal working memory, visual working memory, false belief, and language performances. Parents also reported their children's theory of mind, executive functions, and emotion comprehension skills. The results showed no significant difference between the training and control groups ($p>.05$) in the sustainability attitudes, executive function, and theory of mind. Children's sustainability attitudes were significantly correlated with age, executive functions, theory of mind, and language scores. Preliminary analyses show that children's knowledge about sustainability and social-cognitive skills increased after the training program.

Paper number 1063 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

The Developing Ownership Comprehension of Preschool Children

Zeynep Şen-Hastaoğlu, F Cansu Pala, Ege University

The relationship between an object and a person that confers ownership is typically abstract and devoid of any outward physical indications. Around the eighteenth month, people start recognising which thing belongs to whom. However, a more sophisticated mental representation is necessary for a better sense of ownership. The diverse nature of this abstract notion varies from which items can be owned, ownership choices, and how property rights and privileges are passed. Firstly, we aimed to develop a novel assessment addressing this unique aspect of ownership. Secondly, the developmental trends on these aspects were examined in Turkish culture, contributing to the few studies on ownership in non-English speaking cultural settings. For a comprehensive assessment, we chose five dimensions: (1) basic ownership information; (2) object type—artefacts (such as a shoe); (3) biases to judge ownership; (4) rights; and (5) transfer of ownership. Each dimension had a story that assigned a protagonist ownership. This innovative ownership battery, which consists of 24 vignettes, was used to evaluate children between the ages of 37 and 96 months (N=166; 86 female) in their preschools. Children under three years old significantly underperformed compared to the other kids in the first dimension. In the second dimension, children across all age groups perceived 79% of artefacts as belonging to a person, while just 25% perceived natural items as such. Older kids displayed prejudice in favour of the original owner and used proximity cues (bias). In making ownership decisions, they also favoured verbal information over visual information. The higher recognition of ownership transfers and comprehension of rights in older children, along with other factors, point to a developmental pattern. Language proficiency and ownership comprehension were both associated. This study is one of Turkey's first to examine how ownership develops in early childhood.

Paper number 1432 | Symposia Paper |

One year of a war that has been going on for 9 years: National Association response

Valeriia Palii, National Psychological Association Of Ukraine; Oleg Burlachuk, National Psychological Association Of Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia blatantly attacked Ukraine. A cruel and unjust war was started in the 21st century, at a time when global society is increasingly thinking about the common good of humanity, the development of technology and education to improve people's lives and health, and the preservation of nature. Instead, millions of innocent Ukrainians are being killed, raped, kidnapped, and forcefully separated from their families. This aggression affects the mental health of millions of our citizens. As psychologists, we have already been dealing with different kinds of mental health problems caused by this war, and sadly we expect even more of them. It is absolutely clear to us that the severe traumas will be felt for generations to come.

The need to provide psychological help is so urgent. Providing high quality psychological care is challenging when there is limited cooperation with state agencies, subpar educational standards in the field of psychology, and limited cooperation with other professionals.

From the first days of the full-scale invasion, the National Psychological Association of Ukraine mobilized its staff and resources in order to support the field psychology, each member, and citizens. With some of us remaining in Ukraine and others working from abroad, we were able to remain operational and every day provide different kinds of support for psychologists throughout the country, which in turn has allowed psychologists to provide even more support to the population.

The purpose of this presentation will be to discuss and share our experiences on how a professional community can respond to a major crisis, what we have accomplished, what are the current challenges we face, and what next steps should be taken. It will be relevant to academics, practitioners and anyone involved in supporting Ukraine to resist and fight against Russian aggression at various levels.

Paper number 1469 | Panel Discussion | Educational and Developmental

Addressing issues of equality, diversity and inclusion in Educational Psychology: Current challenges and opportunities

Olympia Palikara, Denise Miller, University of Greenwich; Vivian Hill, UCL Institute of Education; Melernie Meheux, UCL Institute of Education; Cynthia Pinto, UCL Institute of Education

The panel discussion on educational psychology and equality, diversity, and inclusion aims to explore the multifaceted relationship between educational psychology and the critical principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion.

The panellists will explore the specific challenges faced by students from marginalized backgrounds and discuss approaches to provide the necessary support and resources to foster their success.

This panel discussion seeks to inspire attendees to critically reflect on their own practices and engage in meaningful action to cultivate inclusive learning environments that celebrate diversity and promote equal opportunities for all students.

Paper number 1102 | Symposia | Educational and Developmental

Mental health and wellbeing of education professionals following COVID-19: Evidence from the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and the UK.

Olympia Palikara

The COVID-19 pandemic had wide ranging effects on many peoples' working lives. This, of course, included education professionals, with many having to quickly adapt their practices and to continue to support children, families, and school communities during challenging and uncertain times.

Emerging literature has already highlighted some aspects of the effect of COVID-19 on the mental health and wellbeing of various groups of professionals, including teachers, school psychologists and other

educational professionals. However, as we have now entered the recovery phase of COVID-19, little consideration has been given on the current state of education professionals' mental health and well-being as well as on the resources that they draw on to cope during this new phase, including the importance of self-care. The proposed symposium aims to address this gap in our current knowledge by presenting recent empirical data from the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, and the UK.

Research/Practical implications: Drawing on our empirical research with teachers, school psychologists and other education professionals across four European countries, we will provide a timely account and discussion on the support needs and the resources that we need to develop in order to effectively support the mental health needs of educational professionals during the recovery phase from COVID-19 and in the phase of any related crisis in the future.

Overall conclusions: Our findings not highlight the mental health of education professionals following COVID-19 pandemic but urge for the development of evidence-based resources to support them now and in the phase of any future crisis in the future

Our proposed symposium will be of relevance to both academic and practitioner audiences.

Keywords: mental health; COVID-19; education professionals

Paper number 1425 | Symposia Paper |

Teachers' wellbeing and mental health following COVID-19 pandemic in UK

Olympia Palikara

Emerging literature has highlighted some aspects of the effect of COVID-19 on teachers' mental health and wellbeing. However, as we have now entered the recovery phase of COVID-19, little consideration has been given on the current state of teachers' mental health and well-being and the resources that they draw on to cope during this phase. The paper aims to address this gap in our current knowledge by presenting recent empirical data from the UK deriving from the Global Perspectives On Teachers' Wellbeing and Mental Health Project. Five hundred primary and secondary school teachers completed an online survey, including the following questionnaires: The School Workplace Conditions Survey, the Teacher Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire and the Job satisfaction survey. Preliminary analysis of the data suggests that aspects of teachers' wellbeing and mental health continue to be compromised almost three years on from COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the study will be discussed in the light of the implications they have on how teachers' mental health needs can be supported during the recovery phase from COVID-19.

Paper number 828 | Poster | Clinical

Gender differences in gambling behaviour among community gamblers in Cyprus

Georgia Panayiotou, University of Cyprus; Marios Theodorou, University of Cyprus; Klavdia Neophytou, University of Cyprus; Tonia-Flery Artemi, University of Cyprus; Christiana Theodorou, University of Cyprus

Research aims and objectives: The current study compares women and men gamblers in a large community sample in Cyprus in terms of demographics, gambling patterns as reported on the SOGS, gambling motives, and emotion regulation and the predictive role of these factors on gambling severity.

Theoretical background: Women increasingly participate in more gambling activities and present with gambling-related problems, yet gambling research has been criticized for failing to adequately address potential gender differences in etiology, and treatment responses.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Participants (approx. 1350) were recruited through targeted social media advertisements, and from a stratified selection of betting shops. Results obtained: Results indicate that women showed circumscribed differences from men in their gambling behavior, preferring chance types of gambling, and reporting motives of financial gain more than men. However, for both men and women, gambling to cope was the motive most strongly predicting gambling severity.

Limitations: The cross-sectional nature of the study limits the generalizability of results.

Research/Practical Implications: Findings suggest that while gender differences in behavior need to be observed, an emphasis on training into flexible and adaptive coping and emotion regulation may be a significant treatment target for both genders.

Originality/Value: The study addresses the identified need to examine the gambling behaviour of women to design appropriate interventions.

Paper number 970 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

What Individual Values Reveal about Young People's Approach to Life Planning

Tsvetelina Panchelieva, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Ilina Nacheva, Department of Psychology, Institute For Population And Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy Of Sciences; Diana Bakalova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Victoria Nedeva-Atanasova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The dynamics of contemporary living puts the topic of life planning among the most challenging issues in social studies, devoted to young people in their early career. This report is focused on the question of how individual values affect the approach towards important life decisions.

In our study we aim to shed light on how young adults approach life planning, and to outline specific values that affect this process. For our purposes, we stick to the definition of Prenda and Lachman (2001), according to which "planning, as a life management strategy, is one way people control and structure their lives", and explore it through the perspectives of Schwartz Theory of Individual Values (1992). A modified Schwartz Value Survey Method with 16 items for measurement of five individual values and an original Structured Life Planning Inventory with 12 items were used for assessment on a 5 point Likert-type scale. Data from a nationally representative quantitative survey for Bulgarians aged 18-35 years (N=1200) show interrelations between Structured approach to life planning and the values of self-direction, achievement, security and tradition. Limitations of current theory and modeling of Life Planning are discussed along with some perspectives for future research and applications.

Results reveal how individual values affect the way young people approach future and can be of interest to both academics and practitioners. Along with the theoretical input in the field, the study has possible practical implications in various areas, including psychological and career counseling, as well as HR practice.

Paper number 978 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Trait resilience and state resilience as predictors of COVID-19 related stress in vulnerable groups: the indirect effect of social support

Tsvetelina Panchelieva, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Diana Bakalova, Department of Psychology, Institute for Population and Human Studies – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

The global pandemic caused by COVID-19 proved to be one of the most challenging events of the century so far. It affected millions of people and unlocked unprecedented levels of stress according to literature. However, some specific groups in society were more affected compared to others. The current study focuses on three vulnerable groups (parents of young children, chronically ill people and people who lost jobs due to the pandemic) with the aim to explore how resilience, stress and social support interfere in the COVID-19 situation. A quantitative research method with an online survey among 640 participants aged 12 – 91 years was employed. Three inventories were used: State–trait assessment of resilience scale (STARS) (Lock, Reese & Heritage, 2019), Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, Kamarck, Mermelstein, 1983, Bulgarian adaptation Karastoyanov, Hristova, 2000) and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, & Farley, 1988). Results indicate that both state and trait resilience are significant negative predictors of COVID-19 related stress. However, state resilience proved to have a much more powerful effect on the experience of stress compared to trait resilience. Both resilience types turned out to be stronger predictors of the COVID-19 related stress perceived by individuals who lost their job during the Pandemic and by people with chronic conditions, but weaker predictors of stress

experienced by parents of little children. Social support from family and close people (but not friends) proved to significantly mediate (reinforce) the effect of state resilience on perceived stress only for the parents. Regarding the support-mediated effect of trait resilience on the perceived stress, the role of social support from family and other close people, including friends, turned out of key importance both for those who lost their jobs and for the parents. The findings have important implications for both theory and social policy.

Paper number 505 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Impact of Diversity and Safety climate on employees' responses to job dissatisfaction: a preliminary study in the tertiary sector

Anna Paolillo, Kingston University; Vittorio E. Scuderi, Kingston University, London; Silvia Platania, University of Catania, Italy

The last 15 years literature has started to focus on the idea that organizations have multiple climates pertaining to specific aspects (such as climate for safety and diversity), and that global – i.e., organisational – climate and facet-specific climates can show potential mutual influences.

At the same time, there is only scarce research exploring the impact employees' perceptions of organisational policies, practices, and procedures (defined as organisational climate) have on employees' dissatisfaction, especially when those policies, practices and procedures are related to safety and diversity.

For that reason, this preliminary research wanted to explore the role that organisational climate has in predicting employees' exit, voice, loyalty and neglect (EVLN), through the roles of specific climate for safety and climate for diversity.

A quantitative research design was used; 304 employees working in the tertiary sector completed an online questionnaire on the variables above after being informed about scope of research, confidentiality of data and given their written consent.

Data was analysed using structural equation modelling with MPlus 8.8 to assess whether the effect of organisational climate on employees' EVLN behaviours was mediated by safety and diversity climates.

Results showed that safety climate partially mediated the relationship between organisational climate and loyalty and neglect; diversity climate, instead, partially mediated the relationship between organisational climate and voice and neglect and fully mediated the one between organisational climate and exit.

Although data is self-report and cross-sectional (hence susceptible of single source and information biases), this study represents one of the very few existing research investigating the impact different climates simultaneously have on employee's responses to job dissatisfaction. Specifically, employees' perceptions of organisation's priority given to safety seem relevant for predicting employees' loyalty and neglect, whereas those perceptions related to diversity would have a central role on employees' voice, exit and on neglect behaviors.

Paper number 382 | Symposia | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Supporting psychology students in improving scientific understanding and developing science communication skills

Ioulia Papageorgi, University Of Nicosia; EFPA Board of Educational Affairs

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of communicating effectively complex scientific facts to the wider public, when experts in virology, epidemiology, data science and public health inform the public about the new coronavirus, health protocols, and vaccination.

During a pandemic, scientists have the responsibility of communicating emerging scientific data with the public in order to ease fears, inform decisions, encourage engagement, and give hope to the future (Shivni et al., 2021). Despite efforts on a global scale, some members of the public showed scepticism concerning the information provided, such as the necessity of vaccination against COVID-19, and reluctance to adhere to measures regarding social distancing and quarantine.

Research with the wider public concerning views on COVID-19 scientific evidence vs. conspiracy theories (e.g. Constantinou et al., 2021) has indicated that, at least during the first wave of the pandemic (April 2020), science failed to pass its message as conspiracy theories were in direct competition with scientific evidence. Findings emphasise the necessity of investing in effective science communication to the public (Constantinou et al., 2021).

Various reports, based on recommendations received by educators, scientists and students suggest that undergraduate curricula should engage students in scientific practices, including communicating science with non-scientific audiences (Shivni et al., 2021). Communicating science with non-experts is an important scientific practice that when done effectively can inform decision making and support the implementation of public policies (Wack et al. 2021).

The purpose of the proposed Symposium organized by the EFPA Board of Educational Affairs is to showcase examples of good practice by educators engaging in supporting the improvement of scientific understanding and developing science communication skills in psychology students. Presentations will be made by colleagues based in Germany, Slovakia and the UK. Implications concerning how science communication can be incorporated in undergraduate psychology curricula will be discussed.

Paper number 64 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Interpersonal Conflicts and Well-being at Work: A Study Exploring the Differentiated Effects of Specific Emotional Intelligence Dimensions and Work Characteristics

Annick Parent-Lamarche, Université Du Québec À Trois-rivières; Sabine Saade, American University of Beirut

Research aims and objectives: This study aimed to identify the role specific emotional intelligence dimensions (i.e., self-emotion appraisal, others' emotion appraisal, use of emotion, regulation of emotion), and work characteristics (i.e., teleworking, workload, job insecurity, skill utilization, decision authority, social support) could play in interpersonal conflict at work and employees' well-being.

Theoretical background: According to the Job Demands-Resources model, work resources (e.g., low workload, social support) expand an individual's mental capacities. Inversely, a lack of resources could impair these capacities (e.g., capacity to avoid or to manage interpersonal conflicts at work). This lack of resources could in turn, impair one's mental health (e.g., lower levels of well-being). Beyond work-related resources, an individual's personal resources (e.g., emotional intelligence) could also play an important role in their mental capacities.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Path analyses were conducted with MPlus software on a sample 264 Canadians workers from 19 small and medium organizations.

Results: Our results indicated that interpersonal conflicts played a mediating role between emotional intelligence, work characteristics and well-being. Regulation of emotion and teleworking were associated with a higher level of well-being via their effect on interpersonal conflicts (lower interpersonal conflicts). Use of emotions and workload were associated with higher level of interpersonal conflicts, while emotional regulation, teleworking, decision authority and social support were associated with a lower level of interpersonal conflicts.

Limitations: In terms of limitations, this study was cross-sectional and relied on self-reported questionnaires.

Practical Implications: Practitioners should pay particular attention to the differentiated effects of emotional intelligence dimensions in their training programs, as well as on the management of telework.

Originality/Value: Overall, the results of this study could provide valuable insight to employers. More specifically, this study could highlight different ways of improving interpersonal relationships at work to favor workers' well-being.

The intended audience is academic and practitioner.

Paper number 577 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Relationship between social media exposure, neuropsychological profile and associations with nutritional status and buccal cell fatty acid profile

Samantha Paskin, Worcester university; Allain Bueno, Worcester university; Sarah Davis, Worcester university; Steven Coles, Worcester university

Exposure to social networking sites (SNS) and non-educational gaming (NEG) may cause anxiety, depression, and stress in children and adolescents. Fatty acids are central neuropsychological mediators, where the links between nutritional status, fatty acid profile and neurocognitive function are established. High omega-6 and low omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (ω-6/ ω-3 PUFA) ratios are identified in individuals diagnosed with depression. However, the relationship between exposure to SNS/NEG, nutritional status and neuropsychological profile among children and adolescents is yet to be established. Therefore, the aim of this research was to investigate this relationship in these individuals.

A total number of 19 individuals were recruited and stratified into a) 9-12 years (n=9) and b) 15-16 years (n=10) age groups. Psychometric analyses were performed including, a) Beck Youth Inventories for children and adolescents, b) Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test, c) Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory and d) Motor Skill Assessment. A four-day food diary and 'time spent on SNS/NEG questionnaire' was also completed. Fatty acid profile analysis was performed by gas chromatography from the membrane extract obtained from participant buccal cells at point of recruitment. Pearson's correlation and Spearman Rank Correlation analysis were performed to determine trends.

The psychometric analysis revealed a significant link between time spent on SNS/NEG and mental health ($p<0.001$) with compromised motor function ($p<0.05$). The fatty acid profile analysis revealed an association between an increased ω-6 and decreased level of ω-3 PUFA ratio when compared to age and hours spent on SNS/NEG. This trend was also observed for saturated fat, Iron, Iodine and Vitamin E, indicating a wider nutritional impact. Taken together, this study indicates that mental health and motor development decline, along with nutritional status may be influenced by the amount of time spent on SNS/NEG. This in turn may have profound effects on neuropsychological development in children and adolescents.

Paper number 834 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Courage and tolerance of ambiguity in vocational decision-making by young adults. Moderating effect of life orientation

Anna Paszkowska-rogacz, University of Lodz

The aim of the presented research was to determine the relationship between courage and tolerance of ambiguity in the situation of vocational decision-making by young adults and to determine whether and to what extent the life orientation of the respondents – transitive or moratorium – is a moderator in this relationship. The study involved 229 people (145 women and 84 men) aged 19-26 (M = 22.6; SD = 1.83), studying in fields that represent all six types of vocational preferences according to Holland's typology. Courage was tested using own adaptation of the Norton and Weiss Courage Scale, ambiguity tolerance using the Tolerance of Ambiguity Questionnaire in Occupational Decision Making by Xu and Tracey. The KPS-S2 Social Participation Questionnaire developed by Rekosiewicz was used to measure life orientation. The moderation effect was obtained in two models, where the independent variable was courage, the dependent variable was aversion to ambiguity tolerance, and the moderators were moratorium or transitive orientation. The conducted moderation analyzes show that there is an interaction between low and medium moratorium orientation and courage, and between medium and high transitive orientation and courage. In both cases, the interaction results in a lowered aversion to ambiguity tolerance.

Paper number 1290 | Symposia Paper |

Cognition and frailty older individuals living in the community

Constanca Paul, Icbas, University Of Porto NIF 501413197

Background: Frailty and cognitive decline are associated with adverse outcomes of the ageing process (e.g. disability, institutionalization, hospitalization or death). The frailty phenotype of Fried measure weakness, slowness, unintentional weight loss, exhaustion, and low physical activity and is probably the most used measure to classify individuals as robust, pre-frail or frail. The diagnosis of pre-frailty seems particularly relevant to inform non-pharmacological interventions to prevent negative outcomes. This study aims to learn the prevalence of frailty and cognitive impairment in older people living in the community and to further understand the relevance of screening for both frailty and cognition to inform and customize interventions with older people. Methodology: Observational study of a random sample selected from a population based pool of older Primary Care users, perceived by their General Practitioner(GP) as having mental health concerns (N=436). The participants were assessed at home with a protocol that included sociodemographic data, cognitive capacity (MMSE) and Fried's frailty phenotype. Results: Participants were 41% men and 58.7% women, with a mean age of 75.2 years (sd 7.2). We found 39.1% people with cognitive impairment and regarding frailty 9% were robust; 40.2% pre-frail, and 50.1% frail. Cognitive impairment and frailty increase with age and there is a significant negative association between both. Discussion: Our data showed a higher prevalence of cognitive impairment and frailty comparing with the literature, and we further discuss the possible early non-pharmacological intervention, including physical activity, nutrition and cognitive training to reverse pre-frail status to prevent negative outcomes of the ageing process.

Paper number 136 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Gain sensitivity and cheating: The role of psychological entitlement

Müjde Peker, MEF University, Istanbul; Serhat Koloğlugil, Işık University; Türkay Şahin, Ludwig-Maximillian University; Nilhan Demircan

In this research, the amount of cheating behaviour originating from different framings and the relationship between psychological entitlement and frequency of exhibiting cheating behaviour were examined in the context of small amounts of money. Loss aversion is characterised by being affected by losses more than gains in terms of equal amounts. Earlier research has shown that this principle can be reversed in the context of smaller amounts, namely gain sensitivity. We aimed to replicate this finding and investigate the mediating role of psychological entitlement. One hundred-one undergraduate students participated in this experiment in exchange for course credit and a small amount of money. After being assigned to either loss or gain conditions, participants played a dice roll game and filled the psychological entitlement scale. Participants in the loss frame condition started with a certain amount of money and were informed that any dice rolled except four would result in loss of a certain amount of money. Participants in the gain frame condition started with no money and they were informed that for each diced rolled four, they would earn a certain amount of money. At the end of the study, to measure cheating, participants were asked to report the number of fours rolled and money earned. Results showed that participants in the gain condition cheated more than participants in the loss condition, thus replicating previous results suggesting that gain sensitivity becomes more prevalent when smaller amounts of money is at stake. Moreover, we found that psychological entitlement was positively correlated with cheating. However, psychological entitlement did not mediate the relationship between gain sensitivity and cheating. One of the possible limitations could be the measure of psychological entitlement instead of a more pathological entitlement as part of narcissism. Future studies will be discussed in light of these findings.

Paper number 985 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

The Everyone Project – The Impact of Mindfulness in Diverse Populations

Laura Pellegrini, University of Lincoln; Kyla Pennington, University of Lincoln

Aims: Evaluate the Mindfulness Based Living Course (MBLC) within 2 rounds of the Everyone Project.

Background: There has been increased public interest in Mindfulness, a self-regulation strategy focussing on training attention and awareness, allowing for greater control to nurture general mental wellbeing. Validation of Mindfulness course benefits, such as reducing stress and anxiety, in diverse populations is key to supporting accessibility. The Everyone Project is committed to addressing diversity in Mindfulness course attendance throughout the UK.

Method: 32 courses were delivered to 232 participants aged 19-87 (Round 1), and 27 courses to 258 participants aged 25-79 (Round 2). Participants completed 3 questionnaires which evaluated wellbeing (World Health Organisation 5; WHO-5), current perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale; PSS-10) and mindful awareness (Mindful Attentional Awareness Scale; MAAS-15) with differences between pre and post Mindfulness course analysed. Furthermore, round 2 completed measures for Self-Compassion (Self Compassion Scale; SCS-SF) and executive function (Webexec). Factors influencing course completion and impact were investigated.

Results: Preliminary data analyses indicates a significant increase across rounds in the WHO-5 and MAAS, and a decrease in PSS-10 post course (all $p<.001$). Further analysis on the SCS-SF, Webexec, drop-out and whether certain participants benefit more is being conducted and will be finalised in the coming months.

Limitations: High attrition rates, different facilitators for groups, variation in group size, unbalanced gender numbers, and all measures were questionnaire based.

Implications: This research shows for the first time that the MBLC increases wellbeing and mindful attention, and decreases current perceived stress across diverse populations, suggesting further deliveries of the course would be of benefit to these harder to reach groups. Further research could focus on the factors influencing dropout to optimise the delivery and impact of the course.

Originality: First research of its kind into the MBLC.

Intended Audience: academic and practitioner.

Keywords: Mindfulness; wellbeing; diversity.

Paper number 1470 | Symposia Paper |

Potential cognitive and psychobiological mechanisms of mindfulness in low income and diverse communities

Kyla Pennington, University of Lincoln

There is growing evidence to suggest that high levels of dispositional mindfulness and regular mindfulness practice can help reduce stress and improve cognition process key to having resilience in the face of adversity. For low income or marginalised populations mindfulness may have significant impact. However, research into the cognitive and psychobiological mechanisms in addition to how mindfulness might be made accessible in a meaningful way across diverse communities is limited.

This talk will give a brief overview of three research projects being undertaken at the University of Lincoln aiming to investigate some of the cognitive and psychobiological processes of mindfulness and practical considerations regarding delivery and structure. The first is a systematic review and meta-analysis of the use of mindfulness based interventions for children aged 7-11 and effect on processes related to emotion regulation. The second is an overview of findings from of The Everyone Project, a collaborative venture between the Mindfulness Association and the Hart Knowe Trust, committed to addressing the diversity in people attending the 8 week Mindfulness Based Living Course (MBLC) across the UK including impact on wellbeing as well as potential determinants of drop out and completion Finally, some preliminary data from a randomised controlled trial of the MBLC will be presented for dispositional mindfulness, heart rate variability and cognitive function.

Collectively, this work supports those of others that indicate that often individuals most in need of support through poor mental health, impaired stress response or poor cognitive function may benefit most from accessing programmes of mindfulness. Understanding determinants of completion of courses is key for further research in order for initiatives such as The Everyone Project to be able to impact hard to reach communities who may benefit most significantly from their work.

Paper number 278 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

Why do people share political information and misinformation online?

Rotem Perach, University of Westminster; Laura Joyner, University of Westminster; Deborah Husbands, University of Westminster; Tom Buchanan, University of Westminster

Aim: To develop an integrative parsimonious perspective concerning social media users' own accounts of motives for sharing political information.

Background: Social media users are key actors in the spreading of misleading or incorrect information online. A key question is why people choose to share such misinformation. To identify main groups of motives behind users' decisions to share both true and false political information, a synthesis and analysis of bottom-up research concerning these motives is needed.

Methods: We developed a pool of items evaluating social media users' motives for sharing false political information based on previous and original bottom-up research. We then tested and analysed the dimensionality of these motives in a preregistered questionnaire-based study in order to identify key clusters of users' own accounts of motives for sharing political information and misinformation.

Findings: The current findings show that there are distinct sets of motives people report for their misinformation sharing behaviour: prosocial activism, attack or manipulation of others, entertainment, transparency, political self-expression, and fighting false information. Also, these sets of motives are associated with variables known to predict sharing misinformation, and some of these sets predict social media users' self-reports of having shared misinformation in the past.

Limitations: We took a bottom-up approach to understanding users' motives for sharing and as such did not focus on potential reasons for sharing that did not involve deliberative processing.

Implications and value: Our findings elaborate on users' motives that aim to benefit other individuals and society as a whole, and suggest that different interventions may be required in order to combat misinformation sharing driven by different motives.

Audience: Academics and practitioners.

Paper number 280 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Cultural facemasks: What are they, what is the evidence, and what can we use them for

Rotem Perach, University of Westminster; Maliyana Limbu, Impact Research; Ekaterina Kostyuk, University of Westminster; Deborah Husbands, University of Westminster; Paulina Bondaronek, University College London

Aims: To understand whether we can use facemasks with a solidarity-related cultural symbol ('cultural facemasks') to increase positive personality impressions of others and adherence to public health messages.

Background: During the Covid-19 pandemic, facemasks have become integral to everyday life. Wearing a cultural facemask — for example, a facemask with the NHS rainbow — is a potential vehicle for promoting collective resilience.

Methods: Three online, experimental between-participants studies examined the associations between exposure to cultural facemasks, death reminders, and positive interpersonal perceptions (e.g., trustworthiness).

Findings: Across studies, exposure to cultural facemasks (vs. no mask) increased positive interpersonal perceptions, an index of solidarity. Also, exposure to cultural (vs. surgical) facemasks increased positive interpersonal perceptions when death awareness was high.

Limitations: The effects of death reminders were found in one of three studies. Future replications of the finding that exposure to cultural (vs. surgical) facemasks increases positive interpersonal perceptions when death is salient are needed.

Implications and value: The current findings suggest that the facemasks that people choose to wear can have important social implications. One applied research direction we are currently developing is testing whether having a spokesperson wearing a cultural facemask in a public health poster can increase message adherence in targeted populations.

Audience: Academics and practitioners.

Paper number 1274 | Symposia Paper |

A scale to evaluate the will to hasten death in terminal and non-terminal incurable patients: Reflections from its development process

Helena Pereira, Faculty Medicine Porto University; Sílvia Marina, Faculty of Medicine of University of Porto; Mário Simões, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Coimbra; Miguel Ricou, Ordem Dos Psicólogos Portugueses

Evaluating what moves a patient to request for a hastened death (which includes euthanasia and/or physician assisted suicide) is complex, but necessary. The will to hasten death is also a complex and difficult concept to determine and may vary over time depending on the evolution of the disease and/or the capability of the person to adapt to its condition. Therefore, it is essential that a rigorous evaluation is ensured with the help of validated and scientifically based instruments. This evaluation needs to be made in the deep understanding of its will to hasten death and what can motivate its hastened death request. Hence, a new evaluation instrument was developed. This presentation aims to introduce the development process of the Will to Hasten Death Evaluation Scale (WHDES). It is a experimental version containing 29 items. The steps for developing the scale based in a systematic review of literature and the results of the analysis by specialists in palliative care will be presented.

Paper number 1389 | Symposia Paper |

Contributions from Psychology and Psychologists for Climate Crisis' and Sustainability' Societal Challenge – The Case in Portugal

Tiago Pereira, Ordem Dos Psicólogos Portugueses; Sofia Ramalho, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses

Climate Crises can affect Health in a profound way, including mental health and wellbeing, in particular when it comes to groups with different vulnerabilities. Migration, poverty, social inequalities, changes in human population dynamics and demography, pandemics and global threats to peace shape the vulnerabilities of climate crisis, and continue to threaten population groups already at risk, specially considering mental health, equity and sustainability.

Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses (Portuguese Psychologists Association) makes efforts to put Psychology and Psychologists in political agendas, placing them at the service of social transformations, using psychological science and data to support decision making and influence the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies. Literacy on climate crisis health impact, mitigation of impacts, promoting personal and social transition and adaptation, and developing partnerships to build more resilient communities are some of the operationalization examples. As are the integration of human behaviour knowledge in the design and construction of buildings, cities and environmentally friendly communities and social wellbeing enablers, and in the awareness and education of policymakers on risk evaluation and interventions for behaviour change.

Prioritizing these in multilateral national and international articulation context, in this presentation we intent to discuss a series of Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses' initiatives that reflect the contributions of Psychology to the challenges of the climate crisis, namely through international alliances, national

significative partnerships with governmental structures, social organizations, relevant associations and local communities, provisioning professional training, producing recommendations and scientific advices, or participating in the construction and review of national action plans, with respect to specific population needs and fostering their participation and empowerment. In conclusion, contributions from Psychology and Psychologists can be priceless for vast areas of public interest and political intervention in complex challenges as climate crisis is.

| Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Multiple contributions of psychology to a "Full Stop to Poverty" – The role of psychological science, practice and professional associations

Tiago Pereira

'No poverty' is the first of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, a globally agreed 2030 agenda towards a healthy planet and peaceful and inclusive societies in the world. Poverty, exclusion, and inequalities are old, present, and, unfortunately, future challenges of humankind and major contributors to the loss of dignity, health (including mental health), well-being, self-determination, and societies' social cohesion, important goals for psychology and psychologists work. We're in an era of paradoxes. More resources than ever and, at the same time, huge inequalities, mental health problems and major threats to the opportunity of well-being for all. This menace is reinforcing the need for psychology and psychologists to study social determinants of mental health and well-being and their impacts in effective interventions. So, we need to fulfil a role in this area supported in the last years big advances in psychological research, today an important hub of science, and on the growing number of psychologists in the world. We now have plenty of data on causes and consequences of poverty and we must use that knowledge to inform practices and public policies in a better and more efficient manner, assuming a key role on promoting social transformations that reinforce equity and the chance of well-being for all. In ECP, I'll try to promote reflection on how psychological science and psychologists can contribute to these major societal challenges. I'll also focus the important role of professional associations promoting and stimulating these contributions, presenting the '.Final à Pobreza' [Full stop to poverty], a strategy of the Portuguese Psychologists Association targeting this purpose.

Paper number 145 | Poster | Others

Development and Validation of a Measure of Social Media Civic Action among Members of LGBT Communities

Christina Hamme Peterson, Rider University; Nancy Wiencek, Rider University; Kristopher M. Goodrich, University of New Mexico; N. Andrew Peterson, Rutgers University; Kristen Powell, Rutgers The State University

Objectives were to develop the Social Media Civic Action Scale (SMCAS), test its factorial validity, and examine its relationships with social cohesion, psychological distress, and empowerment among members of LGB+ communities.

Empowerment theory, defined as the mechanism by which people gain control over their lives, identifies processes and outcomes of civic actions and guided the development of the SMCAS. Social cohesion, psychological distress, and empowerment have been theorized as related to civic action.

Cross-sectional data from a convenience sample of adults in LGB+ communities (n = 511) were collected via an online survey. We developed a 36-item measure, the SMCAS, to assess leadership action (e.g., managing a social media group for a social or political cause), counter action (e.g., trolling in support of a cause), and expressive action (e.g., changing one's profile to support a cause). Principal axis factor analysis with oblimin rotation was used. Previously validated measures of the other variables were included.

The three hypothesized factors emerged with good reliability. Leadership action and expressive action were correlated with social cohesion and empowerment in expected ways. Psychological distress, however, was found to be positively associated with counter action and inversely related to empowerment.

Cross-sectional data limit our ability to test causal relations. A second limitation concerns generalizability to non-LGBT populations.

Although both leadership and expressive action are empowering, counteraction is not empowering and can lead to psychological distress.

Social media has transformed the ways in which people mobilize for change. Few measures exist and none include dimensions of both leadership and counter action. Despite the vitriol in some online forums, no study to date has examined the relationship between online activism and psychological distress, social cohesion, or empowerment.

Paper number 294 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Students & Early Career

A systemic and whole-life perspective on students' and young professionals' well-being surfacing the transition stage between study and career

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Since the early 21st century, young people in the Netherlands reported one of the highest levels of well-being across Europe. They still do, but the scores are decreasing, especially in the 18-25 age group. This is an alarming development, because the basis for sustainable careers lies at the transition point from student to young professional. Little is known about why and how students' and Young Professionals' (YPs') well-being is decreasing, and what they experience and do in times of adversity.

We have gathered in-depth insights on the well-being of students (Study 1) and YPs (Study 2, ongoing research) by approaching this topic from a systemic and whole-life perspective using Group Model Building (GMB). GMB is a participatory approach, supporting participants to share their insights and beliefs about a complex problem, aiming to combine and visualise these different viewpoints in a qualitative model. Groups of final year business and management students (n = 6) and YPs (n = 6) worked together to identify individual and contextual factors influencing their well-being to come up with a model representing the complex and dynamic system of well-being.

For Study 1, our analysis has identified several critical individual (stress, procrastination, and motivation) and contextual factors (performance pressure, demands and expectations of the social environment, and financial security) influencing well-being. Among others, social support and a strong educational environment appeared to be essential resources to handle demands in student life. Visualising the system of student well-being has emphasised the complexity of today's student life and the relevance of adopting a systemic and whole-life perspective. Our final model will be translated into intervention development and policy-making to increase students' well-being.

For Study 2, preliminary results will be available, enabling us to compare both groups to understand changes in well-being during the transition stage between study and career.

Paper number 1135 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

What influences intention to use image- and performance-enhancing drugs?

Denham Phipps, The University of Manchester

Aim and objectives: To apply a health behaviour model to the use of image- and performance-enhancing drugs (IPEDs).

Theoretical background: The use of IPEDs has become increasingly apparent, and broader in its scope. Given the potential for harm to result from IPED usage, there is a need to understand what influences its usage. Models of health-related behaviour, such as COM-B (capability-opportunity-motivation), may be useful for this purpose.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Two studies were carried out. For each, a convenience sample was recruited from the general public.

In study 1, participants (N = 203) completed an online survey which presented three fictitious IPEDs. The participant rated each of the COM-B domains for use of each IPED.

In study 2, participants (N = 44) viewed information posters that pertained to the IPEDs used in study 1. Each poster was worded to elicit a particular COM-B domain. The participant rated the effect of the posters on their intention to take each IPED, as well as rating COM-B domains for each IPED.

Results obtained: In study 1, regression analysis identified motivation (either automatic or reflective) to be related with reported intention to use each IPED. In addition, physical opportunity was related with intention to use a muscle enhancer.

In study 2, analysis of variance found that the wording of the poster had no effect on reported intention to use a IPED. However COM-B ratings had an independent effect on intention, with opportunity and motivation appearing to be the strongest influences.

Limitations: The sample size was relatively small in both studies.

Implications: COM-B or a similar model could provide useful insights on IPED usage. However, further work is needed to confirm the relationship between COM-B domains and IPED usage.

Value: The findings may be used to refine and test interventions to modify IPED usage.

Intended audience: Academic.

Paper number 1149 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Community pharmacy engagement in quality and safety improvement: a longitudinal qualitative study

Denham Phipps, The University of Manchester; Chrissy Thomas, The University of Manchester; Darren Ashcroft, The University of Manchester

Aims and objectives: Examine how community pharmacy staff account for their engagement in quality and safety improvement activities.

Theoretical background: While there is a well-established tradition of safety culture measurement in healthcare, the question remains of how to generate quality and safety improvement. One feature warranting further examination is the way in which staff account for quality and safety. Their discourse may reflect, and potentially create or close down, possibilities for engagement in improvement.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Ten community pharmacies in the north-west of England, took part in a quality and safety improvement exercise over a twelve-month period. During the introductory session and at three-month intervals afterwards, we facilitated discussions between staff members at each pharmacy. We also carried out a group discussion with staff at each of three pharmacy head offices. The discussion transcripts, alongside field notes taken from site visits, were analysed using Potter and Wetherell's discursive approach.

Results: In their accounts, staff members invoked the notion of their pharmacy having "core" work that takes precedence over other activities. Improvement activities were positioned as being either an intrinsic part of this work or outside of it. Participants' accounts also attributed power over improvement; power was attributed either to the participants themselves or their pharmacy's headquarters. Finally, some participants referred to an affective aspect of quality and safety (inducing, for example, shame or irritation). These features of the participants' accounts appeared to reflect their engagement in the improvement exercise and subsequent activities.

Limitations: There was no standardised measure of the pharmacies' safety culture or performance.

Research/practical implications: Our study illustrates how power and politics within a healthcare organisation, as reflected in its members' discourse, can influence organisational commitment to quality and safety improvement.

Originality/value: Demonstrating the use of longitudinal qualitative data to examine organisational activity.

Intended audience: Academic and practitioner.

Paper number 1489 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Inequality: the enemy between us

Kate Pickett, University of York

Comparing numerous measures of population health and wellbeing, it is clear that societies which tend to do well on one measure tend to do well on all of them, and the ones which do badly, do badly on all. The key is the amount of inequality in each society; the more unequal a society is – the more ill health and social problems it has. Inequality has always been regarded as divisive and socially corrosive. This talk will explore the extent to which inequality is central to understanding mental health, and the pathways that link inequality and psychological wellbeing.

Paper number 409 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

An exploration of the psychological processes and functions of weapons in a custodial setting.

Rebecca Pieri, HMP Thameside; Iain Brennan, University of Hull

Research aim: To better understand the function of and use of weapons in prison.

Theoretical background: Weapon use in violence is disproportionately associated with psychological and physical harm in the community. Although prisoners are more likely than the general public to have used weapons in violence and violence is more prevalent in prisons than in the community, weapon use in prison has been overlooked by researchers. The four A's framework of weapon use (Availability, Attractiveness, Affordability and Accessibility) offers a useful theoretical framework for exploring how weapon are used in this setting.

Methodology: Cross-sectional interviews were undertaken in a prison in South East London with six adult male prisoners who were known weapon carriers (35.3% of the eligible population). Thematic analysis of the data is underway.

Results: Data were collected in Autumn/Winter 2022 and themes are expected by the end of March 2023.

Limitations: A small self-selecting sample from a single site limits the generalisability of results; the prohibited nature of weapon possession in prison may have affected the accuracy of prisoner accounts.

Research/Practical Implications: The study will add to the literature on the causes of serious violence, the psychology of weapon-carrying and intergroup conflict; Understanding the function and use of weapons in prison has potential to inform the prevention of violent and psychological harm in this setting.

Originality: As the first exploration of this topic in this setting in the UK, the study is unique while the associated serious harm from weapon use in violence makes the findings valuable for both practitioners and researchers interested in violence in custody.

Paper number 1421 | Symposia Paper |

Multilevel Interventions to Promote Wellbeing in the Workplace: The H-WORK Project

Luca Pietrantoni, University of Bologna; Dina Guglielmi, University of Bologna, Italy; Marco De Angelis, University of Bologna; Greta Mazzetti, University of Bologna

The EU H-WORK project aims to promote wellbeing and mental health in the workplace by designing, implementing, and validating multilevel interventions. The project involved ten SMEs and public organizations across five European countries as intervention sites. Work and organizational psychologists, occupational health psychologists, and clinical psychologists used a range of methods for assessments and interventions. A needs analysis was conducted through a participatory approach, involving senior and middle managers, as well as employees who participated in interviews and focus groups. Tailor-made multilevel interventions were designed based on the results of the needs analysis and implemented by

experts from different fields of psychology. A realist evaluation was conducted to assess the quality of the interventions and the organizational processes and mechanisms that may have been triggered during the implementation phase.

Psychology played a crucial role in the project, providing insights into individual differences that affect employee behavior and performance and strategies to improve employee motivation and engagement. Psychological approaches, such as goal-setting, feedback, recognition, and rewards, can be used to enhance employee performance, while techniques to manage stress can also be provided to employees. Additionally, psychology can help foster a positive work culture, such as promoting teamwork and providing access to mental health resources.

Incorporating psychological expertise in health and safety programs can face challenges, such as resistance to change and lack of resources. The recent transformations in work environments, such as remote work, also pose challenges in identifying mental health issues and providing support. The increasing adoption of AI in public organizations and SMEs can bring benefits but also negative consequences that can impact the wellbeing of workers and managers. Job loss, increased workload, and low explainability of AI can cause stress and discomfort, leading to feelings of stress and insecurity among workers who do not possess the necessary skills.

Paper number 720 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Nutrients associated with the development of compassion and self-compassion

Sofia Pihlaja, University Of Oulu; Erika Jääskeläinen, University of Oulu; Mirka Hintsanen, University of Oulu

This doctoral research examines whether cholesterols, fatty acids and amino acids assessed in adolescence are associated with compassion and self-compassion in adulthood. So far, there has been research mainly on the psychosocial factors associated with compassion but biological factors should also be investigated as they might affect the activity of the central nervous system. The cultivation of compassion is essential as in previous research, being compassionate has been linked with better well-being and physical and mental health. As far as is known, no research to date has examined the associations between nutrition and compassion. The longitudinal data comes from the population-based Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1986. The sample consists of 1,466 participants (63.3 % women). Compassion and self-compassion were self-reported with Dispositional Positive Emotions Scale and Self-Compassion Scale – Short Form, respectively, in 2019 at age 33-35. Nutrients were determined from blood samples in 2001 at age 15-16. The research questions were examined with statistical methods such as correlational and regression analyses. Preliminary results suggest that in men, valine is negatively associated with compassion and alanine is negatively associated with self-compassion.The limitations of this research include the use of self-report questionnaires susceptible to social desirability bias and the assessment of compassion only once, so that the development itself cannot be examined but rather prospective associations. The nutritional perspective on compassion is exceptional and novel, thus this research enlightens research areas that have not been explored so far. The results can be utilized to support the development of compassion in adolescents. There is a public health motive for the research as compassion has been associated with a lower risk of many diseases that are threatening public health, for example depression and hypertension and more generally health behaviors.

Paper number 175 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Psychological difficulties experienced by South African adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic: Implications for psychological interventions

Jace Pillay, University of Johannesburg

Aims and Objectives: the primary aim of this study was to identify the psychological difficulties of South African adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic and to provide guidelines for psychologists providing support.

Theoretical background: The psychological difficulties were explored at multiple system levels using bioecological systems theory.

Method: Data were collected through a questionnaire completed by 4230 grade 4 to 12 learners from two provinces in South Africa (Mpumalanga, North-West) and analyzed with chi-square, Cramer's V, Bayesian, and the odds ratio tests. Participants self-reported on the difficulties they experienced during the strictest part of the COVID-19 lockdown period which could possibly impact on their mental health.

Results: indicate that fear was the most prominent difficulty experienced, but it must be viewed as a comorbidity with anxiety, stress, and depression. A significant finding was that the difficulties experienced were gender, age, and school level specific. The results indicate that psychologists working with adolescents who experienced such difficulties should adopt a multilevel systems approach in supporting the mental health of adolescents during crisis situations like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Limitations: Due to lack of access to schools during the lockdown period only two provinces participated in the study resulting in a predominantly black and female sample. Self-reporting and social desirability were important limitations since participants may have given responses that they think are more acceptable.

Conclusions: early mental health interventions should take gender, age, and primary and secondary school levels into consideration for effectiveness since the difficulties highlighted in this study are likely to impact on the mental health of learners. This is crucial for research and psychological support interventions.

Originality/Value: Different psychological interventions are needed for adolescents based on gender, age, and school level. There is no 'one size fits all'

Paper number 1336 | Symposia Paper |

Integrating conclusions about cultural humility in supervised practice internationally.

Basil Joseph Pillay, Head, Department of Behavioural Medicine, School of Nursing and Public Health, Nelson R Mandela School Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Kwazulu-Natal

Discussant: The panel presentations will be synthesized, and questions and comments relevant to the presentations will be raised.

The presenters share and reflect on studies and experiences from six countries ¬– Australia, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, USA. While good clinical supervision teaching and training standards and ethical guidelines are understood to be critical requirements for best practice, these vary globally. Further various supervisor deficits are known to harm both supervisees and service users.

The presenters highlight the need for changes in supervisors' formal teaching and training. These include harmonising ethical standards and rules, addressing supervisors' qualifications, and instituting intentional and systematic processes in training clinical supervisors. These processes are envisioned to be respectful and proactively promote global ethical harmony. Further, clinical supervisor training must also address "space of autonomy" where professional judgment and decision-making are required when general rules may lead to ambiguous conclusions.

Another critical aspect that the presenters emphasise is recognising differences in trainees and service users and being responsive to these differences. In addition, the specific training contexts must be seriously considered and understood.

Crucial to supervisor training is promoting cultural humility, developing appropriate attitudes toward diversity, and raising supervisors' awareness of their own values and beliefs to ensure respectful and inclusive communication. There is also a call for a critical understanding of the role of psychology in addressing and overcoming social inequalities. Finally, other solutions to enhance clinical supervision practice are proposed.

Intended audience: Both: Academic, Practitioner.

Paper number 1237 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Subjective perceptions of cognitive changes in individuals with long COVID

Anja Podlesek, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Pika Ranc, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology; Katarina Babnik, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology

Research aims and objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a growing number of patients experiencing a prolonged illness called post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC) or long COVID. We investigated how these patients perceive their neurological symptoms and cognitive changes and what impact these symptoms have on their lives and well-being.

Theoretical background: The neurological type of PASC is characterised by symptoms of cognitive impairment that develop within three months of the acute phase, last for at least two months, and cannot be explained with alternative diagnosis. Studies have identified impairments in various cognitive domains based on subjective reports or neuropsychological testing.

Methodology: Based on the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) framework, we developed a semi-structured interview on attention, perception, declarative memory, working memory, language, cognitive control, and their subdomains. Interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of 18 working-age individuals with PASC.

Results: The most frequent impairments were reported in the domains of attention (difficulty with sustained attention and multitasking, distractibility), memory (difficulty with short-term, episodic, and prospective memory, difficulty recalling specific words), and altered sensory experiences. Cognitive symptoms were often accompanied by fatigue or dizziness. For many participants, awareness of cognitive dysfunction led to anger, depression, or anxiety, and they reported that persistent impairments severely affected their work ability.

Limitations: Small sample.

Practical implications: The findings on the manifestations of cognitive dysfunction in individuals with PASC may help to identify PASC patients in the future and develop clinical pathways, supportive interventions, cognition-oriented treatments, and adjustments of patients' work/study environment.

Value: The study provides a deeper understanding of the vulnerability of patients with PASC and emphasizes the importance of taking their complaints seriously.

[The authors acknowledge project J5-4591 "Long Covid as a Legacy of the Pandemic: Psychological Symptoms, Psychosocial Factors, and Consequences" was financially supported by the Slovenian Research Agency.]

Paper number 1321 | Symposia Paper |

Psychology students' expectations about supervisors' modeling and teaching of cultural humility

Anja Podlesek, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Research objectives: To examine psychology students' expectations of supervision regarding cultural humility.

Theoretical background: Supervisors should practise cultural humility toward a variety of social inequalities in order to effectively perform their teaching, supportive, and evaluative supervisory roles. This study examined which social inequalities are most important to psychology students and what they expect from their supervisors' cultural humility and ability to foster it.

Method: A focus group was conducted with six psychology students from the University of Ljubljana, selected for their high awareness of and interest in social inequalities. The following questions were discussed: (i) what social inequality issues they currently find most relevant to psychological practice, (ii) what awareness and knowledge supervisors (should) have about these issues, and (iii) how supervisors' cultural humility could be developed. The transcript was subjected to thematic analysis.

Results: The group identified a lack of knowledge about issues related to gender identity and orientation, power imbalances in psychologist-client and supervisor-supervisee relationships, the assumption that supervisees are ready for practice, and the university selection process as the most significant challenges to psychologists' cultural humility. They expected their supervisors to be aware of social inequalities and how to address them. They expected them to help supervisees become aware of various power differentials and reflect on the origins of social inequalities.

Conclusions: The findings indicated that supervisor training in Slovenia (and elsewhere) should: (i) promote cultural humility through ongoing education about different types and theories of social inequality, (ii) raise supervisors' awareness of their own values and beliefs to ensure respectful and inclusive communication, (iii) develop appropriate attitudes toward diversity, (iv) promote supervisors' competence in teaching supervisees cultural humility and a critical understanding of the role of psychology in addressing and overcoming social inequalities.

Paper number 373 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Social and personal resilience in Czech reactions to Russian attacks in Ukraine territory

Iva Poláčková Šolcová, Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy of Sciences; Lucie Klůzová Kráčmarová, Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy of Sciences

Social resilience, the resilience of a system, is the ability of a society to return to equilibrium after a disturbance. In our research, we measured subjective resilience and subjective social resilience in association with war and Russian attacks on Ukraine.

Participants and tools: 214 Czech respondents – students – filled up an online questionnaire focused on subjective resilience (Brief resiliency scale) and subjective social resilience (Brief resiliency scale changed on social resilience e.g. My society tends to bounce back quickly after hard times) and other questionnaires (focused on e.g. worries, mood, active coping, time spent watching the war). We have also asked about thoughts and ideas connected to war presented on media and social networks.

Results suggest that there is a very poor correlation between self-reported personal and social resilience. Participants mentioned that they were shocked especially at the beginning of the war or with news that Russians attacked the town or place of their significant others. In a month they shield themselves against fear, anger, sadness and crying, dreamless nights, anxiety, hopelessness, distress, and worries: the strength they found usually in inner resources (I am capable of somehow coping with it), via media detachment or shortening the time on media, in voluntary help to Ukrainians refugees or significant others in Ukraine. With every month of the war, respondents claimed, that they were more and more tired of war information, feelings of empty hands to stop the madness, stressed by the impact of disinformation on Czech society. They shifted their attention from the war outside of Czech borders to the informational war and disbelief in species, government, policy, or media in our society.

Paper number 941 | Symposia | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Emergent topics in the ethics for psychologists: Board of Ethics (EFPA) reflections

Vita Poštuvan, Univerity of Primorska; Miguel Ricou, Ordem Dos Psicólogos Portugueses; Tony Wainwright, University Of Exeter; Johanne Bratbo, Board of Ethics in the Danish Psychologists Association; Rosalyn Collings, University of Wolverhampton

Ethical principles guide psychologists in their professional work. Changed social circumstances as well as new developments in the implementation of psychological interventions bring along new challenges in that regard. The symposia will address the human rights reflected in the ethics codes, the issues of conscientious objection in psychology, the evaluation of clinical trials, communication strategies in stimulating ethical reflections among psychologists, and a content analysis of the most common ethical issues in current professional settings.

Paper number 1392 | Symposia Paper |

Content analysis of ethically sensitive situations in 23 different areas of psychologists' work in Slovenia

Vita Poštuvan, Univerity of Primorska; Mojca Cerče, Slovene Psychologists' Association

Psychologists work in very different work settings, and each of them requires a unique analysis of ethically sensitive issues. It has been noted that several decades ago there was a strong focus on research on ethics in psychology. More recent and especially more comprehensive studies (not just focusing on one area of psychologists' work, such as clinical) are needed to fully understand the needs of the profession. The aim of the study was therefore to analyse ethically sensitive situations in different areas of psychologists' work in Slovenia. Twenty-three different areas of work were studied with the help of experts: education, clinical psychology, counselling, crisis intervention, work and organisational psychology, social work, police, army, the prison system, media, research, sports, special needs, labour, traffic and sports psychological assessments, expert witnesses in legal systems, employment services, art and public health, suicidal behaviour, use of indirect means for psychological work, competences in intercultural contexts, supervision... The content analysis of the main situations showed that multiple relationships are very common, as are doubts about assessment procedures and confidentiality.

Paper number 1397 | Symposia Paper |

A wish to die: conceptual differences and similarities of suicial behaviour and euthanasia

Vita Poštuvan, Univerity of Primorska

A wish to die is frequently understood under the mental health assessment (such as the severity of depression) and analysis of the risk for suicidal behavior. Pasive suicidal ideations (often verbalized as a wish to be dead) are one of the first indicators of suicidal process. The contribution will focus on the conceptualization of the the wish to die. It needs to be distinguished from the depresive symptoms and reconsidered in the context of euthanasia.

Paper number 839 | Invited Symposium | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

European Psychology in the Wake of the War in Ukraine. Initiatives and Impact

Robertas Povilaitis, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations; Christoph Steinebach, EFPA

The symposium will share perspectives of individual psychologists, national and European psychological organisations in response to war in Ukraine.

The symposium will address the challenges and needs of Ukrainian psychologists and describe how the work of psychologists is organised during the war.

The symposium will include a personal reflection of how the war in Ukraine affects the life and practice of psychologist in another country.

The symposium will investigate ways and methods what psychologists and psychological organisations in Europe and around the World could do to support the Ukrainian society, Ukrainian psychological organisations and others that are affected by war.

Psychological knowledge and psychological services are needed to people in Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in many other countries.

The symposium will look for ways how the psychological services for people affected by war could be strengthened, and knowledge shared between the psychological organisations in Europe and beyond.

Paper number 1334 | Symposia Paper |

How psychological communities in Europe and beyond can support Ukrainian psychology and psychologist

Robertas Povilaitis, European Federation of Psychologists' Associations; Christoph Steinebach, EFPA

Psychological research on the psychosocial consequences of war point to long-lasting traumatization whose effects span several generations. In the bio-psychosocial model, the risks, damages and necessary resources and help can be ordered. They indicate starting points for individual spontaneous support in times of war as well as for long-term professional support for those affected and their relatives. Last but not least, intergenerational traumatization requires sustainable, accessible support in the war zone as well as for refugees.

It is also the knowledge of the devastating psychological consequences of war and flight that has led EFPA to speak out against the Russian invasion of Ukraine. For this we will also describe the actions of European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) after the full-scale invasion into Ukraine by Russia. EFPA issued a statement concerning the war in Ukraine and initiated an expulsion of Russian Psychological Society after receiving alerting news of the links between Russian Psychological Society and political and military leadership of Russian Federation. EFPA sent out a call for support to EFPA Member Associations and invited to respond to the needs of Ukrainian psychologists. EFPA supported the application of National Psychological Association of Ukraine to International Union of Psychological Sciences. The Executive Council of EFPA is keeping the issue of support to Ukrainian colleagues on the agendas of all meetings the Executive Council, Presidents Council. EFPA is in the process of organizing a support network for those organizations and psychologists who are willing to look for the ways how psychological support can be organized in the future.

Paper number 1146 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Processing speed in recovery from alcohol dependence: comparisons between residential and outpatient settings

Anna Powell, School of Psychology, Liverpool John Moores University; Harry Sumnall, Public Health Institute, Liverpool John Moores University; Lynn Owens, Royal Liverpool and Broadgreen University Hospitals NHS Trust / University of Liverpool; Catharine Montgomery

Research aims and objectives: To assess vibrotactile processing speed over recovery between individuals with alcohol dependence (AD) and controls, and between treatment settings. Background: Individuals with AD present with deficits in 'processing speed', a task-independent construct underpinning more complex goal-related abilities. Processing speed is linked to relapse, as are functions it underpins, and such deficits typically characterise early recovery. Reliable measurement of processing speed during early recovery, across different treatment contexts, may ultimately provide information to aid individualised treatment. Methods: Vibrotactile reaction time (RT) was longitudinally assessed across four time-points (starting during day 1-4 of detox, and ending 3-4 months post-detox), between 68 individuals with AD (26 female; 44.60 ± 10.50 years) and 37 controls (21 female; 41.50 ± 14.40), using four multivariate multiple regressions. A mixed MANOVA of available data (n = 46) assessed change in RT between baseline and time-point one (around seven days of treatment) across treatment settings (outpatient vs residential). Results: Group (AD vs control) was no longer a significant predictor of any RT measure by 1-2 months post-detox, but then re-emerged as a predictor of mental fatigue by 3-4 months post-detox. In the MANOVA, mental fatigue was poorer at 6-8 days of treatment than baseline in outpatients, while the opposite was true for residential patients. Limitations: Issues with recruitment/follow-up due to COVID-19 meant that the original analyses intended could not be carried out. Research implications: Group no longer being a predictor of the RT measures so early in the recovery process was unexpected, possibly indicating a difference between the current cohort and those previously studied. It was also surprising that outpatients' mental fatigue got worse, perhaps indicating that they need more support, despite being typically less medically complex. Value: Knowledge about recovery in different treatment contexts is important to ensure all patients receive adequate support.

Paper number 767 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Validation of the FEEL-KJ: an instrument to measure emotion regulation strategies in children and adolescents

David-Jan Punt, Hogrefe; Emiel Cracco, Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, Ghent University; Jolien Braet, Department of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology, Ghent University; Caroline Braet, Department of Developmental, Personality and Social Psychology, Ghent University

Feelings of anxiety, sadness, and anger play an important role in a wide range of psychiatric disorders. However, it is not the experience of these emotions, but inefficient regulation that is at the basis of psychiatric symptoms. Although children develop strategies to regulate their emotions already early in life, not all strategies are equally effective, and some may even be maladaptive. Maladaptive emotion regulation is an important predictor of psychological problems, including depressive, anxious, behavioural, and eating disorder symptoms. Given the relation between emotion regulation and psychological health, it is important to have a reliable and valid instrument to assess emotion regulation strategies in children and adolescents.

The FEEL-KJ questionnaire measures 15 emotion regulation strategies for three different emotions (i.e., anxiety, sadness, and anger). The internal structure and validity of the FEEL-KJ has been tested in a sample of 1.397 Dutch and 1.116 Belgian children and adolescents between the age of 8 and 18 years.

The results confirm the reliability and validity of the FEEL-KJ as an instrument to measure emotion regulation strategies in young individuals. More specifically, the results show that the 15 strategies can be classified as adaptive, maladaptive, and external strategies, and that especially adaptive and maladaptive strategies are predictive of mental health.

Given that dysfunctional emotion regulation plays an important role in the development and maintenance of psychopathology, the FEEL-KJ can play an important role in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of a child as part of a larger psychological assessment process by allowing clinical practitioners to get a detailed overview of the emotion regulation strategies used by a specific child or adolescent. As such, the FEEL-KJ can play an important role in prevention and treatment programs.

Paper number 1338 | Symposia Paper |

Handling complaints based on formal written complaint process and contingent sanctions

Kati Puumala, The Finnish Psychologists Association, Board Of Ethics

The Finnish Board of Ethics was established in 1986. From the very beginning our main goal has been to protect the integrity and rights of clients, to safeguard and improve the ethical quality of psychological practice and therefore retain the public's trust in the practice of professional psychologists.

Finland has always had very formal process for handling complaints, which is in fact congruent with Recommendations on Evaluative Procedures and Corrective Actions developed by The EFPA's Board of Ethics. Our process is written and investigation involves the gathering of information, including possibilities to comments, from the complainant and the psychologist whose conduct is the subject of the complaint. Both parties have easy and equal access to all information and evidence. We want to ensure that all aspects of the process of evaluation and discipline should be open, transparent, fair and equitable for any complainant or psychologist.

After diligent evaluation, the Boe formulates its written statement and conclusion whether the psychologist has violated the ethical principle(s) for psychologists. The possible sanction can be: urging to take (serious) notice of the ethical principles or in severe cases recommending the local union to give warning or expel the psychologist. In some cases we might also write a letter for more detailed guidance to give the psychologist insight into what is seen as ethically inappropriate and how to improve future actions in the light of the ethical principles. The psychologist and complainer have opportunity to discuss about the statement with the chairperson of the board.

However, chances in society and more complicated demands and working conditions for psychologist have raised questions concerning need to improve our case handling process to better encourage the psychologist ethical reflection instead of both parties efforts to proof their point of view.

Paper number 1446 | Symposia | Clinical

Clinical Psychology Training in the United Kingdom

Roman Raczka, BPS Division of Clinical Psychology

The training of clinical psychologists in the United Kingdom has evolved significantly over the past seventy years. The current training model is a three year University based training programme at a Doctoral level based on a unique combination of psychological theory, research and clinical practice within the National Health Service. There are thirty two training courses across the United Kingdom. All courses follow the same structure involving University based academic lectures, practical placements throughout the whole of the training and a doctoral level research thesis. All courses are accredited by the British Psychological Society and the Health and Care Professionals Council (HCPC).

In this symposium, presenters will provide an overview of the development of Clinical training over the past seventy years, the current successes and challenges faced by clinical psychology training courses and the involvement of experts by experience.

Professor Tony Lavender will outline the development of clinical psychology training embedded within the development of the National Health Service and address the structural and therapeutic orientation changes that have taken place as well as the expansion in numbers of Clinical psychologists trained.

Dr Annette Schlösser will provide an overview of the current courses' curricula and highlight examples of best practice including addressing Equality, Diversity, Inclusion and anti-racism within the training curriculum and the importance of consideration of external issues such as the impact of climate change and planetary health and the impact of Covid.

David Gibbs and Dr Gary Lee will consider the involvement of Experts by Experience (EbE) in Clinical Psychology training considering ways in which experts by experience are involved as well as highlighting challenges and barriers.

Paper number 1447 | Symposia | Clinical

Clinical Psychology Research and Practice in the United Kingdom

Roman Raczka, BPS Division of Clinical Psychology; Tony Lavender, Canterbury Christ Church University

This Symposium has invited speakers who have been recent winners of two of the most important and significant awards made by the BPS Division of Clinical Psychology (DCP)

The M B Shapiro Award is a late career award for clinical psychologists who have achieved eminence in the profession. The award is given in honour of the late M B Shapiro recognised as one of the founding members of Clinical Psychology in the United Kingdom. The award winners have been recognised for their contribution to the profession that has had a significant impact on the knowledge and practice of clinical psychology as well as demonstrating significant innovation in developing clinical psychological knowledge and practice in the United Kingdom.

The May Davidson Award is an award for clinical psychologists who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of clinical psychology within the first 10 years of their work as a qualified clinical psychologist. This award is given in honour of the late May Davidson who had a major influence on the development of clinical psychology in the United Kingdom. The award winners have had an outstanding contribution to the knowledge and practice of clinical psychology as well as their work being widely recognised as an important development clinical psychology in the United Kingdom.

The MB Shapiro winner from 2021, Professor Pauline Slade will present on 'Perspectives Across almost 50 years Working in the Psychology of Reproductive Health'.

The MB Shapiro winner from 2022, Professor Michael Barkham will present on 'Enhancing practice-based evidence in routinely delivered psychological therapies'

The May Davidson joint winner from 2022, Dr Filippo Varese will present on 'Trauma and Psychosis: Towards evidence-based treatment and prevention'.

Paper number 875 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

The Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences among South Asian people: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Sonya Rafiq, The University Of Manchester; Reem Alharbi, University of Manchester; Dawn Edge, The University of Manchester; Nusrat Husain, The University of Manchester; Filippo Varese, University of Manchester

Aims: Investigate the prevalence of childhood adversities among South Asian people, looking at the differences between South Asian countries and type of adversity. The secondary aim was to investigate the impact of these experiences.

Background: Empirical studies report contradictory results on the prevalence of childhood adversities among and between different South Asian groups. Also, most empirical studies that have investigated the prevalence of childhood trauma in South Asian people have not been systematically reviewed.

Methodology: A database search identified 46 eligible studies published between 1980 and 2019*. The studies compromised of 292,282 participants; the majority were from India (n = 272,382). The random-effects meta-analysis was used to determine the prevalence of childhood adversities.

Results: The prevalence rate for the total exposure to childhood adversities was 41.2% (95% CI: 33.2-49.7%) with significant differences found between countries and gender. Using narrative synthesis, childhood adversities were found to be associated with intimate partner violence, psychiatric symptoms (in non-clinical studies), substance abuse, suicide, sexual functioning and HIV.

Limitations: Heterogeneity was high. However, given that the review included studies that widely varied in terms of methodology, heterogeneity was expected. Instead the confidence intervals of the summary effect size may better represent the true prevalence rate of childhood adversities among South Asian people.

Practical Implications: The results suggest childhood adversities are prevalent among South Asian people and are associated with poor health. These findings support the development of effective prevention and support strategies for South Asian people. Additionally, the prevalence rates of childhood adversities was significantly higher when a modified adversity measure was used, highlighting the need to develop culturally-adapted measures.

Originality: One of the few studies that has systematically reviewed the prevalence of childhood adversities among South Asian people.

*Review updated to Nov 2022 the results will be analysed and written up by March 2023.

Paper number 215 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

A thematic analysis of how children who witness domestic violence break the cycle of violence.

Muhida Rahman, University of East London

Domestic violence (DV) is violence committed by someone close to the victim. They are in the victim's domestic circle. DV can have long-term consequences for victims and their loved ones. Children who witness DV are likely to suffer from mental health difficulties, anti-social behaviour, criminal behaviour, and educational challenges. They are also more vulnerable to sexual abuse. This research aims to investigate how the cycle of violence (COV) can be broken. It is qualitative research, and where four semi-structured interviews were conducted with adults over the age of twenty-one. They witnessed DV under the age of ten and who believed they had broken COV, interviews lasted around 45 minutes and were recorded via Microsoft teams. Interviews were then transcribed verbatim. To thematically analyse data,

critical realist epistemology was used. The thematic analysis illustrated four themes: limited support, positive social media influence, strong emotional attachment, and altruism. Participants suggested that there was limited support for children who witnessed DV. Participants described how the use of social media had a positive impact on witnesses. Another finding was a strong emotional attachment. This is something participants believed was important when breaking the cycle of DV, as they had support from someone whom they trusted and could share their feelings with; lastly, altruism helped individuals cope through life, and some participant's believed that it was important to help others. Based on the findings, it is important to undertake research into how to implement these findings to help children who are currently witnessing DV, to help recover from trauma and break the cycle of DV.

Paper number 966 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Exploring Tibetan Refugees' Attitudes Towards Indians: The Importance of National Identity and Intergroup Contact

Pallavi Ramanathan, Indian Institute Of Technology, Delhi; Purnima Singh, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

With the rise in the number of refugees worldwide, the examination of refugee identities and attitudes is imperative. Refugee identities are important markers of their adjustment and have implications for their relationships with the host community. National identities create boundaries that define members and also defining "others". They are significant for intergroup relationships and require examination in the context of host community relations. This study thus sought to understand the role of national identity in outgroup attitudes, i.e., the Tibetan refugees' attitudes towards Indians, and the processes impacting these attitudes. Intergroup contact and intergroup anxiety both have a well-established history of explaining outgroup attitudes. However, these remain underexplored in the context of refugee groups. This study also sought to examine the impact of national identity salience on outgroup attitudes. Thus, a longitudinal study was designed where data was collected over approximately 20 days with three time points; on a day of Tibetan national significance, one week before it, and one week after. A questionnaire was distributed thrice to 95 participants residing in a Tibetan settlements in South India. First, national identity and outgroup attitudes were measured as a function of time. The effect of time was not significant, suggesting that levels of refugee national identity remain consistently high, and outgroup attitudes are not impacted by time and identity salience. Then, a conditional process analysis explored the mediation of intergroup anxiety and the moderational role of group salience. This demonstrated that quality of contact and national identity predicted Tibetan attitudes towards Indians, and these effects were partially due to the mediated effects of intergroup anxiety. This was found to be stronger under conditions of high group salience. This study has important policy implications for understanding national identity and the nature of outgroup attitudes by refugees and the conditions that impact these.

Paper number 572 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

That's just how I am: Childhood trauma, personality, and intimate partner violence in young adult couples

Brenda Ramos, Université De Montréal; Marianne Emond, Université de Montréal; Apollonia Pudelko, Université de Montréal; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Ève Daspe, Université de Montréal

Cumulative childhood trauma (CCT; i.e., the accumulation of abuse and neglect) is an important risk factor for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration later in life. Indeed, CCT can make one more vulnerable to adopting maladaptive strategies to regulate emotions and resolve conflict. However, not every CCT survivor perpetrates IPV, therefore suggesting that individual characteristics, such as personality, may influence the link between CCT and IPV. Personality refers to a way of thinking, feeling, and behaving across situations and contexts. Neuroticism (i.e., reactivity to negative emotions) and agreeableness (i.e., tendency to be collaborative and harmonious) have both been associated with IPV. Yet, whether personality interacts with CCT in association with IPV has not been examined within couples. The present dyadic study investigates how each partner's personality traits moderate the associations between CCT and IPV perpetration. A sample of 190 young adult couples completed measures of CCT, personality, and

IPV. Results show that CCT is positively associated with one's own IPV perpetration (β = .16, p = .002) and marginally associated with the partner's IPV perpetration (β = .09, p = .052). Regarding personality, results show that neuroticism is positively associated with one's own (β = .17, p = .001) and one's partner's (β = .16, p = .003) IPV perpetration, while agreeableness is negatively associated with one's own (β = -.33, p < .001) and one's partner's (β = -.26, p < .001) IPV perpetration. No significant interaction was found between CCT and personality. Moreover, once personality was accounted for, CCT was no longer significantly associated with IPV perpetration. Although limited by the cross-sectional design and the exclusive use of self-reported measures, this study highlights the particular importance of personality traits for both partner's IPV perpetration within young adult couples, above and beyond the well-established influence of CCT history.

Paper number 293 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Geropsychology

The psychological experiences of loneliness in later life: a qualitative study

Jessica Rees, King's College London

Loneliness is a public health issue impacting an individual's health and wellbeing. In the UK, 1.4 million older adults experience loneliness often. This figure estimated to be larger since the COVID-19 pandemic.

This study is the first of five work packages for the 'Design for health ageing: a smart system to decrease loneliness in older people' (DELONELINESS) project. The specific objectives of this study are to develop a holistic perspective of the experiences of loneliness in later life and identify the psychosocial parameters of loneliness.

Data will be collected with qualitative interviews with people over the age of 65. To explore a diverse range of psychological experience, we will interview up to 60 individuals with lived experience of loneliness in later life. Following demographic and loneliness scale completion, interviews follow a semi-structured format asking about what happens before, during and after feeling of loneliness. Data collection for this study began in October 2022 and will end in August 2023. The interviews will be audio-recorded, transcribed, and analysed using standard qualitative techniques on NVIVO software.

In this presentation, we will outline the physical, behavioural, emotional and cognitive signs and symptoms of loneliness in this population. We will explore the different conceptualisations of loneliness across gender, marital status and the ongoing nature of loneliness. We will also consider interacting factors such as chronic fatigue, depression and ageing. We aim for our sample to be diverse in terms of experiences of loneliness, however a limitation to qualitative research is the generalisability of findings across different groups.

Our findings have important implications for the inference and detection of loneliness which can enable tailored and personalised support to be provided in a timely manner. Research will contribute to novel development of a sensor to measure when a person might be feeling lonely.

Paper number 258 | Symposia | Poverty and inequalities

Psychological Contributions to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations

Walter Reichman, Iaap

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Agenda, which outlines 17 objectives governments agreed to achieve by the year 2030 and which was adopted by the 193 Member States of the UN, are designed to improve the lives of all people and preservation of the planet. Psychologists whose NGOs have consultative status with the UN contributed to the development of these goals and are instrumental in designing procedures for their implementation. This symposium will describe how psychologists promoted the inclusion of specific targets related to improving mental health and well being, achieving decent work for all, and reducing poverty, especially among persons at-risk, as well as current research and programs by psychologists to achieve these goals.

Research and practical implications: The presentation emphasizes positive changes on the global stage that make this a perfect time for researchers and practitioners to promote their work and will provide

suggestions for directions for research and practical applications of psychologically-based best practices and organizational change.

Overall conclusions: The audience will learn how to take advantage of positive changes on the global stage related to our field's issues, and how psychologists can influence global change for the betterment of populations worldwide, through techniques of advocacy, research and applied programming.

Intended audience: The intended audience is applied researchers and practitioners who advocate for change with government, business and civic organizations.

Keywords: United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals, advocacy, mental health and wellbeing, decent work, poverty.

Paper number 1270 | Symposia Paper |

Psychological Contributions to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations:Reducing Poverty Among Persons with Disabilities

Walter Reichman, Iaap

The world's largest minority are one billion people living with disabilities with 386 million of working age with 80% of them unemployed in some countries. There is a circular relationship between disability and poverty. Disabled persons are more likely to be impoverished and those living in poverty are more likely to become disabled by not having access to conditions promoting health. Twenty-one percent of all households with a disabled person live below the poverty line as compared to 14% of non-disabled households. A critical cause of this cycle is the reluctance of employers to hire disabled people due to false beliefs that persons with disabilities will have poor attendance, poor performance and will incur higher health care costs.

The United Nations, through its Sustainable Development Goals, designed to improve the lives of all people include seven targets explicitly for persons with disabilities and six targets for people in vulnerable conditions which include persons with disabilities. Meeting these targets will increase the employment rate of persons with disabilities and significantly decrease the rate of poverty among them.

Psychologists associated with the United Nations proposed a procedure for achieving those targets directed at providing sustainable livelihoods for People with disabilities. The United Nations should publish a policy statement on the rights of employment of persons with disabilities and require member states to account for the number of people with disabilities who are employed. The information should be reported to the Secretary-General who will present this information in his annul report to members. In addition, the report should contain the names of companies in each nation that are successfully addressing the issue of both employment and career development of persons with disabilities to provide models that can be replicated. In this way the United Nations can help reduce poverty among the most vulnerable in our world.

Paper number 1410 | Symposia Paper |

Mental Health and Well-being of Educational Professionals after COVID-19. Perspectives from the Netherlands

Hans Reijnierse, Hz University of applied sciences & NIP.; Ingrid Snijders, HZ University of applied sciences

Within sixteen months from mid-March 2020 until the summer of 2021, primary and secondary schools as well as higher education institutions and universities were affected and limited by COVID-19 restrictions. As a result, they needed to adjust their way of teaching and guidance towards students. Many studies in the Netherlands and Flanders examined the impact of the pandemic on students' well-being. However, little is known what impact COVID-19 had on educational professionals' well-being and mental health. This study is a first attempt to gain a better insight in this gap by means of a scoping review.

Based on a study by NRO (Nationaal Regieorgaan, 2021) among Dutch school leaders, teachers and supervisors, the findings indicate that COVID-19 measures resulted in experiencing higher work pressure and lower well-being. Some of the main concerns among educational professionals are about educational quality and professionalisation. More specifically, in the research by NRO, nearly 30% of respondents indicate a lack of ICT skills. During the pandemic, this became evident as education was mainly taught digitally. However, in the Netherlands, after COVID-19 restrictions were loosened, we see that within education, hybrid and digital working is fully adopted now. Although, many teachers benefit greatly from peer support in learning digital skills, still, a large group of educational professionals struggles with this new way of interaction in education. Positive relationships between students and educational professionals and the quality of those relationships (i.e., relationship quality) have therefore become important again to re-investigate. The assumption that guided the scoping review, is that the social interaction whereupon relation quality is based, influences educational professionals' mental health and wellbeing.

Paper number 864 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

The role of ethnicity and subjective experiences of discrimination on school children's wellbeing and academic performance

Panagiotis Rentzelas, University College London; Eirini Flouri, University College London

This study examined the relationship between family socioeconomic status and ethnicity on children's wellbeing and educational outcomes via self-regulation.

The role of a family's socioeconomic status and ethnicity on children's academic performance and wellbeing is well documented. In addition, interpersonal experiences of racism in the form of parental experiences of racism have been found to affect early children's health and development, suggesting a developmental mechanism reinforcing aspects of one's identity that might later affect educational and wellbeing outcomes. In this study, the long-term effects of family's socioeconomic status and ethnicity on UK children's wellbeing, academic performance and occupational inspirations are examined through the mediating role of self-regulation from birth to the end of primary school (age 11).

The study used data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), an ongoing cohort study in the UK collecting data from children born in the UK within 12 months from 1 September 2000. When children were 9 months old, parents reported socioeconomic status, children's ethnicity and maternal experiences. When children were at ages 3, 5 and 7, children's self-regulation was assessed by parent reports. Children's wellbeing, academic performance and academic aspirations were assessed at age 11.

The results of the study will be ready by the end of April.

Using cohort data spanning the period from birth to early adolescence the study provides insight into how early factors related to children's socioeconomic status and ethnicity affect their later psychological and educational outcomes by examining the mediating role of self-regulation. The sample is representative of children born in the UK at a specific time; caution should be exercised when trying to generalise the findings to different countries and cohorts. The findings are informative for researchers and practitioners in social and educational psychology.

Paper number 1099 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Development of socioemotional competencies in early adolescence: Longitudinal comparison between pre-pandemic and during-pandemic age cohorts.

Juuso Repo, University of Turku; Sanna Herkama, University of Turku; Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku

In contrast with mental health, less is known about pandemic effects on the development of socioemotional competencies. Given the significant transformations in the interpersonal sphere (peer, teacher, and family relations), the current study explores possible pandemic effects on intrapersonal competencies, namely academic self-efficacy, perseverance, and positive reappraisal. These competencies offer an important perspective for adolescent development and resilience, as they are considered dynamic and malleable, especially in early adolescence.

A key challenge in studying pandemic responses is to isolate possible pandemic effects from normative developmental changes. The present study addresses this challenge by comparing developmental changes in early adolescence across two age cohorts. The first cohort, representing normative development, went through grades 6 to 9 before the pandemic in 2016-2019, and the second did the same during the pandemic, in 2019-2022. The study uses data from Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC), including an annual survey from over 80% of South Australian schools. For example, in 2019, the WEC captured information on more than 95,000 students from 526 schools. The study contrasts before- and during-pandemic cohorts with growth curve modeling and examines the age-related change in the socioemotional competencies. The study reveals whether the pandemic exacerbated inter-individual differences and inequalities in youth socioemotional development. Secondly, it explores whether known vulnerabilities (SES, gender, prior problems in peer/teacher relations) were more detrimental during the pandemic compared to before-pandemic conditions.

Longitudinal studies encompassing the full duration of the pandemic are scarce. The findings will provide new insights into long-term disproportionate effects of the pandemic and patterns of age-related change in socioemotional competencies.

The study results will be published in a registered report, which implies a review prior to the final data analysis. Thus, the results are not yet available but will be in May 2023 at the latest.

Paper number 1225 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Psychological responses to the pandemic. An Outreach Model for Staff in an acute hospital

Anna Richards, Stronger Together; Nadia Ernst, Stronger Together, NHFT

Aims and Objectives: In response to the Covid 19 pandemic, an outreach initiative aimed at staff working in acute hospitals was developed with system partners. Outreach activities were aimed at:

-clinical and non-clinical staff;

-addressing the overlap between personal and professional wellbeing;

-informing staff about local support offers available;

-delivering wellbeing interventions

Theoretical Background: Literature on the impact of the pandemic on health and social care staff wellbeing is still emerging. The outreach approach outlined in this presentation draws on community psychology and systemic approaches, assertive outreach models, compassion focused interventions, and is embedded in a relational and trauma informed ethos.

Intervention: Development and delivery of the outreach model involved collaboration with senior leaders at the planning stage. Weekly outreach visits to the hospital were conducted, directly engaging with hospital staff and delivering wellbeing interventions.

Results Obtained: Over 12 months, approximately 10% the staff population (n=500) engaged in outreach through the conceptualisation of a phase-based outreach model:

- Purpose and Rationale

- Engagement, Immersion and Understanding
- Tailored Offer
- Review and Building Resources
- Consolidation and Sustainability

Limitations: Evaluation of outreach delivery and impact remains the biggest challenge.

Practical Implications: The Outreach Model for Staff supports staff wellbeing at individual, team organisational, and system levels. This may have a positive impact on staff wellbeing, retention, and patient care.

Originality/Value: Health and social care staff health and wellbeing has become a key priority over the pandemic and remains so now. The model outlined here is a novel and developing approach to engaging with staff who might find it difficult to access health and wellbeing initiatives.

Audience: Practitioner and academic.

Paper number 789 | Symposia | Clinical

Euthanasia, Assisted Suicide and Psychological Science

Miguel Ricou, Ordem Dos Psicólogos Portugueses; Tony Wainwright, University of Exeter; Christian Arnezeder, Professional Association of Austrian Psychologists; Helena Pereira, Faculty Medicine Porto University; Vita Postuvan, University of Primorska Department of Psychology

Voluntary euthanasia/assisted suicide has become a topic of increasing public debate in several countries. More and more legislations have been considering the possibility of people to request hastened death, and professional bodies are changing their approaches. Psychology is starting to play a more important role, related with decision making processes in this context. Psychologists and psychology should be represented in any legislation covering voluntary euthanasia or assisted suicide. There is scientific evidence that seems to indicate that wish to die is an unstable phenomenon and may reflect a request for help. In this framework psychological science should contribute to these issues. However, the role of psychologists in the context of hastening death is still not well recognized. This symposium aims to discuss the research and the role of psychology and hastened death. A discussion from different point of views, by psychologists from different countries, presenting the diverse contexts where psychologists are working and researching.

Paper number 1267 | Symposia Paper |

Conscientious Objection in Psychology

Miguel Ricou, Ordem Dos Psicólogos Portugueses

Conscientious objection is the refusal to perform a legal role or responsibility due to personal beliefs. This is a controversial issue, since some authors argue that health professionals have the right to express their fundamental values, like any other person. On the other hand, other authors argue that by assuming the role of health professional, the person is assuming compliance with the ethical principles associated with this profession, and therefore this should take precedence over their personal principles. Between these two models, there is a set of mediators who aim to promote more balanced solutions which, on the one hand, do not compromise the rights of professionals and, on the other, do not jeopardise the rights of people using healthcare. In psychology, this issue takes on even more complex dimensions, since psychologists use relational interventions in which it is very important that the client's values are respected and promoted. Therefore, the idea that psychologists may condition their interventions on their own personal values is highly questionable. On the other hand, some people defend that if a person is aware that he will not be able to not let himself be influenced by his own principles, it will be better to refuse the intervention. We intend to reflect on this topic which is little or not discussed in psychology but which is considered more and more pertinent with the legalization of euthanasia and assisted suicide in more and more countries.

Paper number 1209 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

A Moderated Mediation Model of Well-Being of Pupils in 2020 Earthquake Affected Areas of Croatia

Zrinka Ristic Dedic, Institute For Social Research in Zagreb; Boris Jokic, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb; Anita Penic Jurkovic, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

In 2020 the series of powerful earthquakes hit three Croatian counties, caused substantial destruction and affected wellbeing of all inhabitants. Research evidence about the detrimental effects of this natural disaster showed that youth appeared to be particularly at risk of being adversely affected. This study investigated the relationship between resilience and wellbeing among upper-secondary school pupils in earthquake affected areas. Specifically, the study proposed and tested a moderated mediation model which specified that the fear of earthquake was potential mechanism through which resilience may influence wellbeing and that the strength of the indirect effect of resilience on wellbeing depended on the level of objective destruction of home building.

The study was conducted with a stratified random sample of 3034 pupils in the final grade of upper secondary schools located in three counties that were hit by the destructive earthquakes in 2020. The survey was administered face-to-face in 26 schools at the end of school year 2020/21. The questionnaire included the following measures: psychological resilience (CD-RISC-10), wellbeing (MHC-SF), single item measures of fear of earthquakes (5-point scale very low – very high) and home damage (binary variable: no/minor damage – substantial/major damage). Moderated mediation analysis was performed using Hayes's PROCESS Model 8 with one mediator – fear of earthquakes (M) and one moderator – home damage (W). The outcome variable for the analysis was wellbeing (Y). Focal predictor for the analysis was resilience (X). Resilience and home damage was related to the fear of earthquakes, but their interaction was not found. The size of the index of moderated mediation does not support a claim of moderated mediation. Indirect effects of resilience on wellbeing via fear of earthquake were not statistically significant. The conditional direct effects of resilience on wellbeing were found to be statistically significant for both levels of home damage.

Oral Presentation | Aristotle Award

Positive Technology: Uniting communities for a sustainable world (Aristotle Award)

Giuseppe Riva, Humane Technology Lab., Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy, Applied Technology for Neuro-Psychology Lab., Istituto Auxologico Italiano IRCCS, Milan, Italy

The past 10 years have witnessed significant advancements and advancements in various digital technologies, which have the potential to play a critical role in enhancing happiness and psychological well-being. In this regard, a new paradigm known as "Positive Technology" has emerged, representing a scientific and applied approach to leveraging technology for the purpose of improving the overall quality of our personal experiences.

In this presentation, we will delve into the immense potential of Positive Technology in augmenting and enhancing the existing strategies aimed at promoting psychological well-being, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has brought about unprecedented challenges, leading to a paradigm shift from face-to-face interactions to technology-mediated relationships. However, different positive technologies offer promising avenues for addressing and improving the critical components of our personal experiences that have been significantly impacted during this time.

One of the key areas where Positive Technology can make a difference is in enhancing the affective quality of our personal experiences. Through the utilization of various digital tools and applications, individuals can access resources and interventions that promote emotional well-being, helping them cope with stress, anxiety, and other negative emotions that have been prevalent during the pandemic. Additionally, these technologies can facilitate engagement and actualization, providing individuals with opportunities for personal growth, skill development, and self-fulfillment.

Moreover, Positive Technology can also address the challenge of connectedness, which has been significantly impacted by the shift to technology-mediated relationships. Through the use of social

technologies and virtual reality platforms, individuals can bridge the gap created by physical distancing and foster meaningful connections with others. These technologies facilitate social interaction, collaboration, and the sense of belonging, ultimately contributing to improved psychological well-being and a sense of community.

Paper number 477 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Physical health and infidelity: Impact on the couple

Sofia Rivera-Aragon, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Claudia Ivethe Jaen-Cortes, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Pedro Wolfgang Velasco-Matus, National Autonomous University of Mexico; Rolando Diaz-Loving, National Autonomous University of Mexico

In Mexico, during the year 2020, about 93 thousand divorces were registered, the higher percentage occurs in younger women, when compared to young men (INEGI, 2021). The prevalence of divorce has been associated with marital stress due to multiple situations, such as partner dissatisfaction, marital dysfunction, infidelity, or conflict. Which in turn results in high levels of physical and mental health problems in both partners (Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health, 2014).

Given that cyclical negative physical health outcomes (Lebow et al., 2012), have been related to extra-dyadic relationships (Kröger et al., 2012), the object of this study was to research the relationship between infidelity and the presence of hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases in Mexican adult men and women.

A total of 600 adult volunteers aged 18 to 96 years (M. =37; STD. =13.14) participated in the study. 240 (40%) were men and 360 (60%) women. The Multidimensional Infidelity Inventory (IMIN) (Romero, Rivera & Díaz-Loving. 2007) and the WHO Progressive Method Questionnaire for the evaluation of risk factors for chronic diseases (STEPS, 2006) were administered to the sample.

The results stem from a 2X2 ANOVA with sex (men-women), and each of the diseases: hypertension (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), and cardiovascular diseases (yes, no).

The data shows main effects by sex and disease. In general, men exhibit greater unfaithful behavior. In terms of physical health, people with hypertension report greater emotional infidelity. Those diagnosed with diabetes report more positive consequences of infidelity. And those who presented a cardiovascular event reported greater sexual and emotional infidelity and more positive consequences of infidelity.

It can be concluded that extra-dyadic relationships are associated with negative physical health outcomes. Specifically, increases in infidelity are related to more diagnosis of a chronic disease (McLean, et al., 2014). (PAPIIT IN307020 project).

Paper number 74 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Factors influencing the development of PTSD following natural disasters, and how we can equip society to mitigate the effects

Helen Roberts, Met Office

Around one in five individuals are exposed to at least one natural disaster in their lifetime (Briere and Elliott, 2000), a number that is rising as climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Many tangible impacts of natural disasters are well known such as crop failure, biodiversity loss, people migration, and physical risks to humans and their health, but psychological impacts have been less well documented. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a relatively common psychopathology following a natural disaster, with various beliefs, behaviours and actions impacting an individual's propensity to develop PTSD. By understanding these, we can minimise the prevalence and severity of PTSD and other psychiatric conditions resulting from natural disasters, and help to mitigate a potentially catastrophic mental health crisis resulting from climate change.

My twenty-year career has been predominantly as an operational meteorologist (weather forecaster), and I have a charted meteorologist (CMet) accreditation from the Royal Meteorological Society. I recently completed MSc in psychology, and work at the intersection of the physical and social sciences.

My critical literature review aims to synthesise elements of research on PTSD resulting from natural disasters, in order to demonstrate practical applications for a variety of stakeholders, including mental health professionals, community, regional and national leaders, emergency responders, weather and climate scientists, and society at large.

Though not an original piece of research, this review provides valuable insight into factors that might influence a person's propensity to develop PTSD following a meteorological event, with suggestions that as we increasingly understand that extreme weather can be attributed to human-induced climate change, the risk of PTSD increases.

Paper number 1148 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

An "ideal" society is not what it "should" be – using regulatory focus theory to explain preferences for societal development directions

Marta Roczniewska, Karolinska Institutet; Kamila Kaffka-Skierka, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Magdalena Marszałek, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Paweł Mordasiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Research aim and objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of regulatory focus framing on (1) people's preferences for directions of societal development, and (2) the way people describe how to reach these goals.

Theoretical background: Until recently, economic growth has been the most popular goal to pursue for many societies. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new set of goals that could frame future agendas. Here, we argue that people's preferences for certain SDGs to be pursued in their society as well as how to achieve them, depend on framing, i.e., whether they think about what the society could ideally be (aspirations) vs what it should be (obligations). To investigate the role of framing, we applied regulatory focus theory.

Methodology: We conducted an online experiment (N = 234) where we asked participants to choose three goals from a list of SDGs and describe ways for the society to pursue them. We manipulated framing by asking them to focus on goals that realize society's ideals and aspirations (promotion) vs duties and responsibilities (prevention). We used Regulatory Focus Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count to analyze patterns in the writing samples.

Results: The findings showed that framing affected people's choice of important goals, as well as their descriptions of how to pursue them. Thinking about aspirations, people used language related to advancement and growth, whereas duties prompted focus on safety and maintenance.

Limitations: The sample comprises only students.

Research/Practical Implications: How people describe SDGs depends on whether they perceive that the society pursues its obligations versus aspirations. These findings can contribute to research and practice concerning achievement of SDGs.

Originality/Value: This study investigates the role of framing on perceptions of SDGs in indirect way by studying linguistic patterns in writing samples.

Paper number 1124 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Mental Age and Adults with Intellectual Disability: Psychologists' perspectives on the use of the term mental age

Elaine Rogers, University of Limerick; Brian McGuire, University of Galway

Research aims and objectives: This study aimed to explore psychologist's perspectives on the use of the construct of mental age in supporting adults with an intellectual disability.

Theoretical background: Misconceptions of adults with intellectual disabilities as being childlike continue to persist. Arguably, the construct of 'mental age' perpetuates these myths by quantifying the abilities of adults using a metric that likely describes the person as child-like.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: Forty-three psychologists in Ireland responded to a 10-item online survey using a mix of closed and open-ended questions. Findings were analysed using thematic analysis.

Results obtained: Twenty respondents reported that mental age continues to be used in clinical practice. Five main themes were identified: (1) negative connotations; (2) inconsistent with best practice; (3) supporting the person with intellectual disability; (4) communicating about the person with intellectual disability; (5) moving on from mental age. The findings identified mixed views – an acknowledgement that mental age is infantilizing and reductionist, but also that mental age can be a useful construct for communicating information about functioning in a brief, uncomplicated way.

Limitations: The sample size was small and limited to psychologists. There is scope for further enquiry with different populations and in different settings.

Research/Practical Implications: Mental age continues to be used in contemporary psychology practice in Ireland. The findings suggest that the construct is considered problematic and there is a desire to change, but there are challenges in finding easily understood alternatives.

Originality/Value: To the authors' knowledge, this is the first study exploring perspectives on the construct of mental age when used supporting adults with intellectual disability. The study offers a critical reflection on the continued use of a construct, where the scientific validity is questioned, and where it offends the dignity of adults with intellectual disability.

Intended Audience: Academic and practitioner.

Paper number 315 | Panel Discussion | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

Structuring the profession – a new road taken in the Netherlands

Monique Rook, Nederlands Instituut Van Psychologen (nip)

Trajectory towards legislation and adjustment of the post-master structure of the profession of psychologists working in health care in the Netherlands.

In 2020 the NIP (Dutch Institute of Psychologists), together with the association of psychotherapists (NVP), submitted an advice to the Ministry. Since 2021 the NIP and the NVP are working in a programme, in collaboration with the ministry of Health and the other actors in the field of health care, on preparing the necessary legislation. In this session we would like to update and possibly inspire other associations in regulating the profession. Hans de Veen, president of the NIP will present the framework, the process and will discuss the difficulties that we encounter.

Paper number 889 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

To hoard, or not to hoard, is that a personality question? Personality and hoarding behavior in the UK during COVID-19.

John Magnus Roos, University of Skövde

The aim of the present study was to explore the relationship between the Five Factor Model of personality and hoarding of groceries during COVID-19.

The data is based on a representative sample (N = 1188) of the UK population and collected through a web-survey in the beginning of COVID-19 (April 22 – June 20, 2020). Hoarding behavior was measured through the question: "Have you, since the start of the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the United Kingdom stocked up by buying more food or daily necessities than usual" (response categories "Yes" or "No"). The Five Factor Model was measured through the Big Five Inventory (BFI-10). Independent-samples t-tests (95% CI) were used to compare each personality trait for hoarders and non-hoarders.

There was no significant difference in Openness and Extraversion for hoarders and non-hoarders. There was a significant difference in Conscientiousness for hoarders (M = 3.40, SD = 0.82) and non-hoarders (M = 3.96, SD = 0.87; t = 5.46, p < 0.001, eta squared = 0.027). There was a significant difference in Agreeableness for hoarders (M = 3.45, SD = 0.71) and non-hoarders (M = 3.64, SD = 0.72; t = 4.38, p <

0.001, eta squared = 0.018). There was a significant difference in Neuroticism for hoarders (M = 2.98, SD = 0.92) and non-hoarders (M = 2.86, SD = 1.04; t = -2.04, p = 0.04, eta squared = 0.004).

The study has several limitations, e.g. single-item measure of hoarding, short-scale of the Five Factor Model, absence of control variables, self-estimations of behaviors, small effect sizes. However, personality insights of typical hoarders might have impact for the society, both for health policies related to COVID-19, and for food supply in the event of crisis. The findings need to be compared and discussed in relation to similar studies.

Paper number 732 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Changes in spontaneous eye blink rate during exposure to video clips with sexual and physical violence against women

Pedro J. Rosa, Lusófona University/ HEI-Lab, Lisbon | Department of Psychology and Sports Science, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal; Joana Carvalho, William James Center for Research, Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro; Zaira Vieira, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal; Patrícia Conceição, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal; Daniela Furtado, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal; Maria Coelho, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal

Aims and objectives: Videos clips containing interpersonal violence against women can trigger both appetitive and aversive emotional responses accompanied by behavioral and physiological changes. Spontaneous eye blink rate (sEBR) is considered a biomarker of central dopaminergic activity and thought to be related to emotional and cognitive processing, especially with attentional engagement and mental workload. Although studies that examine sEBR during exposure to interpersonal violence contents are scarce. Thus, the present study was aimed at examining emotional responses toward violence (sexual vs. physical) using sEBR rate as a proxy of emotional response.

Method: Sixty voluntaries (30 men) were randomly exposed to three 40-second video clips, depicting: 1) non-violence (non-violent man-woman interaction); 2) sexual violence (a woman being raped by a man), 3) physical violence (a woman being physically attacked by a man. Eye blinks were detected using the Gazepoint GP3 HD eye tracking system 150Hz. Pleasantness, arousal and perceived violence were measured by 9-point Likert rating scales.

Results and conclusions: A higher sEBR was found for the video clips depicting violence compared with the non-violent video clip, regardless of gender. As expected, videos clips with sexual or physical violence were perceived as more violent, unpleasant, and arousing for both men and women. These results indicate that sEBR was modulated by the violent content (regardless of violence type), suggesting that it might be related to possible stimulus rejection and defense response. Large ocular data gaps (> 600ms) were not taken into account in our analysis but they might be relevant for the understanding of emotional regulation strategies that can be manifested through visual avoidance behaviors (e.g., head turns or voluntary long blinks). Findings add to the understanding of human emotional response when exposed to sexual and physical violence.

Paper number 734 | Poster | Cyberpsychology

Addiction at your fingertips: a Multimethod Multisample Validation of the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS) in European Portuguese Speaking Samples

Pedro J. Rosa, Lusófona University/ HEI-Lab, Lisbon | Department of Psychology and Sports Science, ISMAT, Portimão, Portugal; Ana Caeiro, Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal

Aims and objectives: The use of smartphones has been drastically increased in recent years regardless of users' age, sex, abilities, language or location. Smartphone addiction to can lead to mood and anxiety disorders and has dramatically worsened throughout the COVID-19 outbreak. To identify smartphone addicts, a set of self-report instruments have been developed aiming to measure smartphone-related behaviors in adults and adolescents. In this context, the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS) consisting of 33 items and assessing six dimensions is one of the most used instruments, however, it has not been translated into European Portuguese and examined for its psychometric properties. The aim of the

current study was to adapt and examine the validity and the reliability of the European Portuguese version of the SAS (SAS-PT).

Method: Through three studies (N = 1206), we examined the dimensionality of the SAS-PT using an exploratory graph analysis (EGA), a new technique that was recently proposed within the framework of network psychometrics (Study 1; n= 450); we examined the factor validity of the SAS-PT via Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) in order to support the dimensions previously found by EGA (Study 2, n = 266); A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted in order to corroborate EGA and EFA results. Convergent/Discriminant validity and reliability analyses were also performed (Study 3; n = 490).

Results and conclusions: Our results pointed out to a five-factor structure comprising 20 items which is not consistent with the original factor structure (6 dimensions). Overall, the SAS-PT showed good validity (factor, convergent and discriminant) and is a reliable instrument, supporting its use to assess smartphone addiction in Portuguese adults. Future research should focus on measurement invariance across gender and age such as generations Z and Alpha.

Paper number 1464 | Symposia Paper |

Impact of childhood trauma on mental health and the importance of genetics in the context of stress

Araceli Rosa, Universitat De Barcelona

Stressful life events, especially those taking place during sensitive early development periods, predict the risk for a number of psychiatric disorders. Childhood trauma, as a form of psychological stress, is one of the most replicated adverse experiences associated with mental problems. It is believed that exposure to such childhood adversities causes a sensitization that leads to increased behavioural, neurochemical, or psychological responses to subsequent exposures to (even less severe) stressful events.

However, most individuals exposed to childhood trauma do not develop psychotic, depressive or anxious symptoms, which points out that these adverse experiences are neither a necessary nor a sufficient cause for psychopathology. In this regard, individual genetic vulnerability, among other factors, seem to play an essential role in the differential emergence of such symptoms following adversity. Thus, current evidence suggests that a complex interplay between environmental and biological factors is likely to underlie the development of clinical and non-clinical levels of psychopathology.

In the frame a genetic susceptibility model, it is suggested that variants in genes related with the moderation of the stress response driven by the HPA has axis (e.g.: FKBP5 gene) in interaction with childhood trauma, moderate the development of depressive-anxious phenotypes. More recently, new approaches have been developed to study the joint effect of a large number of genetic markers (i.e.: polygenic-risk scores (PRS)) that provide a genetic risk profile in each individual that can be applied to understand the interactions between stress and mental health.

Paper number 1307 | Symposia Paper |

The drivers and impact of maternal alcohol use, and the support women want around drinking behaviour

Abi Rose, Liverpool John Moores University

Research aims and objectives: To identify the key motives for maternal populations (covering pregnancy/motherhood) to drink and to not drink alcohol. To synthesise this information with evidence on the effectiveness of current alcohol interventions and women's perspectives on what support they want. To use this evidence to inform public health interventions to help women adhere to relevant guidelines during pregnancy and motherhood.

Theoretical background: Maternal alcohol use is complex, with drinking behaviour and alcohol harms influenced by issues of health inequalities and stigma. An overarching theory is 'value-based decision making', where alcohol's value is determined by the balance of potential benefit (e.g., stress relief or socialising) against potential harm (e.g., harm to child or personal health). This balance may be affected by

individual and cultural characteristics, but by understanding how and when alcohol value fluctuates, tailored interventions can be developed to support maternal drinkers.

Methods: A mixed method approach combined large survey-based data with systematic review and meta-analysis, and qualitative focus groups.

Results: Motives to drink focused on celebrating and stress reduction, while motives not to drink were driven by a desire to be a good mum and fulfil parental responsibilities. Although alcohol interventions may be effective in maternal populations, there is a lack of tailored content. Many women felt current information was incorrect or patriarchal, and that they did not want to access support through clinical pathways for fear of stigma and negative consequences.

Conclusions: We need to work with women to develop compassionate interventions. These should support women to make their own decisions around alcohol use and be proportionate to their level of need.

Paper number 754 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Replicating Similar, but Non-Identical Distinctive Features in Lineups Improves Eyewitness Accuracy

Georgia Roughton, Serco; Aleena Mahmood, University of Warwick; Melissa Colloff, University of Birmingham

We tested whether replicating a similar but non-identical feature increased identification accuracy compared to replicating an identical feature.

In two experiments (Experiment 1 N=4915, Experiment 2 N=1964), participants viewed a mock crime video and were randomly allocated to one of six lineup identification conditions: a target present or target absent high-similarity replication condition, low-similarity replication condition, or do-nothing control condition in which only the suspect had the distinctive feature. In both experiments, high-similarity replication fillers had an identical distinctive feature as the suspect. Low-similarity replication fillers had a similar but non-identical distinctive feature as the suspect. Do-nothing fillers did not have a distinctive facial feature. The key difference between the experiments was the distinctive facial feature on the innocent suspect. In Experiment 1, the innocent suspect had a similar, but non-identical feature that matched the perpetrator's description. In Experiment 2, the innocent suspect had an identical feature to the perpetrator.

In Experiment 1, compared to high-similarity replication lineups, low-similarity replication lineups increased the hit rate without affecting the false alarm rate and increased discriminability according to ROC analysis ($D = 2.456$, $p = .01$). In Experiment 2, compared to high-similarity replication lineups, low-similarity replication lineups increased the hit rate and the false alarm rate and impaired discriminability ($D = 4.422$, $p = .001$). The results suggest signal detection theories provide a useful theoretical framework.

We recommend law enforcement personal should replicate a similar, but non-identical distinctive feature across the lineup members. This will improve witness ability to discriminate between innocent and guilty, without putting innocent suspects at increased risk of misidentification.

Results are limited to when the witness has provided a general description of the distinctive facial feature (i.e., 'tattoo on the face'). Nevertheless, if our results are replicated by other researchers, these findings could inform recommendations for practice.

Paper number 1349 | Symposia Paper |

Sexting, gender, families and imagining the future; opening new discursive positions

Anastasia Rousaki, Nottingham Trent University

Sexting is defined as the interpersonal exchange of sexually suggestive texts, videos or images through digital means such as mobile phones and social media. It is a context and gender sensitive phenomenon, primarily linked to adolescents, due to media moral panics. Academics often call parents to action regarding monitoring adolescents' online activities; yet little research has been conducted on parental

constructions of sexting. The present study employs a critical discursive psychology approach to explore how parents and carers of adolescents construct sexting and position adolescents in relation to gender. The dataset consists of 15 dyadic interviews with 30 parents and carers of adolescents. The results introduce the interpretative repertoire of sexting regarding power and agency. Here, parents position adolescents differently in relation to their gender or sexuality. Girls are positioned as either the popular Instagram girl who sexts due to the influence of social media or the mean girl that sexts to bully her peers. Boys are positioned as the initiators of sexting, while non-heteronormative adolescents are positioned as the Other to the heteronormative norm. The talk will outline the need for new discursive possibilities and emancipatory positions. It will discuss how through critical discursive psychology, the ability to imagine new discursive affordances can be a liberating form of praxis which challenges oppressive ideological hegemonies related to gender.

Paper number 232 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Does Job Crafting lead to improved Quality of Life among Indian employees? Establishing a mediation model

Namita Ruparel, O.P.Jindal Global University, Delhi NCR; Neha Gahlawat, Department of HR, Icfai Foundation for Higher Education

Positive Organisational Psychology emphasises on positive subjective experiences of employees. These positive subjective experiences can be measured via authentic happiness and quality of life. Job crafting is a proactive behaviour that employees engage in to find meaning in their formally designed job roles. When employees make active changes in their job role to find meaning in it, they are crafting their jobs. Employees craft their jobs so they can increase resources (structural and social) that help employees cope with the demands of the job. The aim of our work is to explore whether job crafting can predict quality of life among employees. We hypothesize that when employees craft their jobs, it improves their quality of life. We explore the mediating effect of futuristic time perspective and authentic happiness as mediators in the relationship between job crafting and quality of life. For this purpose, we collected data from 320 employees using a non-probability purposive sampling technique. Employees were selected from multiple sectors. We conducted a mediation analysis to test our hypotheses. We found that futuristic time perspective and authentic happiness mediate the relationship between job crafting and quality of life. Our results imply that job crafting is a significant variable that can lead to positive subjective experiences at the workplace. If employees experience positive subjective experiences, they are bound to be productive and perform better.

Paper number 344 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Exploring Employee Competencies in Education Industry: A Study of Scale Development and Validation

Sanjeev P. Sahni, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences, OP Jindal Global University; Mohita Junnarkar, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences, OP Jindal Global University; Namita Ruparel, O.P.Jindal Global University, Delhi NCR

Employee competencies keep evolving, making space for development of literature. Several scales have been developed to measure employee competencies in banking, hospitality, customer service, sectors among others. Higher Education is a rapidly growing industry, wherein, employee competencies play a significant role. While there can be numerous employee competencies, a handful are exclusive for specific job roles. Competencies become crucial factors for effective functioning of educational institutions. An extensive review of literature revealed that service orientation, workplace diversity, perseverance and interpersonal relationship emerged as competencies that construe employee performance thereby affecting organizational performance. In this context, a scale was developed to measure the aforesaid competencies. The process of scale development was followed to write items for service orientation, workplace diversity, perseverance, and interpersonal relationships. In the initial stage, 62 items representing four factors were written. These went through two rounds of expert evaluations for calculation of content validity ratio, leaving 38 items for first round of psychometric assessment. Using a non-probability purposive sampling technique, the questionnaire (comprising of consent form,

demographic profile and developed scale) was administered on 126 employees. The first round of administration allowed for assessing internal consistency and factor structure of the scale. The reliability of the scale was found to be adequate with α= .82. Exploratory factor analysis revealed extraction of four factors above eigen value of 1, explaining a total variance of 51.71%. To improvise the reliability coefficients of the scale, 15 items were eliminated for second administration of the scale to test the confirmatory factor analysis. The final scale thus consisted of 23 items having four factors. This scale can be used for recruitment and assessment of employee competencies in the education sector.

Paper number 1312 | Symposia Paper |

Improving the Quality of Tests/Testing at the National Level: Strategic Initiatives of the Norwegian Psychological Association's Test Policies Commission

Tanya Ryder, Vestfold Hospital Trust; Rudi Myrvang, Consummatum AS

The Norwegian Psychological Association's (NPA) Test Policies Committee (TPC) is an appointed expert advisory group of 6-8 members representing various fields of psychological testing. They strive to improve the quality of tests, assessment and test policies. Further, they identify areas requiring improvement and implement strategies, advise the NPA board on testing matters and respond to member questions/dilemmas concerning testing. Earlier member surveys on testing in Norway have identified several quality problems such as violations of copyright law and test guidelines, lack of psychometric data for tests used in Norway and relatively little focus on assessment vs. treatment in psychology education. Most concerning is the health authorities' recommendation of the use of tests that lack permission and/or have questionable quality – while at the same time giving test users responsibility for all aspects of testing. The TPC's work has focused on three primary aims to address these problems: 1) Increase awareness and knowledge of test quality, testing standards and ethical guidelines; 2) improve competency at all levels of education, professional practice and certification and 3) develop overarching systems for quality-controlled test information and documentation for test users. Member test surveys conducted at different points in time informed the TPC initiatives. These efforts, which have led to tangible results, include translation and dissemination of test guidelines through various channels, translation and implementation of test user standards, publishing articles about testing issues in professional journals and newspapers and lobbying to include more testing in psychology university education and specialist education. Importantly, we have collaborated with national health agencies that disseminate test information to encourage 1) leadership in, and responsibility for, assuring test quality in Norway; 2) addition systematic test reviews using the EFPA Test Review Model and 3) adherence to copyright law and improved test security for tests made freely available online.

Paper number 357 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Attitudes matter, but are they enough? The role of socio-demographic factors, attitudes and beliefs on individuals' carbon footprint in Finland.

Elisa Sahari, University Of Turku; Marja Salo, Finnish Environment Institute; Paula Salo, University of Turku; Nils Sandman, University of Turku

Research aims and objectives: The aim is to investigate whether individuals' environmental attitudes and beliefs are reflected in the size of their annual carbon footprint or rather explained by socio-demographic factors. A wide range of socio-demographic, psychological and political factors are examined and main factors influencing the size of the carbon footprint are identified.

Theoretical background: Shift towards more climate-friendly lifestyles, especially in high-income countries, is a prerequisite for mitigating climate change. In order to support the change, it is necessary to understand factors sustaining emissions-rich lifestyles. Income has been recognized to be an important predictor of the size of carbon footprint. However, little is known about the impact of other factors, such as attitudes.

Methodology: Representative population sample of Finnish adults (N=3857), answered questions related to their background, environmental attitudes, climate change concern and political positioning among

others. Individual carbon footprints were estimated using the survey items. The algorithm was created in cooperation with the Finnish Environment Institute.

Results: Results indicate that income is the most prominent factor explaining the size of carbon footprint, with higher income related to a greater carbon footprint. Environmental attitudes and political positioning have a significant but small effect on the size of carbon footprint. Different sectors of carbon footprint – housing, transport, diet and consumption – are partly determined by different factors.

Limitations: The study is based on self-reports. Carbon footprints are rough estimates and cannot account for all emissions.

Implications: Individuals´ pro-environmental attitudes and beliefs are not sufficient to motivate choices that create sustainable lifestyles. Policy interventions should consider the wide range of factors influencing the size of individuals' carbon footprints, and target actions and individuals with the greatest emission reduction potential.

Originality: The first study to consider psychological factors and examine their relationship with carbon footprint in a representative Finnish population.

Paper number 656 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Does the emotional tone of the narration matter when learning with educational videos? Evidence from Slovenia and Norway

Nežka Sajinčič, InnoRenew CoE; Anna Sandak, InnoRenew CoE; Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technologies, University of Primorska; Anders Qvale Nyrud, Faculty of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resource Management, Norwegian University of Life Sciences; Andreja Istenič, Faculty of Education, University of Primorska; Petra Dolenc, Faculty of Education, University of Primorska

This contribution presents partial data from a larger study whose aim was to investigate the effect of instructional design interventions on multimedia learning in a non-native language. Specifically, the presentation will focus on the effect of narrator emotion conveyed through voice on learning, cognitive, and emotional outcomes of university students who are learning from educational videos in English.

Based on the cognitive-affective theory of learning with media, previous research has shown that the expressed emotional state of an on-screen instructor can impact the emotional state of the learner, which in turn can affect learning outcomes. Our study builds on this research by examining the effect of a narrator expressing emotion only through voice (without visual cues) on multimedia learning in a cross-cultural setting.

In this experiment, we recruited 187 Slovenian and 42 Norwegian university students to watch a series of educational videos about wood as a building material, with half of the participants watching videos narrated with a calm voice and the other half watching videos narrated with an enthusiastic voice. They then completed a knowledge test and questionnaires about their emotional state and cognitive load.

Preliminary analysis revealed no significant differences between the groups with an enthusiastic and calm speaker, indicating that emotions conveyed by voice alone may not influence multimedia learning in a non-native language. However, these results could also be explained by our specific material or the students' lack of effort in answering the questions due to the experiment's duration, the lack of compensation, and the low relevance of the learning topic to their educational field.

Nevertheless, the study adds to the existing literature on the impact of emotional design on multimedia learning in a cross-cultural context but has also the potential to inform educators designing educational videos.

Paper number 1468 | Oral Presentation | Political psychology & democracy

Contested meanings and uses of hate speech

Inari Sakki, University of Helsinki

Hate speech is one of the most urgent challenges of contemporary sustainable societies. While hate speech has become a regular phenomenon and a regularly used word in the public sphere, its uses are diverse. Social and discursive psychological research has examined the rhetorical and ideological patterns that seek to legitimize the expression of hate towards various groups, including Roma, Muslims, Chinese, women, and homosexuals, to name but a few. In this presentation, by drawing from diverse qualitative research on political and online hate speech, I demonstrate how hate is constructed in a complex interplay and combination of rhetorical devices, threat images, humoristic and conspiratorial arguments. The combination of hatred and humor is a particularly powerful one, and it is used to normalize and mainstream the derogatory message. In this presentation, with examples of our recent work on populist communication, fascist aesthetic communication, and social media discussions, I demonstrate how hatred and dehumanization are framed as humor using visual and multimodal tools. Hate speech, such as Islamophobia or misogyny, is a pertinent social problem that requires the attention of social and political psychologists. I argue that it is important to identify and unpack the different forms of hate discourse, as it is not always expressed in extreme and obvious wording nor with verbal communication. On the contrary, masked by affect, rhetorical language, and multimodal semiotic resources, it can be carefully maneuvered to justify collective hate.

Paper number 432 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The cheating paradox: Why do anxiously attached people engage in infidelity more? Fear of being single as an underlying mechanism

Ezgi Sakman, Cornell University; Betul Urganci, Cornell University; Barış Sevi, MEF University

Research aims/objectives: We aim to uncover underlying mechanisms of infidelity by investigating its understudied association with attachment anxiety.

Theoretical background: Anxiously attached individuals are more likely to engage in infidelity. This poses a paradox because anxiety is characterized by elevated concern about abandonment, which infidelity can actually cause. To offer a solution to this, here we test if fear of being single (i.e., fear of ending up alone forever), fueled by high attachment anxiety (i.e., constant preoccupation with the availability of the partner), can in turn lead to having a “back-up plan” by being involved with alternative partners in case the current partner does leave.

Design/Methodology: Recruiting an online community sample (N=233), we measured attachment anxiety, fear of being single, and infidelity behaviors, and conducted a mediation analysis using PROCESS. Power analysis showed that adequate power (0.82) to detect a significant effect was achieved for the mediation model. A replication study with larger sample size is also being conducted to increase the reliability of results and will be presented at the conference.

Results: In support of our hypothesis, anxiously attached participants reported higher levels of fear of being single, which in turn predicted higher likelihood of engaging in infidelity behaviors. This mediation model remained significant after controlling for sex, age, and relationship length.

Limitations: As the study is cross-sectional, it is not possible to discern causal relationships between study variables.

Research/Practical Implications: Couples counselors can identify clients with high attachment anxiety as a target intervention group and offer strategies to manage their excessive worry about being left without a partner.

Originality/Value: The present study is novel in uncovering fear of being single as a pathway through which attachment anxiety predicts infidelity and offers unique value in clarifying the seemingly paradoxical association between these constructs.

Intended audience: Both Academic and Practitioner.

Paper number 433 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Are we always our best selves in relationships? Harmful relationship behaviors predicted by negative implicit partner evaluations

Ezgi Sakman, Cornell University; Vivian Zayas, Cornell University

Research aims/objectives: We aim to uncover underlying mechanisms of the associations between implicit partner evaluations and relationship outcomes.

Theoretical background: Experiences in romantic relationships and attitudes about partners are affectively complex, with both positive and negative features, yet these constructs are hardly ever studied separately. To fill this gap, here we tested if positive and negative implicit partner evaluations (IPEs) can uniquely predict relationship outcomes via their effects on diverse relationship behaviors.

Design/Methodology: In a longitudinal study (N=143), at time 1, we assessed IPEs as positive and negative separately, and 3-months later, we assessed IPEs again. We also assessed the frequency of enacting positive and negative relationship behaviors at both time points, and during a 14-day daily diary. Our power analysis indicated adequate power (0.84) to test our primary hypothesis.

Results: Negative IPEs at time 1 forecasted enacting destructive relationship behaviors (e.g., blaming, yelling, ignoring) in the daily diary. Further, as IPEs became more negative over 3-months, the frequency of negative behaviors also increased. This in turn predicted relationship satisfaction decline 3-months later at time 2. The effects of negative IPEs occurred above and beyond explicit partner attitudes and implicit partner positivity.

Limitations: As the study design is not experimental, it is not possible to discern causal relationships between the study variables.

Research/Practical Implications: Based on the results of this study, individuals with negative implicit partner evaluations could be offered strategies to manage their potential negative relationship behaviors.

Originality/Value: The present study is novel in employing implicit and daily dairy measures simultaneously and in a longitudinal design to uncover the pathways through which implicit partner evaluations color relationship outcomes and offers unique value in highlighting the importance of assessing partner negative evaluations separately from positive.

Intended audience: Both Academic and Practitioner

Paper number 217 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Counselling

Correlations between needs of friendship quality and perceived self-compassion in Japanese college students

Mika Sakurai, Kokushikan University

The aim of this study is to find correlations between needs of friendship quality and perceived self-compassion in Japanese college students. Research shows self-compassion associate with well-being, however there were very few evidence based research available such as how self-compassion can be increased effectively in Japan. Research shows that college students have tendency to feel anxious to form closeness with friends in Japan, because they have tendency to be put pressure to think and behave same way for friends. There were some research stated that anxiety drives force to make friends in Japan. In this study, two questionnaires of Japanese version of self-compassion and needs of friendship style were distributed at one college. The sample was 48. To examine whether three factors of “friends of needs for mutual respect”, “friends of needs for affiliation”, and “friends of needs for conformity” played a role in 6 factors of self-compassion (self-kindness, self-judgement, common humanity, isolation, mindfulness and over-identification) were analyzed by multiple regression analysis. The major findings were friends of needs for mutual respect related to self-kindness and mindfulness, and friends of needs for conformity related to isolation and over-identification. There was not significantly difference between male and female students. Friends of needs for “mutual respect” means that students can be openness which includes direct discussion and listening to each other in order to attempt to respect partner’s own idea and thoughts. Those students have already perceived high self-compassion. However, friends of needs for

conformity which put pressure themselves to behave same way as friends, and they expect friends to do the same associated with isolation and over-identification which make them suffered from interpersonal relationships. To take a look their own needs for friendship quality, and make efforts to mutual respect may affect to increase perceived self-compassion.

Paper number 1299 | Symposia Paper |

Testing the effectiveness of an intervention to improve Romanian teachers' outcomes related to LGBT+ inclusion

Nastasia Salagean, West University Of Timisoara; Ioana Latu, Queen's University Belfast; Torill Larsen, University of Bergen; Andreea Isbasoiu, West University of Timisoara; Florin Alin Sava, West University of Timisoara

Data shows that over 30% of LGBT+ students in Romania say they feel discriminated against by their teachers. This is three times the share in countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark (8% to 11%). These results are worrying because sexual minority young people are most susceptible to the negative effects of stigma on their mental and physical health. The effectiveness of an interactive video intervention on Romanian teachers (N=153) was assessed. The 50-min training included evidence-based educational components about sexual orientation and effects of prejudice on mental health, testimonials to increase indirect intergroup contact, behavioural tools to combat bullying, as well as perspective-taking and self-efficacy tasks. Teachers were randomly assigned either to complete the intervention first and then outcome measures (experimental), or to complete measures and then intervention (control). Results showed that, compared to teachers who did not initially complete the intervention, teachers who underwent the intervention showed reduced homophobia, higher behavioural intentions and self-efficacy to address LGTB+ issues in the classroom, and more factual knowledge about LGBT+ issues. When controlling for contact with LGBT+ people, teachers also showed more perspective taking and warmer feelings towards LGBT+ people. We discuss implications for using the intervention to improve the inclusion of LGBT+ students in Romanian schools.

Paper number 290 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Contrasting explanatory models of mental health and illness amongst Muslims and Islamic scholars in the Western Cape, South Africa (SA)

Mariam Salie, Stellenbosch University

Muslim mental health (MMH) is an under-researched topic in SA, and while there are a few studies which have been published, it is dated and focused on the understanding of Muslim professionals in this field. This research forms part of a broader study aimed to address the research gap in MMH by exploring explanatory models of mental health and illness amongst various stakeholder groups, which includes Muslims who have been treated by mental health (MH) practitioners, the general Muslim public (GMP), psychologists working with Muslim clients or patients, and Islamic scholars.

The broader qualitative study utilizes social constructionism and Arthur Kleinman's (1977) theory on cultural formulation as a framework. The study made use of semi-structured interviews across three of the four stakeholder groups with 44 participants, and five focus groups consisting of 18 participants in the GMP group. All the participants were recruited through a combination of purposive and snowball sampling. Each stakeholder group had its own list of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data.

This presentation will offer preliminary findings on the explanatory models of mental health conditions amongst three of the stakeholder groups, Muslims treated by a MH practitioner, GMP and Islamic scholars. Thus far, data have been collected in all of the stakeholder groups. This presentation will include a preliminary discussion on similarities and differences of perceptions and understanding of mental health conditions across these groups. Furthermore, it will highlight recommendations made by participants in these stakeholder groups towards mental health literacy and care within the Muslim community. The study is in line with a global drive towards developing treatment practices that are inclusive, culturally

relevant, and sensitive. It further aims to contribute to the body of knowledge in South Africa on Muslim mental health, for the benefit of practitioners.

Paper number 807 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Alienation and segregation: Experiences of black clinical psychology trainees at a historically white institution

Mariam Salie, Stellenbosch University; Justin Lakay, Stellenbosch University

Psychology in South Africa is wrought with a tainted past, but persists with attempts to change the face of the discipline in South Africa. Similarly, within the clinical psychology sub-category, transformation has been a key agenda point for the past 30+ years. The challenge to diversify the racial representation of the clinical psychology profession in order to service the diverse population continues. Although various systems have been put in place, black students continue to struggle with alienation during their training.

This study aimed to explore the experiences of black clinical psychology student trainees who completed their Master's training in year one at a Historically White Institution (HWI) in the Western Cape, South Africa. This qualitative study followed a phenomenological approach, exploring the lived experiences of these students. Both purposive and snowball sampling was utilised to recruit suitable participants. Following in-depth, semi-structured interviews, an interpretive phenomenological analysis was undertaken to identify themes relating to the experiences of black[1] clinical psychology students during their first training year.

Three analytic themes are presented: alienation and othering, race and segregation in the training space, and finding ways to cope with the experiences. Experiences of alienation and othering were highlighted during various stages of the training. Race based incidences were highlighted including internal responses to the experiences, and feelings associated with the experiences. Lastly, students presented ways in which they managed to cope and this included healthy and unhealthy mechanisms. The information presented is useful for improving student support and enhancing the training environment.

Footnote: [1] Racial categorical labels were imposed on South Africans during apartheid. These labels are viewed as socially constructed. The authors acknowledge that these labels were, and continue to be problematic, but use it for pragmatic reasons.

Paper number 888 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Active commuting is associated with fewer sleep problems, but not with psychological distress or recovery from work

Paula Salo, University of Turku; Olli Lehtelä, University of Turku; Essi Kalliolahti, University of Eastern Finland; Nils Sandman, University of Turku; Ville Aalto, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health; Jenni Ervasti, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

Research aims and objectives: To investigate the association of active commuting with sleep, psychological distress, and recovery from work.

Theoretical background: Sleep problems, inadequate recovery from work, and psychological distress are among major contributors to mental health problems and work disability. Both experimental and observational studies have found that greater physical activity is associated with fewer sleep problems and depressive symptoms, and better recovery from work.

Methodology: Cross-sectional observational cohort study of 37,031 public sector employees (78% female) who responded to the Finnish Public Sector study in 2020. Active commuting was defined as frequency of using active commute modes. Its associations with insomnia symptoms, recovery from work and psychological distress were analyzed with logistic regression models. Active and low to moderate level commuting were compared with passive commuting. Analyses were adjusted for age, sex, occupational status, self-rated health, body mass index, and shift work.

Results: Active commuting was associated with lower odds for sleep problems (OR 0.92, 95% CI 0.87–0.97), but not with recovery from work or psychological distress, after full adjustments. Participants with

low to moderate level of commuting activity had increased odds for psychological distress (OR 1.09, 95% CI 1.03–1.16) when compared with passive commuting.

Limitations: Cross-sectional design limits the causal inferences, participants were mainly female public sector employees, and the data were collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have affected commuting behavior.

Implications: Although the current results suggest that active commuting is associated with fewer sleep problems, further longitudinal or intervention research is needed before reliable recommendations can be made. Further research is also needed on the intensity of physical activity during commuting and how it is associated with sleep, recovery, or other mental health outcomes.

Originality: Active commuting is not only climate friendly but may also have beneficial health effects.

Paper number 384 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Psychological Impacts of Dietary Modifications among Chronic Kidney Disease Patients: Basis for Psychosocial Support Program

Felisse Marianne San Juan, MAGEZI and San Juan Psychological Clinic

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a lifelong condition that cannot be cured unless the patient undergoes kidney transplant. However, there are steps that patients can take to slow down the progression and live longer without complications and invasive therapies. One important consideration is dietary modification i.e., switching to renal diet. This has been proven to help in improving the Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) of patients which is the basis of kidney function. This switch, however, does not come easy and requires major adjustments on the side of the patients.

This study explored the psychological experiences of CKD patients in their diet switch, the factors that hinder the smooth transition to renal diet, the factors that assist, and ultimately, proposed psychosocial steps that can be taken to improve patient distress and assist them in the adjustments.

The participants were Stage 3 to 4 CKD patients who were not in dialysis, 40-60 years old, under medication regimen, and were based in the Philippines. They and their caregivers were interviewed using a researcher-made interview guide. The answers were thematically analyzed and utilized as basis for recommendations.

The importance of family involvement in food planning, cooking, preparation, and dining; having a consistent and legitimate source of information surrounding diet; and the use of reinforcements, was highlighted in the study.

Paper number 385 | Oral Presentation | Community Psychology

Psychological Interventions for Young Filipino Mothers returning to the Formal School System

Felisse Marianne San Juan, MAGEZI and San Juan Psychological Clinic

The Philippines has one of the highest statistics for teenage pregnancy in the world and the number only increased due to the Covid-19 lockdowns. As the number rises, more young mothers decide to stop schooling to focus on the demands of their new roles. There are, however, those who understand the value of education and getting a degree and thus decide to return to formal schooling. This is a good showcase of resiliency and grit, and must be supported. Thus, psychological interventions that could assist them in successfully resuming education are significant.

This study aimed to (1) investigate the experiences of young mothers in the Philippines, (2) determine the factors that affect their decision to continue or discontinue their education, (3) understand the perceived struggles, risks, and benefits that come alongside second-chance education, and (4) ultimately, propose a psychological intervention that can be pilot-tested and scaled with young mothers, particularly those intending to or have decided to return to the formal school system.

The study used a case study approach to understand the experiences of teenage mothers in the Philippines.

The participants were selected through purposive sampling and were thirteen to nineteen years of age, have given birth at least once as a teen, have at least one live child, and may or may not be married and in a relationship at the time of study. Additionally, they were back in formal schooling whether in private or public schools in the Philippines.

Researcher-made interview guides were utilized to gather information from the participants. Answers were analyzed using thematic analysis and served as the basis for the proposed intervention.

Teenage mothers, if given psychological support, can successfully resume their studies notwithstanding the new responsibilities that come with motherhood. Interventions focused on building self-esteem, psychoeducation for the school and family, are necessary.

Paper number 752 | Poster | Cyberpsychology

Self-applied intervention via internet to promote condom use in men living with HIV: A pilot study

Ricardo Sánchez-Medina, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Consuelo Rosales-Piña, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; David Enríquez-Negrete, National Autonomous University Of Mexico; Maria Estrada-Martínez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Aims and objectives: The objective of this research is to evaluate a self-applied intervention via the internet to promote condom use in men living with HIV, which contributes to the reduction of new HIV infections and to expand care coverage.

Method: Twenty men living with HIV participated, they signed an informed consent. Participants were given a tablet with internet access within the facilities of a care clinic for people living with HIV. The intervention lasted two hours and was based on the principles of single session therapy. At the end of the intervention, they were interviewed in terms of the acceptability, feasibility, utility and usability of the intervention.

Results: The participants reported that they felt comfortable during the time that the intervention lasted, they consider that it is feasible and that they could use the resources provided to use a condom in their next sexual relation, they indicated that the intervention is easy to use, they said that If they would recommend the intervention to other men living with HIV, they pointed out the advantages of it being an online intervention. They also indicate that there are areas of opportunity, for example, to reduce some issues or give examples.

Conclusion: The pilot evaluation of the intervention was valued positively by the participants. Based on the suggestions and recommendations of the participants, intervention adjustments will be made. A second study is expected to evaluate the effects of the intervention on condom use in sexual relations in men living with HIV and show evidence of the efficacy and effectiveness of this type of intervention.

Paper number 279 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

But can you drive to Lapland with it? Psychological barriers to electric car adoption among Finnish general adult population

Nils Sandman, University of Turku

Research aims and objectives: The aim is to investigate non-technological barriers to adoption of battery powered electric vehicles (EV) in Finland. Specifically, it is investigated how current EV owners differ from the general population, what sort of attitudes people have towards EV:s and how experience with EV:s affects these attitudes as well as what factors affect EV purchase intentions.

Theoretical background: Private car use is a major source of carbon emissions and switch from internal combustion engine vehicles (ICE) to EV:s has potential to significantly reduce these emission. Widespread EV adoption has technological and financial challenges but psychological barriers also play a role and overcoming them is necessary for smooth transition to electric traffic.

Methodology: Representative population sample of Finnish adults enriched with EV owners was surveyed (N=3857). Participants answered questions related to various background factors, opinions on EV:s and environmental attitudes. Carbon footprint of the participants was also estimated.

Results: Current EV owners have higher income, drive more, are more environmentally conscious and have higher carbon footprint than general population. Participants who do not have experience with EV:s have various concerns related to electric vehicles but most of these concerns are not shared by participants who have actual experience with EV:s. Personal experience with EV:s is most important predictor of intention to purchase an EV.

Limitations: The study is based on self-reports and the sample might not be representative of EV owners.

Implications: The study identified concerns related to EV:s among people with no personal experience with EV:s that may be unfounded based on answers from EV owners. Dissolving these concerns and providing people with personal experience with EV:s could increase interest to purchase an EV.

Originality: First study to compare EV attitudes between ICE owners and EV owners and to describe characteristics of early EV adopters in Finland.

Paper number 1474 | Invited Panel Discussion | Others

Top Tips for Publishing in Academic Journals – BPS and Wiley

Rachel Sangster, British Psychological Society; Rebecca Harkin, Wiley

Join representatives from the BPS and Wiley who will outline what you need to consider when publishing a journal article. From how to choose the right journal, how to present and structure your work, and how to share and promote your article upon publication, this session will help you understand how you can maximise your chances of success.

The BPS Journals can be accessed via Wiley Online Library.

Paper number 1067 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the grieving process: a qualitative analysis through ALCESTE

Livia Sani, University Of Strasbourg; Marie-Frédérique Bacqué, University of Strasbourg

Research aims: This study aims to discover the experiences and difficulties of people who lost a beloved one during the COVID-19 pandemic. We evaluate the impact of the lockdown on the grieving process.

In early 2020, besides the quarantine, the French population experienced the partial or total impossibility of staying with a beloved one during the last moments of his/her life and offering a ceremony to more than ten people.

Design: Two groups of participants, i.e. 10 people who lost a loved one during the first lockdown (Group1), and 20 people who lost someone during the pandemic but when there was no lockdown and without harsher restrictions (Group2). A longitudinal study was set from June to September 2021 (T0) and six months later (T1).

The data of this study have been extrapolated from COVIDEUIL-France, a mixed retrospective, longitudinal and international research on the restrictions of funeral rites.

The semi-directive interviews were analyzed through ALCESTE, a software that allows a quantitative analysis of textual data.

Results: The thematic analysis highlighted a different path and evolution of mourning between the two groups. Group 1 was focused on aspects related to health restrictions and the impossibility of realizing a funeral according to the deceased's wishes. On an emotional level, they expressed greater anger, resentment, and nostalgia than Group 2.

These results confirm the traumatic experience and the different implications of mourning for a loss during a moment of greater restrictions.

Limitations: The limit of this study could be the non-homogeneous number of participants between the groups. However, concerning its implications, this study highlights the importance in France of end-of-life and death family care, without which psychopathological risks may develop.

Originality: The interest of these results consists in evaluating what the pandemic has changed in end-of-life rituals through an innovative and longitudinal qualitative methodology.

Paper number 166 | Oral Presentation | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

A Qualitative Analysis of Attachment Theory Under an Active Inference Framework

Erica Santaguida, Institute Of Mechanical Intelligence, Scuola Superiore Sant'anna Of Pisa; Massimo Bergamasco, Institute of Mechanical Intelligence, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

Scientific literature on Attachment theory illustrates how patterns of interaction between mother and child repeatedly experienced early in life influence the individual's affective, relational, and cognitive development. The approaches to the study of attachment are manifold and range from genetics to neuroscience, providing important insights which, however, struggle to unify in an objective matrix sufficiently broad and complex to contain them all.

Aims and objectives: We aimed at exploring Attachment theory by exploiting an Active Inference framework, which considers the brain as an inferential machine that has a generative model of the world and that minimizes Free Energy through action-perception loops. Active Inference deepens its roots in Bayesian statistics, physics, and biological sciences and has already been used to provide a "top-down" perspective on the functioning of the organism, therefore of brain and mind under a Free Energy principle.

Method: We considered literature about developmental processes that take place early in life of human beings and we exploited concepts deriving from the Active Inference framework to map the evolution of internal models in a context of significant relationships.

Results and conclusions: The result is a qualitative analysis in which we have described how, starting from the prenatal period, sensorial, physiological, cognitive and affective elements early experienced in the context of significant interactions contribute to the generation of embodied models of the internal and external world. This qualitative analysis has epistemic value for the Attachment literature as it provides a new theoretic framework. Other epistemic implications concern the deepening of evolutionary dynamics of the functional processes described by the Active Inference theory. In our knowledge, no other studies provided a deep analysis of Attachment theory in an Active Inference framework and future works could focus on experimental data in support of the presented model.

Paper number 1009 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Within-person Cross-lagged relationships between children and parent's mental health: Does poverty play a moderating role?

Zeliha Saribaz, The University of Sheffield; Richard Rowe, The University of Sheffield

It is known that parent and child mental health influence each other reciprocally over development. In a longitudinal "within-individual" study, the relation between parental distress and child internalising/externalising problems examined on children from age 3 to 17 years old using Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) dataset. The study showed both child-to-parent and parent-to-child effect has a role in the development of mental health difficulties. However, it is not known whether these "within-individual" change between child and parent mental health are constant across poverty. For example, child psychopathology might have a more detrimental effect on parents who are living in poverty. Thus, we aimed to examine whether within-individual relation between parent and child mental health differ between people in poverty and non-poverty. Our study builds on the MCS explained above by examining the moderating effect of poverty on the relationship of children's internalising/externalising problems with parental distress using multigroup autoregressive latent trajectory models with structured residuals. Poverty was defined as <60% of median of equivalised household income; parental psychological distress was assessed using the Kessler (K6) scale; and children's internalising and externalising problems were assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Poverty measured administrated at 9 months,

and others were at the age 3, 5, 7, 11, 14 and 17 waves of the Millennium Cohort Study (N= 10,734 ~50% female). Results indicated that poverty did not perform a moderating role; relationships between parental distress and child psychopathology were not significantly different on poverty and non-poverty groups. Implication that this means that policymakers should be equally concerned about the relationship between parent and child distress, irrespective of family's poverty levels. The study is the first study examining moderation effect of poverty between parent distress and child mental health in a "within-individual" study design.

Paper number 612 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

How does the quality of mothers' domain-specific parenting behaviors change in terms of mothers' and fathers' daily hassles?

Dilek Saritas Atalar, Ankara University; Cansu Alsancak Akbulut, Ankara University; İrem Metin Orta, Atılım University; Zeynep Betül Yenen, Middle East Technical University; Feyzanur Yön, Middle East Technical University

This study investigated whether the quality of mothers' domain-specific parenting behaviors differed in terms of the level of daily hassles of parenting that mothers and fathers experience. The quality of maternal parenting behaviors is addressed in the protection, mutual reciprocity, control, guided learning, and group participation domains within the framework of the domains-of-socialization approach. Participants consisted of 72 Turkish mothers who have children aged between 47-72 months. The quality of mothers' parenting behaviors was measured with a semi-structured Domain-Specific Parenting Interview (DSPI) (Sarıtas-Atalar et al., 2023). Parents' daily hassles of parenting were measured by using the Parenting Daily Hassles Scale (Crnic & Greenberg, 1990). Both mothers and fathers completed the online questionnaire. Then, DSPI was conducted only with mothers by one researcher. DSPI was evaluated quantitatively by the qualified coders using the coding manual of the interview, which was developed in the framework of the domains-of-socialization approach. A second coder evaluated 33% of the data and showed high inter-rater reliability. Two independent 2 (daily hassles: high, low) X 5 (socialization domains: protection, mutual reciprocity, control, guided learning, group participation) Repeated Measures ANOVA were conducted. The findings revealed that the quality of mothers' domain- specific parenting behaviors does not differ in terms of their daily hassles of parenting. However, results showed that the quality of mothers' parenting behaviors in the mutual reciprocity, protection, control, and guided learning domains decreased when the fathers had higher levels of daily hassles of parenting. The findings of this study showed that the quality of the mothers' domain-specific parenting behaviors may be shaped independently of their daily hassles of parenting. However, the fathers' daily hassles of parenting may play a role in shaping the quality of mothers' parenting behaviors in the protection, mutual reciprocity, control, and guided learning domains.

Paper number 1331 | Symposia Paper |

An updated and extended meta-analysis between internalized homonegativity and mental health

Florin Sava, Department of Psychology, West University of Timisoara; Alexandra Tulcan, West University of Timisoara

This is an updated and extended meta-analysis of the previous work of Newcomb & Mustanski (2010) that investigated the relationships between internalized homonegativity (IH) and mental health. In the current meta-analysis, both internalized psychopathology (anxiety, depression, distress, suicide, body image, eating disorder) and externalized psychopathology (alcohol, drug use, risky behaviours) are included in the analysis. An online search yielded 1227 abstracts that were analyzed for eligibility, and 103 studies were included in our meta-analysis. All studies which reported empirical data from the LGBT people and reported at least one zero-order correlation coefficient between IH and any of the above internalized or externalized symptoms were eligible for being included in the meta-analysis. Overall results suggested there is a medium effect size for the relationship between IH and internalized symptoms (r = .252, 95% CI [.227; .276], k = 97), and a small effect size for the relationship between IH and externalized symptoms (r = .091, 95% CI [.031; .150], k = 11). Despite societal progress in accepting LGBT people, there is a significant

link between IH and mental health issues. The directionality and the generalizability of this relationship need further investigation.

Paper number 1159 | Poster | Forensic

Offence severity and diagnosis: an impact on the attitudes towards recovery and rehabilitation of sex offenders?

Nadja Scarborough, The University Of Nottingham; John Tully, The University of Nottingham

Research aims and objective: This project aims to investigate whether professional and public attitudes towards sex offenders' rehabilitation differ depending on sex offender diagnosis and offence severity.

Theoretical Background: There is currently a lack of research around the impact of diagnostic labels on attitudes and treatment of sex offenders. Most of the research exploring attitudes towards sex offenders uses general population samples and cannot be directly applied to treatment settings. The impact of diagnostic labels including learning disability, schizophrenia, and personality disorder remains under researched. Research highlights a need for further exploration into the impact of different offence characteristics on attitudes towards sex offenders.

Design: This study utilised a between participant design. Proposed analysis method is 2-way ANOVA to determine the differences between each of the six vignettes. Results revealed a total sample size of 73 was recommended to achieve power of .80. Therefore, a minimum sample size of 25 will be collected for each of the three conditions for both participant groups.

Methodology: Quantitative data was collected. Participants included both healthcare staff and members of the public for comparison purposes. Participants were assigned to one of 3 conditions and asked to complete questionnaires including (1) attitudes towards sexual offenders – 21 and (2) attitudes towards sex offender treatment programs. Participants completed the questionnaires after reading two vignettes each differing in offence severity and diagnosis of offender.

Results expected: Findings to be generated prior to conference. Data collection closing in March 2023, Data will be analysed and written up April 2023.

Limitations: Data collected from inpatient forensic services, not applicable to prison setting.

Practical implications: Potential implications for training, clinical decision making, rehabilitation outcome for offenders.

Originality: Currently no prior research exploring impact of offence severity and diagnosis on attitudes towards sexual offenders.

Keywords: Sex offender, attitudes, rehabilitation.

Paper number 1320 | Symposia Paper |

Updating the EFPA BoA Test Review Model: a necessary titanic work with many angles and supported by even more shoulders

Mark Schittekatte, Ghent University; Nigel Evans, CPsychol, NEC

The main goal of the EFPA Test Review Model (TRM) is to provide a description and a detailed and rigorous assessment of the tests, scales and questionnaires mainly used in the field of psychological and educational assessment. In other words, offering a tool for assessing the quality of tests.

This information is made available to test users and professionals, in order to improve tests and testing, and help them to make the right assessment decisions. The EFPA TRM is part of the information strategy of the EFPA, which aims to provide all necessary mainly technical information about the tests in order to enhance its use.

This EFPA test review model aims further to support and encourage the process of harmonising the quality standards and the reviewing of tests across Europe.

However the latest version of this Test Review Model dates from 2013, so a revision is very necessary!

The EFPA Board of Assessment (BoA) is in the middle of updating the TRM in this period, and how this is handled, with who (different stakeholders) and in what time frame, are few of the issues to be discussed.

Further attention is given to: what topics are the most urgent to update (e.g. online testing, gamification, AI algorithms) and how can this TRM be implemented by local test commissions. Also the hurdles in this process in different European countries will be highlighted (e.g. reviewed by who, whether or not an overall final score for each reviewed instrument, need for financial resources, and considering the impact of negative reviews).

This paper presentation asks explicitly inspiring input from the audience.

Paper number 1466 | Symposia Paper |

Clinical psychology training in the UK today and ahead

Annette Schlosser, Gticp, Dcp, Bps

This presentation will highlight current challenges and developments in UK clinical psychology training, outlining current and future opportunities in the profession. In recent years funding to clinical psychology training in the UK increased to satisfy the demands of the NHS Long Term Plan. More services are needed, requiring more clinical psychologists to carry out clinical work, to supervise staff and trainees, to lead services and to consult to colleagues and teams. We face a constant shortage of staff, in an NHS managing cuts and policy changes with each successive government.

The current context of clinical psychology commissioners and accreditors will be explored to consider the role of clinical psychologists in the UK, showing a uniquely British forward trajectory, focusing on further embedded therapeutic accreditation and inclusive practice. Additionally, the plurality in the profession will be discussed to highlight the varied nature of training courses' epistemologies and theoretical underpinnings.

With the staffing crisis, post-pandemic increases in service needs, curriculum redesign, the widening participation agenda and a need for true inclusive practices, the clinical psychology training community is poised to respond to a considerable change agenda.

Paper number 1006 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Predictors of treatment outcome of psychological therapies for common mental health problems (CMHP) in older adults: A systematic literature review

Alexandra Schmidt, University of Sussex; Darya Gaysina, University of Sussex; Nick Grey, University of Sussex, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust; Clara Strauss, Sussex

Identifying factors that impact psychological treatment outcomes in older people with common mental health problems (CMHP) has important implications for supporting healthier and longer lives. The aim of the present study was to synthesise the evidence on predictors of psychological treatment outcomes in older people (aged 65+). PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and PsycINFO were searched and 3407 articles were identified and screened, with 36 studies (N = 7381, M age = 68.5, SD age = 6.64) included: depression: k = 17, anxiety: k = 11, panic disorder: k = 3, mixed anxiety & depression: k = 3, PTSD: k = 1, CMHP combined: k = 1, with CBT being the most common treatment (78%). The review identified 28 factors reported as significant predictors of treatment outcome in at least one study, across different domains: psychosocial (n = 9), clinical (n = 6), treatment-related (n = 6), socio-demographic (n = 4), neurobiological (n = 3). Homework completion was the most consistent predictor of positive treatment outcome. Baseline symptom severity was the most frequently studied significant predictor and across all conditions, with higher baseline symptom severity largely linked to worse treatment outcomes. No significant effects on treatment outcome were reported for gender, income and physical comorbidities. High heterogeneity and small sample sizes were observed in the included studies, suggesting further larger scale studies are needed.

Paper number 1366 | Symposia Paper |

Bridging Science and Design: Creating Games to Promote Mental Health and Behaviour Change in Youth

Hanneke Scholten, University of Twente

Mental health problems are common and increasing, leading to detrimental long-term outcomes that affect a huge proportion of children and adolescents across the globe. Effective prevention and treatment programs that have more than a small effect size and that do not stigmatize or bore those that seek help, are urgently needed. Our research program focuses on creating evidence-based games that promote emotional resilience and behaviour change through training skills while youth are immersed in games they love to play. We prioritize design and art, integrate developmental science and principles of behavioural change, and systematically test our gaming interventions with large-scale studies. In this talk I will: (1) review the developmental function of play; (2) discuss how games can be used to benefit mental health and behaviour change, while not losing sight of the potential negative consequences of technology in general and of games specifically; (3) describe the transdisciplinary framework we use to develop evidence-based and engaging games to improve wellbeing and mental health; (4) present data from a series of studies that evaluate these games for emotional and mental health. I will discuss the outcomes of small scale qualitative studies to explore whether our games evoke the targeted emotions and are able to immerse youth in that experience. After which I will present data from a set of rigorous randomized controlled trials that test for the efficacy of our games; and (5) introduce a roadmap to the future of transformative technology, emphasizing how our transdisciplinary design and research framework can help establish a validated toolbox of mindsets, practices and game mechanics relevant to a wide range of intervention and learning domains.

Paper number 1309 | Symposia Paper |

Exploring experiences of threesomes: A qualitative study on non-monogamous sexual behaviour

Ryan Scoats, Coventry University

Aims & objectives: This project aimed to understand people's motivations for and experiences of threesomes. It explored why and how these experiences came about as well as the impact of said experiences.

Theoretical background: Although threesomes are a common fantasy and focus within popular media, there is little empirical data exploring people's actual experiences of them within a contemporary context.

Methodology: Semi-structured interviews; Qualitative surveys

Results obtained: People's reasons for and experiences of threesomes are incredibly diverse. Experiences were impacted by a range of factors including relationship dynamics, gender, and sexuality. Threesomes were also often contextualised in relation to sex as leisure, 'sexual experience gathering', and romantic jealousy, which subsequently impacted how people choose to engage in them.

Limitations: Predominantly white, heterosexual, Western sample.

Originality/Value: This research is the first major qualitative study into people's threesome experiences for more than 30 years. It provides a basis for understanding grounded in real-world experiences rather than media stereotypes. It provides a deeper understanding around the risks and opportunities that threesomes present to individuals and relationships whilst highlighting the circumstances that lead to healthier, more positive outcomes.

Paper number 434 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Occupational

How diversity practices, inclusion climate, trust climate, and psychological empowerment could help employees and employers?

Vittorio Edoardo Scuderi, Kingston University; Anna Paolillo, Kingston University; Hans-Joachim Wolfram, Kingston University

Over the last 30 years, diversity practices have become increasingly relevant to organisations, managers, and leaders to harness the potential of a diverse workforce and ensure fairness at work. The demand for fair and inclusive practices in the workplace has grown among minority groups. However, a systematic literature review has revealed limited knowledge and research regarding how the interaction between diversity practices and climate for inclusion influences psychological empowerment and trust climate, which in turn affect employees' performance, satisfaction and behavioural reactions. For this reason, our study aims to investigate the effect of diversity practices on employees' job performance, job satisfaction, and exit, voice, loyalty, and neglect behaviours and the role played by psychological empowerment, trust climate and climate for inclusion in such effect.

To explore this research gap, we decided to conduct a study that applies a four-wave longitudinal design and a quantitative approach for sampling, data collection, and data analysis. We expect that diversity practices will promote employees' job performance, job satisfaction, voice, and loyalty, while reducing neglect and exit behaviours. Additionally, it will show the role played by psychological empowerment and trust climate as mediators of the aforementioned effect and whether climate for inclusion moderates the effect of diversity practices on the mediators. Results from the first data collection will be available in March 2023. Possible drawbacks of longitudinal research designs are the decrease in response rate and employees changing jobs. However, this study can help companies understand the relevance of diversity practices, inclusion, psychological empowerment, and trust to foster their employees' productivity, satisfaction, and positive behaviour. Also, this is one of the first studies that seeks to explore the effect of diversity practices and climate for inclusion through a four-wave longitudinal research design and to understand the importance of trust climate and psychological empowerment as mediators.

Paper number 1184 | Poster | Clinical

A qualitative evaluation of brief, online, open-access psychoeducation with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for adults who have ADHD

Christina Seery, University College Dublin; Aisling Leonard-Curtin, ADHD Ireland; Lauren Naismith, ADHD Ireland; Nora King, ADHD Ireland; Fiona O'Riordan, HSE National Clinical Programme for ADHD in Adults; Margo Wrigley, HSE National Clinical Programme for ADHD in Adults; Ken Kilbride, ADHD Ireland; Christine Boyd, University College Dublin; Jessica Bramham, University College Dublin

Research aims and objectives: The Understanding and Managing Adult ADHD Programme (UMAAP) is a brief, online, open-access intervention that combines psychoeducation with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). This study aimed to understand the helpful and hindering experiences of the programme, and how the programme impacted attendees in their daily lives.

Theoretical background: Early evidence suggests ACT may be a flexible approach for ADHD, improving psychological well-being and quality of life. As ACT for ADHD is an emerging area of research, qualitative responses can provide valuable insight into adults' with ADHD experiences and unique needs in an ACT with psychoeducation intervention.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: 49 participants provided qualitative feedback on their experiences through open-ended questions in a mixed methods survey distributed after they completed UMAAP. Reflexive thematic analysis was used to develop themes on participants' helpful and hindering experiences.

Results obtained: Findings showed the value of UMAAP in developing participants' self-compassion and acceptance of their ADHD. While many participants found the intervention therapeutic, there seemed to be expectations that it would be more akin to group therapy. Additionally, there were some challenges with the features of the intervention, such as the length of the programme.

Limitations: A disadvantage of qualitative surveys is that they can exclude participants with limited literacy, which may have led to participants not participating. Only participants who completed the baseline quantitative measures were invited to participate in time two mixed data collection.

Research/Practical Implications: Findings have direct effects on the delivery of UMAAP and can also provide valuable insight for the development of ACT interventions for neurodivergent populations.

Originality/Value: UMAAP is a novel programme in an emerging area of research. This study provides new insights into the experiences of adults with ADHD who complete an ACT with psychoeducation intervention.

| Oral Presentation | Occupational

The consequences of precarity: Understanding poverty as a stressor.

Eva Selenko

Money worries consistently rank among the top stressors in adult life across the globe, according to representative national surveys and the cost-of-living crisis only exacerbated these. People under financial strain eat less well, live less comfortably, often have worse jobs and are exposed to more hassles. Still, poverty is often seen as an individual issue, occasionally blamed on individual characteristics or choices.This talk will argue that poverty is a major stressor in peoples' lives, embedded in a social context, with pervasive effects on psychological functioning. Given the centrality of money in people's lives, any financial deterioration will arguably trigger a host of negative consequences in a domino-like fashion. This talk will present a wealth of empirical research evidence from across applied psychology on the health damaging, as well as the behavioural and attitudinal consequences of poverty and income loss. Extrapolating from this and embedded in an understanding of poverty as a stressor, the talk will then explore strategies that could help people out of poverty and critically examine those that likely don't. In sum, this talk aims to make the case that in order to understand people's capacities, it is essential to pay attention to the financial strain people are under. By highlighting the individual, organisational and societal risks of poverty and income loss, this keynote hopes to provide much needed psychological arguments as to why mitigating financial strain and poverty should be at the forefront of the political agenda.

Paper number 275 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Examining the Effects of Personal and Sociodemographic Factors on Family Financial Socialization Process

Soyeon Shim, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Angela Sorgente, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Margherita Lanz, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore; Joyce Serido, University of Minnesota

Research Aim and Theoretical Background: The Family Financial Socialization Model (FFSM; Gudmunson & Danes, 2011) describes the process through which family practices (parental financial modeling, positive and negative financial communication with parents) affect child's intermediary outcomes (financial attitude, knowledge, capability) and socialization outcomes (financial behavior, well-being). Although personal and sociodemographic characteristics (gender, ethnicity, family socioeconomic status (SES)) are presumed to influence financial socialization outcomes via family, we hypothesize that these characteristics will also influence the child's financial outcomes (Serido et al., 2020).

Design/Method: To test our hypothesis, we rely on three waves of data (2008, 2010, 2013) drawn from a longitudinal study (Arizona Pathways to Life Success (APLUS); Shim et al., 2010). The sample is composed of 2,091 emerging adults (62% female) aged 17-25 years (M=19.37; DS=0.64) in 2008. All analyses were conducted using Mplus version 8.8 with Maximum Likelihood Robust (MLR) estimation.

Results: Our results provide support for our hypothesis. Specifically, being female is associated with higher levels of positive financial communication and parental modeling and lower levels of negative financial communication. Being female is also associated with higher financial attitude, but lower objective and subjective financial knowledge. Regarding ethnicity, it only affects objective financial knowledge, which is higher for White emerging adults than others. Finally, regarding family SES, coming from a wealthier

family increases the level of positive parent-child financial communication and parental financial modeling as well as higher financial well-being. All effects were invariant over time, except the effect of family SES on parental financial modeling that was stronger at time 1 (.166) than time 2 and 3 (.081).

Limitations: Further research in non-US and non-college samples is needed.

Implications: Amidst continuing intergenerational financial support and growing wealth disparities across the globe, it is important to examine the role of family context in parental financial socialization.

Paper number 552 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

A psychological perspective on sustainable investments

Giulia Sesini, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore; Edoardo Lozza, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore; Alessia Pedrini, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore

Aims and objectives: In the last decades it was registered an increasing number of investors who decided to build their portfolios by including sustainable investments, aimed to generate social change and financial returns for investors and the society. However, from a purely financial perspective, studies provided inconsistent evidence on whether sustainable investments can outperform, equal or underperform mainstream investments. Therefore, it is suggested that investment decisions are not only driven by financial goals but also by investors' desire to generate positive impacts to the society and the environment. The present study aims to explore people's opinions and beliefs about ESG investments, and to understand the main determinants behind investors' choice of socially responsible investing in terms of values and attitudes.

Methods: A quantitative methodological approach is adopted, with an online survey involving a sample of Italian citizens. ESG investors, general investors and non-investors will be included in the sample.

Results: Expected results from this study will allow to understand what people think and believe about ESG investments, outlining potential stereotypes and fake beliefs. Furthermore, understanding how investors' values, attitudes and opinions influence investment choices may be able to support the design of programs and interventions aimed to promote more informed investment decisions, increasing the choice of sustainable investments and contributing to further develop sustainability in the financial sector.

Conclusions: Still limited research has been conducted regarding the psychology of ESG investors, despite the central role of such investments to ensure the future sustainability of the planet, society and economy. The research will provide insights on ESG investments through a psychological perspective, useful to both academics and practitioners. In terms of limitations, the study will be conducted in Italy, with clear impacts in terms of generalizability, and results will be based on self-report answers, whose benefits and risks are broadly well-known.

Paper number 393 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

Schadenfreude in Traffic: The Mediator Role of Anger and Deservingness

Mehmet Can Sevinçli, Hacettepe University

Aims and Objectives: A large and growing body of literature has revealed that emotions may vary depending on situations such as social context or events. As a emotion, Schadenfreude has been examined in many studies attempting to explain its relationship with other emotions like envy, anger, and regret. This study aims to examine whether the feeling of anger and deservingness, especially in the context of traffic, is a mediating variable for Schadenfreude.

Methodology: This study was conducted online in Psytoolkit and all participants were sent a link address to participate in. The sample consists of 111 students from a public univesity in Turkey and they were aged between 18-22. All participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions in which they read a vignette about whether a driver violated the traffic rule or not. Afterward, all participants were asked to rate the feeling of anger, deservingness, and Schadenfreude in the face of a rule violation in traffic.

Results: We performed a serial mediation analysis. The analyzes showed that the participants felt more Schadenfreude when an unfortunate event happened to the drivers who violated the traffic rule compared to those who did not. Path analyzes, on the other hand, showed that deservingness mediated Schadenfreude when there was a traffic rule violation, but anger did not mediate this relationship. However, the findings demonstrated that anger predicted deservingness when there was a traffic rule violation and then deservingness predicted Schadenfreude.

Conclusions: These findings contribute to our understanding of Schadenfreude in the context of traffic. The major limitation of the study is the generalizability of these results because the sample only consisted of university students. Future studies on Schadenfreude in traffic might examine the gender of driver who violates traffic rule and the severity of traffic rule.

Paper number 388 | Poster | Counselling

Study on Using Projective Cards in Counseling for adopted Children on Adjustment to Adoption

Wei-hao Shih, National Changhua University of Education Dept. Of Guidance And Counseling

The purpose of this study was to understand children's reactions, emotions, behaviors, and thoughts when facing the adoption, and to explore the experience of using projective cards during the counseling to help adoptees adjust to adoption. Qualitative data collected from 3 counselors who had used projective cards for adopted children. A quasi-structured individual interview lasting 60-90 minutes was conducted for each participant. Thematic analysis was used to help researchers make sense of children's adjustment to adoption, and the experience of adopted children used projective cards during the counseling process. First, the results showed the state of adopted children during the counseling process: (1) Children showed negative emotional reactions such as loss and anxiety when faced the adoption; (2) Some causes of problem behaviors in adopted children came from unstable care process. Second, children concerned about the care from adoptive families and relationships with adoptive family members in the future: (1) Ambivalence of worry and expectation towards adoptive parents; (2) Uncertainty about getting along with siblings and other adoptive family members. Third, changed after counseling with projective cards:(1) Adopted children moved from resisting counseling to interact with counselors further; (2) Children had more positive attitude toward adoption; (3) Children understood that their birth mother's decision were to provide a better environment for growth. Fourth, the experience of using projective cards during the counseling:(1) Projective cards helped to improve adopted children's attention and expression;(2) Children could visualize the future of adoptive families with projective cards;(3) Projective cards helped children focus on the theme of adjustment for adoption. The conclusion of this study was: (1) Children had negative emotions when facing adoption and need counseling to prepare for adoption; (2) Using projective cards in counseling helped children express and visualize their future adoptive families; (3) Using projective cards could help children adjust to adoption.

Paper number 1394 | Symposia Paper |

Psychosocial interventions to support those harmed by other's alcohol drinking independent of the drinker: a systematic review

Gillian Shorter, Queen's University Belfast; Kerry Campbell, Queen's University Belfast; Nicole Miller, University of East London; Tracy Epton, University of Manchester; Leeanne O'Hara, Queen's University Belfast; Sharon Millen, Queen's University Belfast; Katerina Ulfsdottr Gunnarsson, Linkoping University; Marcus Bendtsen, Linkoping University

Research aims and objectives: The aim is to identify interventions which can support those affected by alcohol harm to others independent of the person consuming alcohol and describe the nature of the intervention, what outcomes are measured, and any indicator of effectiveness.

Theoretical background: Over 100 million individuals worldwide experience negative health and social outcomes as a function of a family member's substance use. Other reviews have summarised evidence on interventions, however, the individual causing the harm to others is often implicated in intervention design. As this drinker may not be willing or able to change, this leaves people who are experiencing secondary harm with few directions for help and support in their own right.

Method adopted: A systematic review/narrative synthesis of articles from 12 databases, in English, with no date restrictions. The review was pre-registered on PROSPERO (CRD42021203204). Psychosocial interventions should be designed to support the adult affected other independent of the drinker. All quantitative studies evaluating interventions were included.

Results obtained: Those experiencing the harm were spouses/partners, or adult children/students who have parents with alcohol problems. Studies (n=7) are from the UK, USA, Korea, Sweden, Mexico, and India. Most participants were female (71-100%). Interventions varied from guided imagery, cognitive-behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, and anger management. Independent interventions may support those affected by another's alcohol use, although there was considerable variation in outcomes targeted by the intervention design.

Conclusions: It appears possible to use brief interventions to alleviate suffering from alcohol's harm to others, independent of the drinking family member. Evidence is from small-scale studies and the lack of studies leaves many experiencing harm from others' alcohol with few options for support, where they are in control and able to help themselves.

Intended audience: Both.

Paper number 73 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Dampened recognition of emotions from bodily gestures in individuals with lower and higher blood pressure than normal

Meenakshi Shukla, University of Allahabad; Anand Raj, Magadh University

Research aims and objectives: The study aimed to assess emotion recognition from bodily gestures among individuals having blood pressure (BP) higher as well as lower than the normal.

Theoretical background: Elevated BP is associated with a reduced recognition of emotions in faces, written affective content, and affective scenes, called cardiovascular emotional dampening. However, in our everyday lives, faces aren’t perceived in isolation. While numerous researches have explored facial emotion recognition, recognition of emotions from bodily gestures has been less explored. Previous studies have also not explored whether cardiovascular emotional dampening is evident in BP ranges below the normal.

Methodology: Individuals with hypotension (lower-than-normal BP; n=17), normotension (normal BP; n=27), prehypertension (elevated-than-normal BP but not clinical elevation; n=22), and hypertension (clinically-elevated BP; n=21) completed two computerized tasks developed by the researchers, named ‘Put on the Face task’ (requiring matching of a target face with correct bodily gesture) and ‘Bodily Gesture Affect Labelling task’ (requiring labelling the emotion expressed in bodily gesture). Accuracy and response times were recorded.

Results: Individuals with prehypertension, hypertension, and hypotension showed significantly reduced accuracy of emotion recognition on matching and labelling tasks than those with normotension. Individuals with hypotension showed the lowest recognition accuracy while those with normotension showed the highest. Groups did not differ in terms of response time on both tasks. Together, findings suggest dampened recognition of emotions from bodily gestures with BP below and beyond the normal range.

Limitations: Point measurement of BP was done on a single occasion.

Implication: Individuals with both lower and higher than normal BP must be targeted in interventions. Further, individuals with hypertension cannot compensate for their documented poor facial emotion recognition with emotional information from bodily gestures.

Originality: The study, for the first time, explored cardiovascular emotional dampening in bodily gestures as well as among individuals with hypotension.

Paper number 46 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Worries of adolescents and youth residing in the UK during the initial phase of COVID-19 pandemic

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Research aims and objectives: The present study aimed to measure the content of worries in young people residing in the UK during the first year of the pandemic, focussing on how the content of worries varied with sociodemographic factors of age, sex, socioeconomic status (SES) and ethnicity.

Theoretical background: The COVID-19 pandemic has had long-standing consequences for all aspects of life. Adolescence and young adulthood are critical transitional periods. Emerging evidence indicates that young people are likely to be one of the groups most affected in terms of mental health outcomes, with the effects having the potential to be longstanding.

Methodology: Participants (N=2,560;12-25 years; Male=767; Female=1793) completed an online survey with free-text fields to describe their top three worries over the last two weeks, in addition to demographic and other information.

Results: The most common worries related to education, social relationships, and physical health. Older participants (19-25 years) were concerned about career-prospects and finances while younger participants (12-18 years) were more worried about education. More females were concerned about emotions and mental health than males. More young people from minority ethnic communities endorsed education-related and social relationship worries.

Limitations: The sample was large but not nationally representative; the majority of the participants were females (70.04%); and qualitative, opened-ended questions, have particular weaknesses.

Implication: Findings may provide insight into more general concerns of groups of young people, which could be applied more broadly to other disruptions such as political upheaval or economic recessions. Under such circumstances, the findings could highlight the need for tailoring the content of interventions around young people of different ages, sex, and sociocultural backgrounds.

Originality: Findings characterize major worries (varying by sociodemographic factors) experienced by young people in the UK during the pandemic.

Intended audience: Findings have implications for both academics & practitioners.

Keywords: worries, COVID, UK.

Paper number 1036 | Oral Presentation | Cyberpsychology

Helping or Not Helping: Understanding the role of Individual, Social, and Contextual factors among Bystanders in Cyberbullying

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Introduction: Bystanders play an essential role in the context of cyberbullying. Cyberbystanders may respond to cyberbullying in various ways. However, the most common responses are defending the victims (defenders) or offering no assistance at all (outsiders). Although evidence suggests that individual, societal, and contextual factors play a significant role in cyberbystander behavior, there is a need for more research in this area, especially in relation to factors that remain understudied, such as mediation factors

or modalities of attack. In this study, we look at the impact of cyberbystanders' gender, age, self-efficacy, digital skills (individual variables), parents', teachers', and peers' mediation (social aspects), victim's age, perceived victim's response, relationship with the victim, and kinds of modalities of cyberbullying attacks (contextual factors) on cyberbystanding behavior.

Method: Self-reported data was collected from 542 adolescents from the Czech Republic (Mage = 14.5 years, SDage = 1.7 years, 51.11% male) who experienced cyberbullying in a cyberbystander role in the past year. Hierarchical binary logistic regressions was conducted to predict whether a bystander will be a defender or an outsider depending on the individual, social, and contextual factors.

Result: It was found that younger age, active peer mediation, good relationship with the victim, and perceived victim's emotional response increase chances of defending behavior in the cyberbullying context. The findings also showed the significant role of type of modalities of the attacks, specifically videos that decrease the odds of defending the victim. There was no effect of digital skills, and the effect of self-efficacy diminished after the inclusion of contextual factors in the model.

Conclusion: Online bystander behavior among adolescents is influenced by multiple factors, including individual, social, and contextual ones. Our findings may be used to target the factors that contribute to defending bystander behavior in cyberbullying in intervention techniques.

Paper number 1455 | Oral Presentation | Others

Coping with Collective Traumas: From Mass Violence to COVID-19

Roxane Cohen Silver, University of California, Irvine

At some point, most people encounter stressful events that can have a major impact on the course and direction of their lives. Decades of research have demonstrated that these traumatic life experiences can have both acute and long-term mental and physical health consequences. In this presentation, I will describe a several-decade program of research on coping with community disasters such as mass violence events (e.g., terrorist attacks), natural disasters (e.g., tropical cyclones), and infectious disease outbreaks (e.g., COVID-19) and the important role played by the media in psychological response to these collective traumas. I will report findings demonstrating how repeated exposure to news coverage of these events is linked to acute and posttraumatic stress responses and physical health problems over time. Data also suggest the effects of this media coverage may be cumulative: trauma-related media exposure perpetuates a cycle of high distress and media use over time. Finally, I will focus on the unique combination of stressors experienced by individuals since early 2020 and discuss how to facilitate resilience in the face of COVID-19 and its aftermath.

Paper number 1064 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Patterns of family functioning in couples raising children with atypical development

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Aims and objectives: Families are dynamic systems in which each member influences and is influenced by one another. Raising children with atypical development may have a profound impact on the family system and these families' experiences can differ significantly from those of families with typically developing children. The aim of our study is to identify patterns of family functioning from couples' perspective in families raising children with atypical development. Method: We used data from 245 parental couples, and explored patterns of combined spousal (including positive dyadic coping, negative dyadic coping) and parent-child functioning (including parental care, parental overprotection-restriction). Results: The results of the latent profile analysis revealed variations in dyadic and parenting functioning, which together formed different types of family functioning. The four distinct types of family functioning differ significantly in terms of children's psychological symptoms, parental stress and parental relationship satisfaction. Conclusions: Despite the study's limitations due to its cross-sectional design, identifying different types of family functioning and recognizing potential risk and protective factors of families

raising children with atypical development may be essential for both researchers and practitioners. Results may contribute to a deeper understanding of how these families can be supported by interventions tailored to their needs.

Paper number 460 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Geropsychology

The interrelationships between spirituality, self-concept, and their significance for end-of-life care for terminally ill patients

Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University; Harleen Kaur, Shubham Dhakad, Banaras Hindu University

Spirituality is traditional wisdom that has a significant role in lifestyle. The present paper reports the results of a systematic review of studies published in the last 10 years which attempted to explore the interrelationships between spirituality, and self-concept, and also examined their significance in end-of-life care for terminally ill patients. Using PRISMA guidelines the systematic review focused on understanding (a) the initial social and cultural identifications of participants, (b) the ways that participants understand and practice spirituality, (c) the ways that the lived spiritual experiences affect their day-to-day functioning and their health, and (d) the valence of participants experiences and the types of experience which are particularly positive. The analysis revealed that spirituality or spiritual practices have a significant role in end life care for terminally ill patients. Experiences and expressions of spirituality for patients, families, and clinicians during end-of-life care in the Intensive Care Units (ICU) are supported by eliciting and implementing wishes in several ways. Studies have also demonstrated a positive relationship between spiritual suffering and physical pain. Subsequently, it is concluded that spirituality has a crucial role in end life care for terminally ill patients.

Paper number 461 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Educational and Developmental

The Mediating role of Academic Optimism and Cognitive Engagement in Passion for Teaching and Teacher Stress

Aishwarya Jaiswal, Banaras Hindu University; Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University; Yogesh Kumar Arya, Banaras Hindu University

This paper reports two studies that examined, using a mixed-method approach, the mediating mechanism of teachers' academic optimism and cognitive engagement in passion for teaching and the occupational stress relationship of primary-grade teachers. The first study involved 345 primary-grade teachers, assessed on standardized self-report measures of passion for teaching, academic optimism, cognitive engagement, and occupational stress. The second study was conducted on a sub-sample of twenty teachers, using a diary interview in the first part and group discussion in the second part to explore the dynamics of teachers' experience of stress and related factors. Findings revealed that passion for teaching alongside associated affective-motivational (academic optimism) and cognitive (cognitive engagement) characteristics explain a considerable variance in educators' occupational stress and that teachers' passion variant is closely associated with their experience of stress and coping mechanisms. These results are highly encouraging and have potential implications for contributing to literature and effective interventions.

Paper number 584 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Neighbourhood cohesion as a protective factor for internalising and externalising problems in young adolescents

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Objective: The study aimed to determine whether neighbourhood social cohesion is on the pathway of the association between family emotional bonding (family cohesion) and internalising, and externalising behavioural problems in young adolescents.

Background: There is a gap in implementing the systemic approach to study some children's mental health predictors. Research focused on interactions between individual behaviour and not only family, but other systems' patterns are needed. Emotional bonding, belonging to a socially cohesive group or community are important needs that may play role of risk/protective factors for psychosocial functioning.

Design/ Methodology: The analytic sample comprised of 700 individuals (10-13 years old children), mostly coming from well-situated families. The data were collected as a part of the NeuroSmog case-control study. The variables were measured by parental report using the Perceived Neighbourhood Social Cohesion questionnaire, the Child Behaviour Checklist, the Family Adaptation and Cohesion Evaluation Scales. The structural equation modelling (SEM) to analyse data was used. The models were also stratified by several potential moderators.

Results: Neighbourhood cohesion and family cohesion were both related to behavioural problems, and neighbourhood cohesion appears to be on the pathway from family cohesion to behavioural problems (Indirect effects: Internalising behaviours -0.01, $p<0.05$; Externalising behaviours -0.02, $p<0.05$). No differences in indirect effects by moderators were observed (except for externalising behaviours by presence of siblings).

Limitations: The current study was the cross-sectional design. Second, data were based on a self-report questionnaire. However, based on systemic approach knowledge, the perception referring to family narratives has the most significant impact on individual functioning.

Research implications: Interventions designed to reduce the risk of externalising and internalising problems among young adolescents need to take account of the specific neighbourhood context.

Originality: The current study suggests that neighbourhood bonding is an important factor on the pathway connecting family bonding and health outcomes.

Paper number 504 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Internalizing behaviors and executive functions among school-aged children

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Research objective: This study aimed to determine whether internalizing behaviors influence specific domains of EF – working memory, verbal fluency, and planning – in a stratified random sample of school-

aged children. This study also aimed to investigate whether sex and age have a moderating role in the link between internalizing symptoms and EF.

Background: Entry into adolescence, a key period for mental health development, is associated with a higher risk of psychopathology. Existing findings on the nature of the relationship between internalizing behaviors and specific executive functions (EF) are inconsistent.

Design & Methodology: Participants in this study were 477 children (10-13 years old) from southern Poland who participated in the NeuroSmog project. To assess internalizing behaviors, we used the Youth Self-Report (YSR). To measure the components of EF (working memory, verbal fluency, and planning), a battery of neuropsychological tests, called PU1, was used. Associations between internalizing symptoms and EF were evaluated using quasi-Poisson regression models, adjusted for potential confounders. To check for potential moderation, analyses were stratified by age and sex.

Results: No associations were observed between internalizing behavior and verbal fluency, planning, or working memory. Variance in working memory and phonological and categorical fluency is explained by age, and variance in categorical verbal fluency is also explained by parental education.

Limitations: Data on internalizing problems were based on a self-report questionnaire. However, the validity of the YSR is good and self-reporting is considered a relevant measure for the assessment of internalizing problems because of its subjectivity.

Conclusions: No evidence of a relationship between internalizing behaviors and any of the EF components was found.

Originality: As internalizing symptoms and cognitive functioning are important for adolescence, this topic remains relevant for future clinical and developmental psychologists, especially in the context of pandemics' consequences on youth functioning.

Paper number 607 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Academics' epistemological attitudes towards sources of knowledge

Jevgenija Sivoronova, Daugavpils University; Aleksejs Vorobjovs, Daugavpils University

The authors aim to research the epistemological and psychosocial aspects of traditional sources of knowledge, such as scientific journals and university lecturers' knowledge, from the perspective of academics. For this reason, the authors develop the concept of epistemological attitude. The epistemological attitude is a proposed theory of cognition that enables studying knowledge objects as psychosocial phenomena and their constructs in the subject's mind. The theoretical basis of the epistemological attitude is rooted in holistic constructivism, epistemology, personality theories, and social, cognitive, and educational psychology. The methodological foundations reflect the epistemological attitude as a system model, and the present study is conducted using a quantitative research strategy and survey design. One hundred and twenty academics (lecturers, professors and researchers) from different higher education institutions in Latvia participated in the study. The authors developed a research method consisting of two instruments: the epistemological attitude towards sources of knowledge questionnaire and the epistemological attitude semantic questionnaire. The data are analysed using exploratory and confirmatory factor and regression analysis. The results of the study are as follows: 1)academics' epistemological attitudes towards the sources of knowledge have been studied; content models have been created and presented with epistemological, educational and psychological interpretation; 2)semantic spaces of the results have been created in two aspects: a)categorical structures of university lecturers' knowledge and scientific journals in the academics' minds; b)constructs of the sources of knowledge; 3)types of academics' epistemological attitudes towards the sources of knowledge have been distinguished. Limitations are a theoretical novelty of the theory and method, and further development of the method is needed. Epistemological attitude theory has conceptual and empirical potential for cognition research. It is possible to investigate knowledge objects, knowledge itself, and the subject of cognition through its prism. It also opens up future directions in epistemological research in science, education and society.

Paper number 558 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

From depression to sedentary behaviours or from sedentary behaviours to depression? Longitudinal associations in dyads

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Research aims and objectives: This study investigated crossover effects (i.e., from one person to another) of sedentary behaviours (SB) of one person in the dyad on depressive symptoms in their partners. Second, the crossover effects of depressive symptoms of one person in the dyad on SB in their partners were analyzed.

Theoretical background: Multiple evidence-based models suggest within-individual and crossover associations between SB and depressive symptoms. Within-individual research has dominated the field, whereas the evidence for dyadic associations is limited.

Method: Two cross-lagged path models including data from 320 dyads (18-90 years old) were analyzed. Dyads consisted of a person attempting to change their lifestyle into more active (the focus person) and their partners, supporting behaviour change of focus persons. Depressive symptoms were assessed with the Patient Health Questionnaire-9; SB time was measured with GT3X-BT accelerometers at Time 1 (T1; baseline), Time 2 (T2; 8-month follow-up), and Time 3 (T3; 14-month follow-up).

Results: Focus persons' depressive symptoms (T1) predicted partners' SB (T2); partners' SB (T1) predicted focus persons' depressive symptoms (T2); and focus persons' depressive symptoms (T2) predicted partners' SB (T3). The significant indirect effect indicated that higher SB among partners (T1) predicted more depressive symptoms among focus persons (T2), which in turn was associated with higher SB among partners (T3).

Limitations: Most participants had higher education and medium/high economic status. Generalizations to clinical samples (e.g., people with major depression) cannot be made.

Practical implications: The results highlight the need to consider the inclusion of a dyadic partner in interventions aiming to reduce depressive symptoms or SB.

Value: This study is among the first to provide evidence for a dyadic vicious circle of SB and depressive symptoms and crossover effects linking SB in one dyadic partner to depressive symptoms in the other partner.

Paper number 312 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Measuring and stimulating teacher's self-efficacy in the domain of facilitating educational attainment and wellbeing of refugee children

Marcin Sklad, Utrecht University: University College Roosevelt

Authors developed a tool to measure teacher's self-efficacy in the domain of facilitating educational attainment and wellbeing of refugee children. The proposed tool demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties and convergent validity among of Dutch and Belgian students of teacher education. It covers four domains of competences identified as essential for teachers for emotionally and educationally supporting displaced pupils. According to the theory self-efficacy is necessary condition for teacher to engage in the needed supportive behavior. The tool can be utilized in identifying needs and evaluating preparedness of educators as well as in evaluation of teacher training required by migratory movements and super-diverse classes. Future research should extend the sample, so international comparisons and norms could be created.

Paper number 1094 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Gender differences in an effective adaptation to the analogue space missions – analysing the group and individual psychological indicators

Agnieszka Skorupa, University of Silesia in Katowice; Mateusz Paliga, University Of Silesia In Katowice; Artur Domurat, University Of Silesia In Katowice

Aims and objectives: The research focuses on gender differences in adaptation to living and working in isolated conditions. The group and individual psychological factors will be taken into consideration.

Theoretical background: Analogue space missions are an example of isolated, confined extreme environments (ICE) to which adaptation is physically and mentally challenging. So far, not many studies have focused on gender differences in adaptation to ICE. Such comparisons are not only of exploratory value but also a response to ESA astronaut selection criteria trends.

Methodology: The presented research was carried out in LunAres Research Station, an analogue research station for crewed space mission simulation, located in Poland. Each mission was two weeks long and consisted of a 5 or 6-person crew. Daily assessments of affect intensity, stress level, task performance, work engagement, job satisfaction and group development dynamics were conducted. An analysis of gender differences in assessing these variables and their fluctuations over time will be carried out, as well as their comparison with daily measures of adaptation to ICE made using the 360-degree method.

Results: We tested 15 missions according to the same research protocol. Responses from 78 analogue astronauts, including 36 men and 40 women, will be included in the analysis, making up a uniquely gender-balanced group. Participants came from 20 countries, and their average age was 28.2 years (min=19, max=59). Since the last mission ended at the end of December 2022, the exact results of the study will be known in March 2023.

Conclusions: The research will contribute to promoting the topic of equality and diversity of ICE group composition. It will be possible to answer whether and to what extent gender differences are important for adaptation to analogue space missions. This will allow preparing a set of practical recommendations for supporting ICE expedition recruitment.

Paper number 969 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Is there a relationship between the Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts in the Lithuanian sample?

Paulius Skruibis, Vilnius University; Dovile Grigiene, Vilnius University; Jurgita Rimkeviciene, Vilnius University; Said Dadashev, Vilnius University; Danute Gailiene, Vilnius University

Aim: to explore the relationship between Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts.

Background. Suicide researchers at the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic argued that there might be an increase in suicidal behaviour due to a significant increase of suicide risk factors, such as isolation. However, suicide data from 21 countries showed no increase in the early months of the pandemic. We wanted to assess whether the second lockdown in Lithuania was associated with an increased intensity of suicidal thoughts.

Methodology. A non-probability quota sampling method was used to include people from different places of residence and age groups. We've filtered out 799 participants to form two groups: one group filled-in our questionnaire between the first and second lockdown (July-October, 2020), another group during the strictest lockdown (January, 2021). These two groups consisted of 25% males and 75% females aged 18 to 86 years old (M = 44.09, SD = 16,69). To determine how much of the variation in the intensity of suicide thoughts (measured by the Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale – SIDAS) can be explained by the lockdown, we employed hierarchical multiple regression. Demographical variables and defeat and entrapment (SDES) were also added into the model.

Results. The full model of gender, age, lockdown and defeat and entrapment (SDES) to predict the intensity of suicidal thoughts was statistically significant, $R^2 = .343$, $F(4, 616) = 80.387$, $p < .001$; adjusted

R^2 = .339. The addition of the lockdown into the model didn't lead to significant increase of R^2. Strongest predictor of the intensity of suicidal thoughts was defeat and entrapment.

Conclusion: there was no significant relationship between the Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts in the Lithuanian sample.

This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-21-33.

Paper number 1327 | Symposia Paper |

Personal Account: Russia's War against Ukraine and transgenerational psychological consequences of Soviet Occupation

Paulius Skruibis, Vilnius University

I believe that while war is an evil that must be avoided, it's important to consider the political, historical, social, and cultural contexts of the conflict. I want to share my personal story to highlight the importance of these broader dimensions.

I was born in Soviet-occupied Lithuania and grew up surrounded by Soviet propaganda until my father started reading me an underground book on Lithuanian history. Soviet Union occupied Lithuania in 1940 after the Lithuanian government accepted their ultimatum and surrendered hoping that civilian lives will be saved. Unfortunately, as a result of the Soviet Occupation 1/3 of the Lithuanian population were killed, imprisoned, deported to Siberia or forced to emigrate. This trauma led to increased levels of alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and steep increase of suicide rate. We now witness similar patterns of violence against civilians in territories occupied by Russia in Ukraine.

The fear and panic caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 had a deep impact on the people of Lithuania. The shared history of Soviet repressions was a major factor in their reactions, with some packing suitcases and others buying power generators to prepare for the worst. Psychotherapy during this time was focused on sharing experiences and providing support.

It's important to acknowledge that the in Ukraine is not a conflict between nations – it should be seen as an expression of Russia's Imperialism that has a long history and is well known for the neighbouring countries, such as Baltic states, Poland, Finland, Ukraine and others. This imperialism should be recognised and then defeated. Ukrainians know that if they surrender civilian lives will not be saved. They were killed, raped, tortured and deported in the past. Lithuanians know this as well – our surrender in 1940 didn't save lives.

Paper number 1491 | Symposia Paper |

Perspectives across almost 50 years working in the Psychology of Reproductive Health

Pauline Slade, University of Liverpool

The talk will be based on the presentation given to the Division of Clinical Psychology in acknowledgment of the 2021 British Psychological Society Award of the MB Shapiro Medal for eminence in clinical psychology. It charts the development of a clinical psychology career through different phases relating to changing social and clinical contexts. Latter phases out line the development of innovative psychological understandings of perinatal mental health difficulties culminating in service developments. These are the massive expansion of the perinatal mental health services from 2015 and more recently the establishment of clinical psychology led maternal mental health services in England for birth trauma and loss. The multiple and intertwined roles of clinical psychology in research, policy development, staff training and service evaluation are discussed in a personal context.

Paper number 1083 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

What do people think narcissists look like?

Sarah Smith, Cardiff University; Geoff Haddock, Cardiff University; Travis Proulx, Cardiff University

We examined how people visually represent narcissistic and non-narcissistic faces, and whether separate individuals might subsequently ascribe these faces certain attributes, values, and behavioural intentions. Firstly, participants (n = 100) generated an average face of a narcissistic and non-narcissistic person. Next, another sample of participants (n = 178), unaware of how the faces were generated, evaluated the images. We hypothesised that the narcissistic face would be judged less favourably than the non-narcissistic face. Our results broadly supported this hypothesis – the narcissistic (versus non-narcissistic) face was seen as more narcissistic, selfish, vain, and neurotic, and less kind, warm, likeable, open, conscientious, and agreeable. Additionally, the narcissistic face was seen as prioritising self-enhancement (e.g., wealth) over self-transcendence (e.g., equality) values. However, the narcissistic face was also seen as more successful, competent, and as having greater self-esteem. Furthermore, we found a tendency for high (versus low) narcissists to perceive themselves as more similar to the narcissistic (versus non-narcissistic) face, subsequently predicting higher levels of perceived political leadership qualities, trustworthiness, and comfort in close physical proximity. Although, due to the cross-sectional nature of our research, future experimental research is needed to empirically determine the direction of the causal pathway between perceived similarity and perceptions of the faces. Nonetheless, our results provide novel evidence to support a general consensus in social perceptions of narcissistic faces.

Paper number 418 | Poster | Forensic

Exploring the association between 'negative interpersonal relating' and attrition within a Democratic prison-based Therapeutic Community

Sam Smith, Serco

This study tests the hypothesis that 'negative interpersonal relating' tendencies can predict attrition within a Democratic Therapeutic Community (DTC). Attrition is well-researched within the literature, but it's relationship to how individuals relate to one another is not fully understood. The Person's Relating to Others Questionnaire (PROQ; Version 3), a measure of negative relating, and underpinned by relating theory, is routinely administered to men upon admission to the TC. A sample of 300 men who had completed the PROQ3 upon admission between 2014-2018 and had either completed therapy (N=52), been de-selected during the assessment phase (N=46), or had been de-selected at the core therapy phase (N=202) were included in the study. A multinomial logistic regression analysis showed that significantly higher levels of negative relating were present in men that did not complete therapy, compared to those who completed. Analysis of the PROQ3 sub-scale scores showed that men who were de-selected from therapy during the core therapy phase had significantly higher scores on the 'Closeness' scales (Lower Close, Neutral Close, Upper Close), compared to completers. Similarly, men who were de-selected during the assessment phase had significantly higher scores on the 'Lower Distant' scale, compared to completers. Limitations include the use of an existing data set and reliability of data collection, possible impression management with psychometric measures, and consideration of confounding variables. Recommendations suggest that staff working on the TC can identify those individuals with a higher risk of attrition early and implement relevant strategies to provide support and maximise engagement. Individuals with high 'Lower Distant' scores may need additional support to feel comfortable and open within their environment. Those with traits on the 'Closeness' scale may need extra support with relationship building and boundaries, and be given appropriate re-assurance to ensure they can cope with the rigours of therapy and interpersonal dynamics.

Paper number 417 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Prisoner Perspectives of Prison-Based Violence: A Qualitative Grounded Theory Analysis

Sam Smith, Serco

Violence prevention strategies are employed as part of a zero-tolerance approach to tackling violence in prisons. However, following formal inspection of a Category B private UK based prison, levels of violence within the prison were deemed ‘too high’. To further investigate the causes of violence within the prison, its impact, and the factors that contribute to violence prevention, prisoner viewpoints were examined. Early theoretical accounts explain prison violence with a focus on importation models, the 'pains' of imprisonment, and learnt behaviours. Violence prevention research has explored the effectiveness of treatment programmes/bespoke units. Adopting a qualitative methodology, semi-structured interviews were conducted with six prisoners to gather their individual perspectives on prison violence. Interview transcripts were analysed using Grounded Theory analysis. Results revealed that participants perceived debt as a catalyst for violence, and associated a sense of ‘loss’ with emotional violent outbursts. Further, participants placed responsibility on other prisoners and staff to facilitate positive violence prevention outcomes by making positive changes (prisoners) and being honest, and moral within the workplace (staff). An interconnected theoretical model emerged from the data, emphasising cultural maintenance factors that appeared to promote, reinforce, and maintain a violent cultural environment. The research is limited due to the small sample size, possible self-selection bias, and time/resource implications. Caution should be taken when generalising the research outcomes as they are based on prisoner views in one prison. Comparisons across multiple prison environments would provide a more holistic picture of violence. This research benefits by exploring prison-based violence from a prisoner lens. Recommendations suggest that emphasis should be placed on encouraging prisoners to make positive change and encouraging staff to adopt an honest and moral attitude. Staff recruitment processes may wish to consider the principles of honesty and morality and how this appears to impact upon prisoner-staff dynamics and violence.

Paper number 853 | Oral Presentation | Cyberpsychology

“They didn’t think I could be that person online. But I was”: A journey in and out of inceldom

David Smith, Robert Gordon University

Aims and objectives: The present study uses interviews to explore how involuntary celibate (aka incel) communities attract young men and perpetuate themselves.

Background: Incels, or involuntary celibates, represent a sub-section of the manopshere: an informal coalition of digital communities in which young men construct and strengthen anti-feminist/male hegemonic narratives. Inceldom represents a beta masculine identity, with members placing themselves at the bottom of an apparent natural hierarchy of masculinity. Bonded by a shared perception of their own sexual inferiority and marginalisation, incels are embittered and depressed by their continued rejection and what they understand to be the permanence of their low status. In extreme cases, this demoralizing and misogynistic philosophy has been linked to acts of violence and murder.

Method: In-depth interviews with six former incels, which are subject to a thematic analysis.

Findings: Four key themes, representing key stages across their journey in and out of inceldom: i) fucked by the world, ii) a safe space, iii) not all incels, and iv) leaving: a process, not an event. Each is defined and discussed.

Limitations: This is a small sample gathered from those who have left inceldom. As such, their views may have been less extreme than others to begin with. That being said, the relatively young age of incels would imply high dropout rates over time.

Implications: This research charts a composite trajectory for many young men who may be vulnerable to radicalisation.

Originality: This is the first research that I know of to recruit former vs current incels and explore their whole journey.

Audience: Academics and practitioners dealing with radicalisation.

Keywords: Manosphere, incels, digital communities.

Paper number 305 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

Adolescents' experiences of parental multiple sclerosis: A South African based study

Megan Snow, Stellenbosch University; Chrisma Pretorius, Stellenbosch University; Bronwyne Coetzee, Stellenbosch University

The impact of parental multiple sclerosis (MS) on adolescents is an under researched topic in South Africa, and while there are few studies which have been published on MS, those have mostly focused on the patient experiences, and not on the experiences of the family or children who are often impacted by the illness as well. This research forms part of a broader study aimed to address the research gap in MS by exploring the experiences of adolescents who have a parent diagnosed with MS, using a multi method approach.

The broader qualitative study made use of semi-structured interviews and a follow up photo elicitation interview with 10 adolescent participants aged 12-25. In addition to the adolescent interviews, individual semi-structured interviews were also conducted with the diagnosed parent. Participants were recruited via purposive sampling with the help of an online SA Facebook group for individuals diagnosed with MS. Participants were included based on a list of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the verbal data elicited from the interviews, and content analysis was used to analyse the content of the photo images.

This presentation will offer preliminary findings on the first method, namely the semi-structured interview with the adolescent participant. This presentation will include a discussion of the initial themes elicited from the data.

Furthermore, it will highlight the experiences of adolescents from their perspective. The preliminary findings provide a basis from which health professionals can assess the support and intervention needs of these adolescents. The study is in line with global efforts toward early intervention and health promotion amongst vulnerable and at-risk groups. It further aims to contribute to the body of knowledge in South Africa on MS, and specifically the experiences of parental chronic autoimmune disease and its impact on adolescents from their perspective.

Paper number 696 | Poster | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

What prevents university students with learning disabilities and attention disorders from seeking professional help?

Lenka Sokolová, Comenius University Bratislava, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences; Karin Černickaja, Comenius University Bratislava; Miroslava Lemešová, Comenius University Bratislava; Annamária Antalová, Comenius University Bratislava

Research aims and objectives: This study aims to analyze the attitudes and experiences of university students with learning disabilities and attention disorders seeking educational and psychological help and to identify the reasons that prevent them from seeking professional help.

Theoretical background: University students with a variety of special educational needs are considered vulnerable groups from the perspective of academic success and also academic well-being and overall mental health. However, these students seem to be often reluctant to seek professional help in the university setting.

Method: We conducted eighteen in-depth interviews with university students from Slovakia focused on their overall experiences with learning disabilities and attention disorders in their university studies. For this study, only the excerpts describing their experiences and attitudes towards professional help were analyzed. We used a thematic analysis approach to identify the barriers to seeking professional help among these students.

Results: We identified four main categories describing the perceived barriers of help-seeking: a difficult pathway to help, fear of stigmatization and labeling, a new start without help, and fear of not being accepted. These results show that the topic of university education of students with specific educational needs is connected with stereotyping and students would appreciate easier and less formal access to professional help.

Limitations: The study was conducted in one country and the results and their interpretations are culture-specific. On the other hand, some similarities were reported by researchers in other countries too.

Practical implications and value: The presented results help to understand students´ motivation to seek professional help and design psychological and educational services for students with specific educational needs in the university setting.

Paper number 1291 | Symposia Paper |

Why is science communication an important skill for a future psychologist?

Lenka Sokolová, Comenius University Bratislava, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences

Research aims and objectives: This presentation aims to describe and analyse an example of teaching science communication skills in the course of educational and school psychology.

Theoretical background: Psychologists often need to communicate with non-experts, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic psychologists were invited to communicate their professional knowledge to the general public. That is why it is essential for them to be able to differentiate between scientific communication and science communication. While the first covers the skills of presenting new scientific knowledge to experts, researchers or practitioners in the field of psychology, the second aims to inform, educate or raise awareness of scientific topics among non-psychologists, e. i. general public. Students of psychology major study programmes are usually trained in how to use scientific methods and how to present scientific knowledge to an expert audience, however, the space for training science communication to a wide non-expert audience is limited.

Method: Two 90-minute sessions with group work follow-up were designed focusing on the audience, context, format and purpose of science communication in the field of educational and school psychology using the taxonomy of science communication aims suggested by Kappel and Holmen (2019). Two groups of students (N = 60) attended the course.

Results: Based on their semi-structured feedback and content analysis of the outcomes, we may conclude that they considered science communication an important skill for a psychologist and they were able to critically evaluate a variety of examples of science communication in educational and school psychology.

Conclusions: Course data analysis will be used for further redesigning of the lessons. The results may be relevant for both practitioners and researchers.

Paper number 475 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Usability of an mhealth tool to support medication adherence schedules in newly diagnosed tuberculosis patients

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Background: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, which is curable and preventable. Alongside HIV, TB ranks as a leading cause of death worldwide. In 2020, TB was responsible for 1.5 million deaths worldwide. Direct observation of therapy (DOT) as a standard for monitoring TB medication adherence was established by the World Health Organization's (WHO). Monitoring TB using DOT has seen remarkable success in specific contexts, however it still has limitations towards improving adherence. Therefore, the need to develop technology-driven supportive tools aimed at increasing ongoing adherence is crucial –

mhealth technologies have the potential to improve medication adherence, however evidence remains minimal.

Aims and objectives: The study aims to determine the influence of mhealth feedback reminders on TB patients' medication adherence and to understand through end-user experiences the barriers to adoption and sustainability of an mhealth tool.

Methods: A mixed methods study using a purposive sample is implemented. The study is investigating the extent of mhealth feedback reminders influence on TB patients' medication adherence behaviour (given their perceptions of stigma and self-efficacy). Will also explore how end-user experiences contribute to understanding barriers to adoption and sustainability of an mhealth tool.

Results expected: We expect to see mhealth tool supportive feedback (reminders) to increase adherence over time and the scores for medication intake to differ from subjective measures. To establish a predictive relationship where stigma and self-efficacy predicts TB medication adherence behaviour. Finally, end-user experiences will contribute to understanding barriers to adoption and sustainability of an mhealth technology.

Conclusion: The study seeks to generate evidence-based knowledge of mhealth use and adherence over time, within South African context. Generated evidence can be used by policymakers in defining the national standard for TB adherence – in reducing transmission of the disease and informing the development of the treatment cascade from testing to treatment.

Paper number 1130 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

COVID-19 quarantine in families with members diagnosed with neurodevelopmental disorders: Can resilience predict caregiver's burden?

Daniela Sousa, University of Coimbra, CIBIT, ICNAS, FMUC; Ana Ferreira, University of Coimbra, CIBIT, ICNAS, FMUC; João Estiveira, CIBIT, ICNAS; Marco Simões, University of Coimbra, CIBIT, ICNAS, FMUC, CISUC; Miguel Castelo-Branco, University of Coimbra, CIBIT, ICNAS, FMUC

This work explored how caregiver's resilience can predict the burden of the informal care provision during COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic challenged families with members with neurodevelopmental disorders (NDD) with an array of problems potentially increasing caregiver's stress. Studies have shown that having a family member with NDD is associated with negative outcomes for caregivers, which include burnout, emotional exhaustion, depression, and physical fatigue. Parents must navigate between health services, educational responsibilities, emotional and behavioural problems single-handedly. An online survey took place between April 2021 and March 2022. Thirty-two respondents (mean age = 22.78, standard error = 3.50) reported having a family member with a NDD, defined according to the DSM-5. The protocol included a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Revised Burden Measure, the Resilience Scale for Adults, the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales, and the Aberrant Behaviour Checklist. Most respondents (n=27) completed the online survey, with an overall duration of 45 minutes. For this analysis the considered resilience dimensions were self-perception (self-confidence about abilities, judgments, personal agency, and real expectations), family cohesion (shared values, appreciation in sharing time, loyalty, future optimistic vision, mutual appreciation and support) and caregiver's structured style (ability to have a routine, good time management, preference for goals and plans). A hierarchical multiple regression was performed controlling for age, sex, and presence of psychiatric diagnosis. We found that caregiver's burden is explained in 22.2% by self-perception, 38.9% by family cohesion and 35.9% by the caregiver's structured style. This is a cross-sectional study with a relatively low sample size, therefore these results should be interpreted with caution. However, these findings indicate the crucial role of family context during external sources of stress and the importance of caregiver's self-perception and structured style in explaining caregiver's burden. Therefore, Family Therapy approaches are suitable to address these dimensions in families with NDD members.

Paper number 331 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Role of employee engagement in relationship between organizational justice and life satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviour among Indian banking employees

Urmila Srivastava, Bhu Varanasi, Up, India; Shefali Mohaley, BHU, Varanasi, UP, India; Shamini Srivastava, Feroze Gandhi College, Raebareli UP, India

The present study was aimed to explore the mediating role of employee engagement in the relationship between multiple dimensions of organizational justice (distributive justice, procedural justice, relational justice and informational justice) and life satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviour among Indian banking employees. Data were collected from (N=150) managerial and clerical employees of various public sector banks located in Varanasi (UP). The results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that distributive and informational justice significantly positively predicted life satisfaction and distributive, relational and informational justice significantly positively predicted organizational citizenship behaviour of employees, when the effects of socio-demographic variables (which included age, gender, marital status, salary, designation, education, working hours, and total work experience) were controlled. Employee engagement also significantly positively predicted both life satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviour of employees over and above the effect of socio-demographic variables. The results further revealed that the impact of procedural and relational justice on life satisfaction were found to be non-significant. Similarly, the impact of procedural justice on organizational citizenship behaviour was also found to be non-significant. The results of mediated regression analysis revealed that employee engagement partially mediated the relationship between distributive and informational justice and life satisfaction employees. While the relationships between distributive justice, relational justice and informational justice and organizational citizenship behaviour were fully mediated by employee engagement.

The findings of the study implicated that organizations should understand the importance of employee engagement and it should be viewed as a broad organizational and cultural strategy to enhance life satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviour of Indian Banking employees. Given the importance of various dimensions of justice concerning these outcomes in the workplace, managers should pay attention to decision-making and managerial procedure to enhance fairness in the organizations.

Paper number 611 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Consequences of prenatal maternal stress on birth weight and length of gestation among working women

Urmila Srivastava, Bhu Varanasi, Up, India; POOJA SAHU, PG College Malikpura Chazipur, Uttar Pradesh, India; MADHU JAIN, Department of Gynaecology, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

The major objective of the present study was to examine the impact of prenatal maternal stress (life stress, pregnancy- specific stress and occupational stress) on birth weight and length of gestation and clinical outcomes of low birthweight (LBW) and preterm delivery (PTD). The sample of the study included 113 working women in their early third trimester from two major categories of occupations: higher level jobs (Teachers and Health care Practitioners) and lower-level jobs (Nurse, clerks and professional counsellors). The results indicated that occupational stress was the strongest predictor of birth weight and length of gestation (when birth weight and length of gestation were treated as continuous variable) followed by pregnancy- specific stress over and above the effects of demographic variables. The impact of life stress on both birth weight and length of gestation was found to be non-significant.

The findings revealed that multiple logistic regression analyses indicated that the risk of low birth weight was elevated in those pregnant working women who experienced higher levels of occupational stress and pregnancy-specific stress in comparison to women who experienced low levels of these stresses. Life stress was not found to increase significantly the risk of low birth weight. Further, the risk of preterm delivery was elevated in those pregnant working women who experienced higher levels of life stress followed by occupational and pregnancy-specific stress. Although, life stress did not contribute significantly in the prediction of length of gestation and birth weight but it emerged as the strongest

predictor of preterm delivery (PTD). The results of the present study are certainly informative and valuable to researchers and different groups of public health professionals as our results strengthen the argument that working pregnant women should be screened for the presence of various types of stresses, early in gestation during routine antenatal care.

Paper number 1167 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Using contextual behavioral science to pivot toward what matters: Valuing climate change

Alison Stapleton, Dublin Business School; Maria Karekla, University of Cyprus; Louise McHugh, University College Dublin

Climate change is a major concern of the 21st Century. Human activity is a major driver of climate change. In order to change human behavior in significant and sustainable ways, we need a scientific account of behavior change motivation. One such account is provided by contextual behavioral science (CBS), a prominent theoretical framework that underpins acceptance and commitment therapy. The present article outlines how CBS can provide real-world solutions to adaptive behavior change. Through a non-comprehensive synthesis of relational frame theory, cognitive neuroscience, behavior analysis, and social psychology, we describe how government and not-for-profit organizations and companies may best 'persuade' consumers to change their behaviors using messaging, advertising, and social marketing. Specifically, organizations should establish credibility and deliver appropriate consequences, while also increasing target audiences' perceived self-efficacy. In addition, organizations should tackle consumers' existing habits and avoid inciting rebellion, while tapping into what consumers care about; facilitating change by appealing to appetitives (i.e., values) rather than adding aversives (i.e., penalties).

Paper number 914 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

European Psychology in the Post-Covid Era. Strategies for Sustainable Change

Christoph Steinebach, EFPA

There is no shortage of gloomy descriptions for the current state of the world of work, the world of science, or society in general. Crises that shake the entire society demand reflection and reorientation not only of people, groups, organizations, but also of professions as well as sciences.

Apparently, however, these are not crises that will be overcome in the foreseeable future. Rather, the shocks are seen as evidence of an enduring period of uncertainty. This insecurity is intensified by the confusing abundance of knowledge, by new demands also in the psychological world of work, by a new view of the physical worlds of life, by ever greater flexibility, multifunctionality and diversity.

With the goal of a positive identity, well-being, reliable security and mutual support, psychology offers options in which help is developed in a transparent, participatory and evidence-based way.

Psychology as a profession and science has a pioneering role here by being a model for innovation. It also offers direct help and orientation in these times. But still a stronger focus on socially urgent questions, the dedicated commitment to human rights as well as the active accompaniment of the search for solutions to urgent questions caused by climate change, pandemics, and war challenge European psychology.

As a partner of international European and national politics, it is important to take responsibility and to profile its own competencies. In the complex social discourse, the relationships to other professions, the own tasks, and strategies change. In all this, it is important to maintain and strengthen the unity of the discipline.

This presentation will describe the central societal challenges in their impact on European Psychology. First ways of coping and shaping influence will be evaluated. An outlook will line out in which way Psychology can contribute to unite communities for a sustainable world.

Paper number 1303 | Symposia Paper |

Why psychology can make a difference in the post-pandemic period and beyond. Professional and societal change driven by social responsibility.

Christoph Steinebach, EFPA

Based on scientific theoretical and action theoretical considerations, the image of a psychology in responsibility for a life in freedom, self-determination and social responsibility is outlined. In its striving to meet the fundamental challenges of society in the post-pandemic period and beyond, psychology itself is subject to systemic change of assimilation and accommodation.

The discussion about “community resilience” and “mindfulness” shows how psychology takes up current social problems following the pandemic, adapts its own concepts and contributes to social solutions. Examples are “caring communities” and “positive peer culture” for an evidence-based promotion of mental health in urban environments or for the promotion of mindfulness among peers over the life span.

In the analysis of the basic theoretical and professional discourses, it becomes apparent that theoretical concepts such as “system” and “resilience” offer good opportunities for an overarching dialogue with other disciplines and professions. Above these analyses, a process of psychological innovation, starting from societal crises and problems, via spontaneous psychological crisis help, open professional dialogue and research, to the development of new evidence-based practice offers, becomes clear. This process gains momentum when the intra-professional dialogue is complemented by that with other professions and sciences. This dialogue is facilitated if, in the spirit of consilience, it is possible to consider central concepts that are used in all the professional communities, expert associations and political bodies involved. All this is in line with the motto of this congress: “Uniting communities for a sustainable world”.

Paper number 1173 | Oral Presentation | General, Conceptual & History of Psychology

Conductome: A New Paradigm for Predicting and Explaining Human Behaviour

Christopher Stephens, UNAM; Dagmara Wrzecionkowska, C3 – Centre for Complexity Science, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Sofia Michaelian Martinez, IIMAS, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Luis Mayorga Villalobos, IIMAS, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Romel Calero, C3 – Centre for Complexity Science, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

Research Aims: To develop a framework for predicting and explaining human behaviour that is: multi-factorial and “omic”; big data-centric; based on a Bayesian learning framework; and uses Machine Learning.

Theoretical Background: Only Complex Adaptive Systems exhibit “behaviour”, whose complexity is manifest in its multi-factoriality, with predictors that range from genetics to psychology and sociology, and which requires multi-scale data from multiple disciplines.

Method: Bayesian classifiers, P(C(t)|X(t)) – the probability for a behaviour of interest, C, conditioned on a set of predictors, X(t), are computed using Machine Learning. We illustrate the feasibility of constructing the Conductome using a dataset from a group of 530 students from private and public Mexican universities, choosing as the behaviour of interest – exercising more than the WHO recommended 2.5 hours per week – and, as predictors: scale, sub-scale and item scores from a set of 9 validated psychological instruments (SCL-90 R Anxiety and Depression, Perceived Stress Scale, Self-Efficacy to Regulate: 1.Eating Habits and 2.Exercise scales; Locus of Control for: 1. Eating and 2. Exercise scales, Gratification Delay Inventory and Three Factor Eating Questionnaire) with a total of 255 items. A set of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors are also considered for comparison.

Results: Predictive models that are both accurate and explainable are produced. Cross-validation is used to validate the models and area under the ROC to measure accuracy. Explainability is analyzed by comparing the contributions of psychological versus non-psychological variables, as well as scale, subscale and item contributions.

Originality/Value: Conductome offers a new concept, theoretical framework and modeling methodology that can be used to integrate and compare predictors from multiple disciplines for any quantifiable

behaviour, while allowing the predictive power and explainability of different psychological constructs to be compared and contrasted with any non-psychological predictors.

Intended audience: Academic.

Paper number 1088 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Veterinarians and Stress: Exploring mental health risk factors in the veterinary practice

Birgit Ursula Stetina, Sigmund Freud University Vienna; Christine Krouzecky, Sigmund Freud University

Research aims and objectives: Veterinarians operate within a triad (veterinarian, animal and animal handler) to take care of their patients, the animals. Stress and confrontations with a large variety of demands lead to a high risk for mental health problems. After several original studies the authors decided to approach the field with a systematic review. The objective was to identify, and cluster published material on stressors and mental health risks in the veterinarian practice published during the last 10 years to identify additional opportunities to support the profession.

Theoretical background: Veterinary medicine is a highly complex profession that includes a specific set of stressors that range from individual to social aspects including significant changes in the field, with several of them being relevant risk factors for a variety of stress-related conditions and clinical disorders.

Design & Method: The systematic review was conducted employing the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines using PubMed, PsycNet, Google Scholar, Medline, PsycINFO, PSYNDEX, and Web of Science (2012–present) by two independent researchers.

Results: The analysis led to the inclusion of 30 quantitative and mixed methods studies. They were categorized using the bio-psycho-social model. The categorization shows that social stressors play the most relevant role, with the largest number of stressors. We conclude that the human-human-interactions in the veterinarian practice are a main stressor and training in communication techniques is a potential starting point for interventions. In addition the results showed an additional category “psychological consequences” describing mental health disorders and suicide.

Research and practical implications: Although there are still gaps in research there is enough evidence in the categorizes studies to establish more tailored health promotion measures for veterinarians.

Originality/Value: Psychological viewpoints on the risk population of veterinarians are needed to explore research concepts.

Paper number 440 | Poster | Others

‘Being’ in the choir: Exploring the impact of individual difference in the longitudinal impact of choral participation on wellbeing

Erica Lucas, Staffordshire University; Nichola Street, Blackstone Building

Aims and Objectives: The study aims to explore the impact of individual difference in choral participation, particularly differences in novice vs experienced choir members and whether personality can predict the beneficial wellbeing effects found in prior research. We also aim to assess whether the present moment awareness that comes with choral participation and activity may be linked with the wellbeing outcomes previously reported.

Method: To overcome current methodological critiques in the area, the current study adopts a longitudinal design in which both new and experienced choir members were asked, over a period of 12 weeks, to report ongoing wellbeing using the newly established Choral Activity Perceived Benefits Scale as well as more established measures of wellbeing and stress. Finally, as a way of understanding the mechanisms for how choir participation may influence wellbeing, the study explores whether awareness in the present moment that is associated with choir participation is related to the development and practice of mindful awareness in participants by examining pre and post measures of mindfulness using the Five-Factor Mindfulness Questionnaire.

Results: Data collection is ongoing until April 2023 however it is expected findings will demonstrate the positive impact of choral participation on wellbeing in line with previous research and the additional variables and longitudinal design will provide a more comprehensive picture of exactly why and how choir participation is associated with wellbeing.

Conclusions: With the recent increase of social prescribing initiatives utilised to improve wellbeing (and to combat mental health crisis) that include choir participation, it is now more important than ever to investigate whether singing in a choir really is good for you.

Paper number 441 | Poster | Teaching

Mindful students, mindful studies: A mixed-methods study exploring the impact and experience of mindfulness interventions for undergraduate student experience

Nichola Street, Blackstone Building; Jennifer Taylor, Staffordshire University

Aims and Objectives: Mindfulness has been well documented to improve wellbeing as well as other outcomes across wide populations including undergraduate students, however the mechanisms underlying the connection with student wellbeing remains under-explored. The current study adopted a mixed methods design to explore the impact of mindfulness interventions in the student population for wellbeing but also in terms of academic resilience, belonging and perceived academic control to offer insight into the ways in which mindfulness may impact a range of student experience outcomes. Qualitative insight into student experiences of mindfulness interventions that are often lacking in existing research, has also been captured, adding further depth to the exploration for why and how students can benefit from learning mindfulness at university.

Method: To explore the impact on wellbeing, perceived academic control, belonging and academic resilience a survey-based waitlist-control design was used to allow examination of the effects of mindfulness interventions before and after 8 weeks of mindfulness. One-to-one interviews were used to capture student experience on the mindfulness intervention with the data analysed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Results: Data collection for the project is ongoing until May 2023 however preliminary analysis shows support for the beneficial effect of mindfulness on student experience as well as insight into how students are positively using the mindfulness techniques in their student experiences.

Conclusions: The findings provide further evidence to support the implementation of mindfulness intervention programs at universities as a way of not only improving wellbeing but also influencing specific academic experiences such as resilience, belonging and perceived academic control. The project also adds to the field in capturing student experience of mindfulness interventions going beyond what it is perceived as the benefits and finding out how students truly use mindfulness in an academic context.

Paper number 1195 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Disaggregation of normative data offers a clinical solution to incomplete standardised testing

Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (UK)

Aims and objectives: Normative developmental testing was difficult during the pandemic and is also difficult with children with disability. This research led from the need to mix quantitative and qualitative methods using a standardised test as the basis of structured observations.

Theoretical background: 4 underlying conceptual frameworks – ICF-CY, Essence, link between function and intervention and Ruth Griffiths' Avenues of Learning – plus pandemic evidence of the strength of disaggregated data.

Methods: Mixed quantitative/ qualitative design using opportunistic sampling and case study approach. The Griffiths III, a quantitative test of child development, converts raw scores to norm-referenced scores. During test development, a criterion referenced structure ranked individual item difficulty within a year grouping. This enables individual raw scores to be viewed in terms of item difficulty for a typically

developing child. The organisational structure for assessment was the 7C's: Context, Child, Condition, Consultation, Connecting the dots, Charting an intervention plan, Conclusion.

Results: Assessment data was a mixture of direct testing quantitative raw data and qualitative data from information from those familiar to the child in their usual environmental context e.g. school, home or testing in a non-standardised way. The Griffiths III Record Book displays success or failure of items linearly without age level relationship or item difficulty. An overall picture of the child's development is difficult.

The Griffiths III Quartile Charts were designed to present a quartile distribution of the ranked items to enable clinicians to visualise the child's strengths and needs in relation to typically developing children and to formulate a plan.

Limitations: The mixture of objective and subjective information lacks the stringency of a standardised test but offers a practical option.

Conclusions: Quartile distribution of raw item percentage level of difficulty ranked data before aggregation for normative comparison offers clinicians a useful resource.

Paper number 1194 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

A Tapestry of Change: Seeing the Pandemic Child Through a Lens of Authentic Developmental Assessment

Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (UK)

Background: Assessment should measure skills that reflect what a child can do in real-world contexts. Authentic assessment is an alternative to conventional testing. It means to sit beside and get to know. It includes carrying out research 'with' rather than 'on' children and their rights to advocacy and social justice. Children are not the face of the pandemic, but they risk being among its biggest victims. All children in all countries have been affected.

Aims and Objectives: This paper shares professional strategies for implementing a 21st-century approach to assessment by facilitating an authentic experience for three young children and their families during the pandemic. It describes the way in which the Griffiths Scales of Child Development – 3rd Edition (Griffiths III) allowed for a child-centered authentic assessment. It answers questions such as: What does it mean to be child-centered in an assessment? How can researchers responsibly collect good data on children with children? What techniques can researchers use to foreground children's voices?

Methods: Drawing upon the increasingly important children's rights movement, an inclusive and participatory child centred methodology was incorporated which placed the voices of the children at the centre of the assessment process. Utilizing a qualitative methodology, an exploratory-descriptive design was employed. A case study approach followed using convenience sampling and the Griffiths III.

Results and conclusions: This paper will describe the way in which a child development measure such as the Griffiths III allowed for the complementary incorporation of the qualitative and quantitative data obtained in a child-centered, authentic assessment in the pandemic. Additionally, family and community-based collaborative systems are identified as being as important as child health professionals in the improvement of childhood development outcomes, one of the new millennium development goals on the global health agenda.

Paper number 452 | Symposia | Climate Change and sustainability

More to children's rights and development than meets the eye: the climate crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic and the Griffiths III

Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (UK)

We have duties to our children to provide them with the best possible start in life and hope for a bright future. Climate instability and the Covid-19 pandemic have put the health and well-being of all children at risk, affecting their development, impacting the most vulnerable children. For example, the infants born

during the pandemic have been found to score lower, on average, on tests of gross motor, fine motor and communication skills compared with those born before it. There have been increases in extreme poverty and global food insecurity. Children are also at a heightened risk of abuse and exploitation. Climate change is a major global public-health challenge having wide-ranging impacts on human psychological health and well-being. Children are at particular risk because of their rapidly developing brain, vulnerability to disease, and limited capacity to avoid or adapt to environmental threats and impacts. The Griffiths Scales of Child Development – 3rd Edition (Griffiths III) (published in 2016) is being used internationally to improve childhood development outcomes, one of the millennium development goals, thus placing it firmly on the global health agenda. Using a developmental approach we argue that monitoring, measuring, and mitigating these risks is a matter of social justice and a crucial long-term investment in developmental outcomes. The Griffiths III community offers a format for moving forward by focusing on approaches that are ecological, community centred, locally based, preventive, focused on systems change and empowerment. Being multidisciplinary and collaborative it brings those most affected by the issues to the heart of the decision making. By working together as an international community of practitioners the negative impact on the development of children can be minimised. Now more than ever, the global community needs to focus on simple, effective and well-evidenced solutions to protect all children and their equal rights.

Paper number 1341 | Symposia Paper |

Climate justice and children's rights to fair developmental assessment and intervention

Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (UK); Elizabeth Green, Association for Research in Infant & Child Development

Research Aim and Theoretical Background: Earth Overshoot Day was created in 2006 by the New Economic Foundation in partnership with the Global Footprint Network to mark the date when humanity's demand for resources and services each given year exceeds what the Earth can regenerate in that same year. It takes around 1.6 planets to sustain humanity's demand for finite resources, meaning that the demand for resources is far beyond Earth's carrying capacity. Nature is on a decline and this unravelling not only represents loss, but the introduction of harm in the form of pollution and the global climate crisis. Not all humans have contributed equally to the climate and environmental crisis, yet those in closest proximity to extraction or ecological degradation (such as children) are often worse off.

New Perspectives/Contributions: Climate change is a major global public-health challenge having wide-ranging impacts on human psychological health and well-being. Children are at particular risk because of their rapidly developing brain, vulnerability to disease, and limited capacity to avoid or adapt to environmental threats and impacts. The Griffiths Scales of Child Development – 3rd Edition (Griffiths III) (published in 2016) is being used internationally to improve childhood development outcomes. Using a developmental approach we argue that monitoring, measuring, and mitigating these risks is a matter of social justice and a crucial long-term investment in developmental outcomes.

Research/Practical Implications: The Griffiths III community offers a format for moving forward by focusing on approaches that are ecological, community centred, locally based, preventive, focused on systems change and empowerment. Being multidisciplinary and collaborative it brings those most affected by the issues to the heart of the decision making.

Originality/Value: By working together as an international community of practitioners the negative impact of climate change on the development of children can be minimised and their rights protected.

Paper number 1393 | Symposia Paper |

The Griffiths III: The test that sees more to children's development than meets the eye

Louise Stroud, Nelson Mandela University (SA); Association For Research In Infant And Child Development (UK); Phillip Coey, Children's Health Ireland @ Crumlin, Trinity College Dublin, Association for Research in Infant and Child Development (A; Sue Bloomfield, Association For Research In Infant And Child Development – ARICD; Elizabeth Green, Association for Research in Infant & Child Development

Research Aim and Theoretical Background: We have collaborative duty to our children to provide them with the best possible start in life and hope for a bright future. This includes the way in which we go about assessing their development. Practitioners need to understand a psychological test in order to formulate successfully with children. This includes those who are developing typically and those who have disabilities and additional needs. The Griffiths Scales of Child Development – 3rd Edition (Griffiths III) provides an overall measure of a child's development, as well as an individual profile of strengths and needs across five subscales, namely (A) Foundations of Learning, (B) Language and Communication, (C) Eye and Hand Coordination, (D) Personal–Social–Emotional and (E) Gross Motor domains. It is instrumental in determining whether a child is developing age appropriately or whether general or specific developmental delay is indicated.

New Perspectives/Contributions: The Griffiths III allows for a hypothesis to be generated which leads to prudent case formulation and careful intervention planning. An overview of the measure will be provided and individual case studies described using a unique seven c's format, namely, context, case, condition, consultation, connecting the dots, charting a plan and finally, drawing conclusions. Techniques and resources that can be used to produce a comprehensive assessment will be described and recommended.

Research/Practical Implications: It will also explore how the Griffiths III is used around the world in practice and research.

Originality/Value: This paper would be of interest to a wide range of developmental practitioners including paediatricians, psychologists, early childhood educators and other health professionals interested in children and their development. It provides a description of a test that sees more to children's development than meets the eye.

Paper number 285 | Oral Presentation | Counselling

Sustainable Professional Growth: A Local Professional Community for Supervision of Supervision

Ying-Yi Su, Municipal Taoyuan Shou Shan Senior High School; Chin-Yen Chen, National Changhua University of Education

Counselling supervision has been researched since the 1970s, whereas supervision of supervision has not been discussed, which is vital for supervisor training. Since research and practice of supervision of supervision currently await investigation, the first author initiates a local professional learning community based on the shared professional interest in counselling supervision. The first author and her professional colleagues have formed a five-person group for supervision of supervision as a local practice for continuous professional growth. The first author and her colleagues are senior counselling psychologists and guidance counselors working in school settings for over ten years and practicing counselling supervision. These five counselling practitioners employ Self-awareness Supervision Model (SASM) for their supervision practice, which the Taiwanese scholar Dr. Chin-Yen Chen developed in 2003 (Chen, 2003). Additionally, their supervisees are also working in school settings. The leader of supervision of supervision group is Dr. Chin-Yen Chen. The supervision of supervision is three-hour for each session. One practitioner reports the SASM supervision session at the beginning of each hour. Then the leader uses SASM to supervise the practitioner's SASM supervision case and then facilitates the awareness and conversation of the other four practitioners. The practitioners report their supervisor session by turns. The professional community has been formed and working for a year. In this presentation, SASM will first be introduced. Then a local professional learning community for counseling supervision will be presented

with a diagram of the concept of supervision of supervision. Finally, implications for further research and counselling supervision will be discussed.

Paper number 485 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Wipe to erase your negative self-evaluation? The power of psychological separation

Chien-Ru Sun, National ChengChi University

Past research suggests that different self-functions work under the same self-system to maintain rather than maximize one's positive self-evaluation. Nowadays research on embodiment mainly explores the role of bodily perceptions and its effect on cognitive processing. In the present research we try to explore how embodied cognition may affect individual's need for positive self-evaluation and the confluence of self-functions. The embodied cognition employed is "physical cleansing". Dong & Lee (2017) suggest that cleansing can be viewed as an embodied procedure of psychological separation. We propose that the cleansing-lead psychological separation works in maintaining positive self-evaluation. The present study was a single factor design and participants were randomly assigned to receive positive, negative and no feedback about their performance on a false computer task. Participants were then asked to evaluate the quality of antiseptic wipe. The main dependent measure was the way (use or examine) they evaluate the antiseptic wipe. The results showed that participants who received negative feedback didn't choose to use antiseptic wipes more than participants in other conditions. However, we did find those who received negative feedback and used an antiseptic wipe did feel happier and achieve a significant better mental state than those who didn't. Other implications were also discussed.

Paper number 652 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Do reciprocal associations between planning and self-efficacy predict sedentary behaviour in dyads?

Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Ewa Kulis, SWPS University; Maria Siwa, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Dominika Wietrzykowska, Swps University, Wroclaw; Hanna Zaleśkiewicz, SWPS University, Wroclaw; Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Research aims and objectives: This study tested two alternative hypotheses regarding bidirectional associations between self-efficacy (SE) and planning in predicting sedentary behaviours (SB): planning may enable the formation of SE (enabling hypothesis), or SE may establish planning (cultivation hypothesis).

Theoretical background: SB are associated with many detrimental health effects. According to the health action process approach, SE and planning are prominent modifiable psychosocial determinants of health behaviours. However, in contrast to a myriad of studies on the effects of planning and SE on physical activity, less is known about their effects on SB. Research on insights into dyadic processes explaining SB change are rare.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: A total of 320 dyads were enrolled. Data were collected at Time 1 (T1), Time 2 (1 week later; T2), Time 3 (2 months after T1; T3) and Time 4 (8 months after T1; T4). SB was assessed with accelerometers.

Results: A higher level of partners' SB reduction-specific SE at T2 was related to the focus person's more frequent planning to reduce SB at T3, which, in turn, predicted lower SB time among partners at T4.

Limitations: The study did not test social exchange or non-conscious processes, which might further explain health behaviour change.

Research/Practical Implications: Future research should include some additional predictors (e.g., representing non-conscious processes), which might better explain SB reduction in focus persons who spent more time sitting.

Originality/Value: The study provides novel evidence for dyadic associations between partners' self-efficacy beliefs and their reduction of SB time, assessed objectively eight months later.

Paper number 546 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Do Changes in Conflict Level Modulate Adaptation of Control? A Replication of Zhang et al. (2021)

Miklos Bognar, Doctoral School of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Zsuzsa Szekely, Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Kinga Nagy, Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Marton Varga, Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Balazs Aczel, Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

The adaptation of control in conflict-response interference tasks (such as the flanker test) is a well-known phenomenon. According to conflict monitoring theory, this adaptation to conflict is a top-down mechanism in which a monitoring system detects incompatibility and responds by increasing task-specific control. Other theories, such as the affective signaling hypothesis or motivational accounts, link control adaptation to more subjective variables such as aversiveness or perceived task difficulty. These theories suggest that the extent of adaptation should be influenced by the level of conflict, aversiveness, or subjective difficulty. Zhang et al. (2021) examined the claim that higher levels of conflict should result in stronger adaptation effects. They found that in flanker trials, the interference effect can be increased by parametrically increasing the level of conflict. They also found that congruency sequence effects were stronger in trials with higher levels of conflict. These results provide evidence that the level of conflict is a predictor of control adaptation. We replicated the design of Zhang et al.'s (2021) study with the goal of testing their findings. In this poster, we will present and discuss the results we obtained on a 2.5 times larger sample.

Paper number 1400 | Symposia Paper |

EMDR work with Ukrainian refugees in Hungary

Judit Szigeti F., EMDR Europe Association

Research aims and objectives: The present research aims at documenting the psychological work that has been done under the auspices of EMDR Europe and EMDR Hungary with the Ukrainian refugees and professionals in contact with them in Hungary in the first year of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Theoretical background: Since the onset of the war, over 8 million Ukrainians fled to neighbouring countries and beyond, out of which 34.000 are staying in Hungary. The profile of these refugees is extremely vulnerable. Professionals working in the field may also experience vicarious trauma. With its special protocols, EMDR is suitable for early interventions.

Methodology: Information from the EMDR Hungary crisis team members was gathered with the help of a survey and personal communications. Quantitative data on the number of interventions offered and target population reached were summarized. Qualitative data on motivations, difficulties and needs, as well as personal meanings and peculiarities of the work are being gathered.

Results obtained and expected: Several trainings were attended by team members. 292 refugees and other victims were reached, 128 of them being children. 55 individual and 34 group-based interventions were carried out. The qualitative results regarding the personal experience of the 13 crisis team members are expected to be available by April, 2023.

Limitations: Other members of the Hungarian EMDR Association may have been doing individual work with Ukrainian refugees, uncovered in this research.

Practical Implications: The research will shed light on the advantages of coordinated work in difficult settings.

Originality/Value: The survey is based on original data on the work launched by the sad reality of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Paper number 534 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Transition to Motherhood: Comparative Experiences of Mothers with and without Post-partum Depression from the "Motherhood Constellation" Perspective

Özgün Taktakoğlu, Istanbul University

The transition to motherhood is a unique and vulnerable time for women. Especially, the post-partum period may lay the ground for the onset of many psychopathologies like post-partum depression (PPD). Research on this transition is important not only for the mother's but also for the infant's mental health.

The aim of this study is to better understand the "psychological process" in the transition to motherhood and see how depressed mothers and well-adjusted mothers differ in their experiences. As a theoretical basis, we used Stern's Motherhood Constellation model, which claims that this transition takes place in four major themes: a)life growth, b)primary relatedness, c)identity reorganization, d)supporting matrix.

In-depth interviews were conducted with 20 post-partum mothers (9 with, and 11 without PPD), and the data was analyzed qualitatively. First, thematic analysis was conducted for both groups. Secondly, initial themes were coded into four major themes in Motherhood Constellation.

The results showed that all participants strived to adjust to their new identity as in Stern's model. However, as expected, the two groups of mothers differed in many terms covered by these themes. The depressed mothers were found to be narcissistically more vulnerable to feelings of inadequacy in caregiving. They had dilemmas around closeness/distance and had difficulty forming a rewarding mother-baby bond. They struggled in organizing a maternal identity and "giving" care in an asymmetrical relationship. Participants' maternal representations appeared either threatening or adhesive. The nature of these object representations seemed to have an impact on the new mother-baby relationship. They also expressed a lack of support more than well-adjusted mothers. Lastly, the PPD group had difficulty in regulating aggression stemming from the frustrations of this new role, while aggression seems to be compensated by many ways in well-adjusted mothers.

These differences will be explained with examples from the subjective experiences of the participants.

Paper number 703 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The Task of Separation-Individuation in Transition to Motherhood

Özgün Taktakoğlu, Istanbul University; İrem Atak, İstanbul University; Rose-Angelique Belot, University of Franche-Comté; betül topal, Istanbul University

By many authors, the transition to motherhood is viewed as a developmental phase in many terms. This presentation aims to show that the perinatal period, like many other developmental stages, brings along a task of separation and individuation for the mother-to-be, in her relationships with both her mother and her baby.

Semi-structured interviews and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT) were conducted on 15 participants longitudinally during pregnancy and post-partum periods. The content analysis was applied to the interviews and projective test responses to examine the subjective experiences of the participants.

The results showed that starting from pregnancy, while the mother-to-be identifies with the maternal capacities of her own mother, she also tries to separate from her psychologically. The maternal representations of the participants seemed ambivalent attributing negative qualities to their mothers very often. Participants appeared to re-evaluate and devaluate their mothers' maternal functions to adopt a mother identity of their own.

Becoming a mother imposes another task of separation from the foetus and then the baby both physically and psychologically. The narratives of the participants revealed confusion about the boundaries between the baby and themselves, and an oscillation between themes of dependence and independence. The anxiety they seemed to have experienced was twofold: the baby might engulf the mind and the world of the mother or the mother might overly control and seize the baby. Like interviews, projective tests showed a dilemma between a desire to cling and a desire to disconnect.

Results also showed that the transition to motherhood includes anxiety of loss (real and imagined) and the task of separation brings along depressive affect to an extent.

Conflicts around separation-individuation still remained at the end of the first year postpartum. These will be explained with examples from the narratives of the participants and projective test responses.

Paper number 705 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

On the Way to Motherhood: Results of a Longitudinal Research from a Psychodynamic Perspective

Özgün Taktakoğlu, Istanbul University; İrem Atak, İstanbul University; Rose-Angelique Belot, University of Franche-Comté

Based on the clinical observations, many authors with a psychodynamic orientation agree that pregnancy and childbirth reveal psychological processes specific to this period. However, there are very few studies that operationalize these observations in a research setting, longitudinally.

This study aims to understand women's psychological functioning in the transition to motherhood, by using clinical interviews and projective tests from a psychodynamic perspective. In our longitudinal research (Proxima), 15 first-time pregnant women were administered the Rorschach and TAT during the first and the third trimesters of their pregnancy, and the three months and the first year post-partum. Also, they were interviewed once during pregnancy and once in the first three months post-partum. The data was examined both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Results showed that the transition to motherhood changes psychological functioning in a unique way. These changes were shaped around certain preoccupations specific to each stage in the process.

The pregnancy period started as a 'bizarre' experience, with a struggle of symbolizing the changes within the body and a disorganization in mentalization capacity. In the later stages of pregnancy and the early post-partum period, the findings pointed to the states of 'psychic transparency' and 'primary maternal preoccupation'. It was discussed that these unique psychic states, starting from the pregnancy period, have some facilitating functions for the early mother-infant relationship. By the end of the first year postpartum, the psychic changes in pregnancy and early postpartum had lost their impact on psychological functioning. However, some processes like separation-individuation seemed to be continued even at the end of one year postpartum.

Paper number 812 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The effect of media engagement on the self: Assimilation followed by contrast

Nurit Tal-Or, University Of Haifa; Irene Razpurker-Apfeld, Zefat Academic College, Israel

Aims and Objectives: We aimed to compare the short-term effects to the long-term effects of exposure to narratives on self-esteem. Past research has demonstrated that psychological connections to media figures, in the form of parasocial relationships or identification, make the media consumer's self-concept similar to that of the protagonist, through a process of assimilation. Viewers tend to perceive themselves as similar to the protagonists in their physical body and personality. We claim that while this is true in the short-term, a contrast effect may emerge in the long-term. We expected that shortly after watching a successful protagonist, viewers would demonstrate an intense state self-esteem which would diminish after they had the time to return to their real-world outside of the narrative. We also expected that the greater the drop in self-esteem, the more the viewers would wish to continue watching, a process which might underlie binge watching. Method: In an online experiment, participants (N = 375) were randomly assigned to watch one of four short movie clips depicting protagonists who succeeded in accomplishing their aspirations. Using an implicit-association test, we measured self-esteem twice, immediately following the viewing and after a break. Results: As expected, the audience's self-esteem scores were significantly higher before the break than after. Moreover, the more the self-esteem was lower at time 2 than at time 1, the more the participants wanted to continue watching the movie. Conclusions: Although the study suffers from some limitations, such as not measuring self-esteem twice in the control group, it

does contribute to social psychology as it provides an initial examination of the delayed effect of engagement with media characters and a possible explanation for excessive media consumptions.

Paper number 798 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic how virtual business meetings affect psychological safety and voicing behavior?

Rina Tanaka, Kyushu University; Hiroshi Ikeda, Kyushu University; Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Kyushu University

Aims and objectives: This study empirically examined how virtual business meetings affect psychological safety and voicing behavior.

Method: This study conducted an online questionnaire survey with business people (N =300, Mean age 52.5 years, Range 20 to 65 years, SD=8.205). We analyzed the data of participants who had experienced online meetings at work, 81.6% (245) are male. Of these, 212 were full-time workers; 79 in the manufacturing industry, 48 in the information and communication industry, 24 in the service, 24 in = trading companies and retailing, and 21 in the construction industry.

Results and conclusions: We conducted a factor analysis on the participants' responses to confirm the validity and reliability of the variables, including the extent of experience with virtual meetings, psychological safety, commitment, attachment, and voicing behavior. We also performed a multiple regression analysis to examine the effect of virtual experiences on business meetings. The results indicated that the following conditions enhanced psychological safety and promotive voicing behavior even in teams with high virtuality:

- Participants are acquainted before the online meeting.
- First, having a face-to-face meeting.
- Regular face-to-face meetings.
- Regular team meetings.
- Standardized meeting content.
- Contact with participants outside meetings and non-business conversations.

We also confirmed that communicating in non-business conversations outside meetings was effective for prohibitive voicing behavior. Virtual activities are increasing due to the spread of online meetings. This outcome showed that devising such as regular face-to-face meeting help overcome the adverse effects of virtual meetings identified in past studies (e.g., Baltes et al., 2002).

Paper number 218 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The role of early childhood educators' personality in their attitudes on transition practice quality

Sanja Tatalović Vorkapić, Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Rijeka

One of the most important elements of quality ECE practice is the quality transition practice and children's adjustment in kindergarten. Considering the fact that there are different transition practices in Croatian kindergartens, as there is no consensus on the definition of quality transition in practice and theory, it is crucial to examine the perspective of educators and students on the quality of transition practice, their personal experiences and attitudes towards this challenging phase in the life of each child. Considering the characteristics of educators that are significant correlates of the quality of their work and remain hidden in implicit pedagogy, such as their personality traits, this paper focuses not only on analyzing their perspective on the quality of childhood transition but also on the role of educators' personality in this particular perspective. The total sample (N=320) consisted of 150 in-service and 170 pre-service early childhood educators from Primorje-Gorje County. Two scales were used: The Educators' Attitudes toward the Quality of Transition Practice Scale and the Big Five Inventory. Moderately high scores were found for subjects' attitudes toward the quality of transition practices, with strongly expressed scores for all personality traits except neuroticism. However, detailed subgroup analyses revealed significant differences in some specific attitudes toward the quality of transition: with significantly higher

conscientiousness and lower neuroticism, in-service educators than among pre-service educators, so separate correlational analyzes of personality traits and perspectives on the quality of transition were conducted between these two subgroups. Because openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness showed significant correlations with educators' views on the quality of transition practices, regression analyses confirmed that personality traits are significant predictors of educators' perspectives on the quality of transition practices. The findings identified are discussed in the context of current transition models, potential practice implications, and guidelines for quality improvement of ECE practices.

Paper number 243 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Early childhood educators' perspective on the significance of their research competencies

Sanja Tatalović Vorkapić, Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Rijeka

One of the main aspects of quality ECE practice relates to the contemporary competencies of early childhood educators, which include research competencies. Therefore, since the inception of the Graduate Program in Early Childhood and Preschool Education at the University of Rijeka in Croatia 13 years ago, various research competencies have been taught in various courses. However, although numerous research studies and educational policy documents have established the necessary core competencies of early childhood educators, there is an open discourse about their research competencies. Thus, the primary purpose of this study was to explore educators' perspectives on what they consider to be important research topics related to their practice in order to align the needs of the course and the needs of educational practice. This research was conducted with a sample of N = 145 educators from Primorje-Gorski Kotar County. A questionnaire with 37 items was created and applied, which was related to the study of educators' perceptions of their research competencies and their attitudes toward their importance in practice. The results of the study show that the educators who participated in this study consider research competencies as an extremely important element of their work and that they are of great importance in achieving pedagogical quality in the context of early childhood and preschool education. However, they also indicate that their research competencies are not sufficiently developed and that they have minimal experience in designing and conducting research in practice. A more positive attitude towards the need to develop research competencies is held by those educators who rate their research competencies higher and those who have completed a faculty degree. The obtained results were discussed in the context of the quality of early childhood and preschool education and the guidelines for improving the research competencies of educators in Croatia.

Paper number 1360 | Symposia Paper |

Dealing with complaints based on a dialogical practice focusing on reflection and learning, without fixed criteria for sanction

Kristina Taylor, Swedish Psychological Association

The Board of Ethics in the Swedish Psychological Association has over many years developed a model for dealing with complaints regarding psychologists' potential breach of ethical principles that does not include a formal decision of violation/no violation, or sanctions. This presentation is aimed to describe our model and its implications on professional ethics training and education.

There are different approaches to thinking about, engaging in and teaching ethics. The one we propose is aimed at facilitating moral decision making and life-long learning, through reflection. We will describe this model and some of the philosophical and psychological principles underpinning it, and outline implications of this model on ethics education and training for students and professional psychologists. A different, more repressive, approach, in our view risks triggering shame and guilt, which are counterproductive to the main task of contributing to an ongoing ethical reflection, and also puts us at a higher risk of missing important aspects of ethically challenging situations we may come across in the future.

In the presentation we will list key factors that we have identified as integral to the development of a continuous and deepening reflection process regarding one´s professional ethics. We will also describe how the BoE try to respect the complainant's perspective, and how our model corresponds with

expectations from our members and the status of ethics in the professional community, and outside. In conclusion we will also describe experiences and outcome of the model.

Paper number 560 | Poster | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Identifying psychology training needs of staff working with military veterans with spinal cord injuries and traumatic brain injuries in Ukraine

Alistair Teager, World Health Organisation / Manchester Centre for Clinical Neurosciences; Jessica Twigg, University of Sheffield; Daisy Fitzpatrick, University of Sheffield; Viktor Belinskyi, World Health Organisatgion

Research aims and objectives: This project aimed to identify and prioritise psychological training needs for multi-disciplinary team (MDT) members working with military veterans in the Ukrainian National Rehabilitation Centre. Specific objectives included determining staff confidence, understanding, and ability to identify and use psychological skills when working with veterans with spinal cord injuries (SCI) and traumatic brain injuries (TBI).

Theoretical background: As a result of the Russian war with Ukraine a national rehabilitation centre has been expanded to support the increasing number of veterans with SCIs and TBIs. These injuries require complex-care and specialist rehabilitation, including psychological support. The World Health Organisation (WHO) deployed an MDT in order to strengthen care for veterans with TBI and SCI. Training staff to deliver psychologically-informed care was a priority, and so it was essential to ascertain staff confidence in supporting psychological needs, and target priorities for training.

Method: An electronic questionnaire was distributed via email to MDT members to gather data on confidence using psychological skills and to determine training needs. Data will be analysed quantitatively.

Results expected: Data collection will conclude by the end of January 2023. Demographic data will also be collected.

Limitations: This will be discussed following data collection and analysis. Translating materials and cultural differences were key factors to address.

Implications: The findings will be used to improve the design and delivery of training for rehabilitation clinicians working with patients with SCI and TBI, and inform future service planning and preparedness in Ukraine and in future conflicts.

Originality/Value: This study has drawn on pre-existing SCI and TBI psychology research and has applied it to a sensitive, contemporary European issue. As such, the study is novel and will be of great utility for psychologists and services providing rehabilitation for veterans both now and in the future.

Paper number 1172 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Job crafting: does it have a role to play in improving wellbeing in Policing?

Noreen Tehrani

Background: Working in policing can be psychologically challenging in an environment which requires officers and staff to be self-disciplined in adhering to procedural and legal frameworks. These role demands can lead to increased mental health problems. The ability to craft one's job to personal and career needs and aspirations can reduce stress and burnout. This study aims to identify the level of job crafting and any benefit of job crafting in UK policing.

Method: Four thousand seven hundred sixty-three police officers and staff completed an online survey as part of a regular psychological surveillance programme. The survey measured anxiety, depression, burnout and traumatic stress together with a job crafting questionnaire.

Results: The results did not find any difference in mental health between officers and staff who used job crafting from those who did not. An analysis of comments provided insight into the role job crafting plays in policing.

Discussion: The evidence on the benefits of job crafting in terms of mental health is mixed. The study highlighted the need for job crafting to be seen in a broader context where an individual's opportunity for

flexibility and autonomy is balanced with their legal and professional obligations and organisational requirements.

Paper number 1451 | Panel Discussion | Occupational

Townhall Session: Occupational Psychology Professional Practice Issues

Noreen Tehrani

This session focuses on issues in professional practice. The townhall will start with discussion of safeguarding and supervision, both of which are important for safe and effective practice in occupational psychology.

Delegates are also encouraged to bring their own practice topics to the discussion, as well.

Safeguarding: Safeguarding of at-risk and vulnerable people is everyone's business, and safeguarding issues can arise in many different settings. The level of knowledge and skill you require will vary depending on the nature of your work, however, all Occupational Psychologists need to be suitably equipped so that they can respond appropriately as part of meeting the Standards of Proficiency (HCPC).

Supervision: Supervision helps you to meet the requirements for your registration, enabling you as an autonomous professional to reflect, review and develop your practice, extend and enhance your learning, and also maintain your own wellbeing.

By taking part in the townhall, participants will:

- Reflect on two key practice topics – supervision and safeguarding.
- Have an opportunity to raise and discuss practice matters they consider important.
- Meet and hear from others about the practice topics that interest them.
- Share ideas about support and solutions for practice issues, e.g., for CPD purposes.
- Help inform DOP's understanding of member needs in relation to professional practice.

Paper number 329 | Oral Presentation | Cyberpsychology

How is Blogging Related to Mental Health? The Role of Social Support and Memory Slips

Imge Tekniker, University of Reading; Rebecca Cheung, Supervisor

Aims and Objectives: Decades of studies have indicated that self-disclosure is associated with mental health improvements. Extending the theories of disclosure and mental control, the present study aimed to examine the mechanisms through which disclosure through blogging affects mental health. It was hypothesised that blogging carries both social and cognitive benefits, including better social support and memory, which are then linked to better mental health.

Method: A total of 192 Chinese individuals were recruited through a public university in Hong Kong for three times at approximately three months apart. At each time point, participants completed a self-report of blogging activities and perceived benefits, social support, memory, and mental health. Path analysis was conducted to examine the associations above and beyond covariates including gender and age, as well as mental health at baseline.

Results: The path model indicated adequate fit to the data, $\chi2(12) = 20.12$, $p = .06$, CFI = .94, TLI = .89, RMSEA = .07; SRMR = .07. Blogging behavior was associated with its perceived benefits ($\beta = .35$, $p < .001$). Perceived benefits of blogging were then related to greater social support and fewer memory slips three months later ($\beta = .24$, $p = .03$; $\beta = -.23$, $p = .04$, respectively). Fewer memory slips were then associated with better mental health ($\beta = -.15$, $p = .04$), whereas greater social support was marginally associated with mental health three months later ($\beta = .14$, $p = .06$), after controlling for various covariates.

Conclusions: This study supported the chain of association between blogging and mental health via its perceived benefits, social support, and enhanced memory. These findings enable researchers and

practitioners to understand the social and cognitive benefits of blogging, which may be crucial to mental health. Relevant interventions gearing toward enhancing mental health merit future investigations.

Paper number 401 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Arguments as a means to reduce Covid-19 unfounded beliefs and increase willingness to be vaccinated against Covid-19

Peter Teličák, Institute Of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Science; Peter Halama, Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Science

Introduction: Exploring ways to reduce unfounded beliefs is important because of their negative impact on intergroup dynamics and health. The aim of this experimental study was to investigate the reduction of Covid-19 unfounded beliefs (C19-UBs) through arguments in favour of vaccination. Argumentative skills help evaluate the quality of given information and develop critical thinking, which is a negative predictor of unfounded beliefs.

Methods: The sample included 720 participants recruited by a research agency. 360 (50%) of them were women, average age was 38.80 years, SD =10.90. Participants were equally and randomly divided into three groups. The control group was given the task of reading a neutral text about Norway. The first experimental group was given the task of reading a debunking text about vaccination. The second experimental group was given the task of reading the same text as the first experimental group and was also asked to read two paragraphs that pointed out the motives and errors in thinking of those who spread unfounded beliefs. C19-UBs were measured using the C19-UBs scale, which includes dimensions about conspiracies and pseudoscientific beliefs. Willingness to recommend vaccination against Covid-19 disease was measured by the item, "Would you recommend that your immediate family and acquaintances get vaccinated against covid-19 with the vaccine?" Data were analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results: Results showed that the control group was significantly more susceptible to C19-UBs and less willing to recommend vaccination against Covid-19. Differences between experimental groups were not demonstrated.

Conclusions: Results confirmed that participant exposure to arguments for vaccination reduces the inclination to believe C19-UBs and increases willingness to be vaccinated against Covid-19 disease.

Paper number 681 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

An Examination of Predictors regarding the Physical Distancing Behavior: A Study from Turkish Sample

Esin Temeloglu Sen, Istanbul University; Buket Unver, Nuray Oner Gucin

This study aims to examine physical distancing behaviour, which is one of the prominent behaviors among recommended preventive health behaviours from the disease during Covid-19 pandemic, from the perspective of clinical health psychology models. For this purpose, physical distancing behaviour was examined within the Integrated Behavior Model (IBM) framework, which comprehensively addresses the antecedents of health behaviours.

The Physical Distancing Behavior During Pandemic Battery (PDB) was primarily constructed with 51 items and 11 structures. An online data collection process consisting of 446 participants was carried out to test the model. Correlation analysis was performed on the data set collected with PDB to examine the relationship between IBM structures. It has been found that the structures that were related to the behaviour and intention were cognitive attitude, perceived control and self-efficacy. Among the sociodemographic variables, age was the only one in relation to behaviour and intention. The results of various Hierarchical Regression Analyses encountered that all the structures of the model had a full mediator effect on the relationship between age and intention. According to the results of the second Hierarchical Regression Analysis, in which the physical distancing behaviour was taken as an outcome variable, it was found that intention had a partial mediator effect in the relationship between self-efficacy

and behaviour. Additionally, these two structures of the model predicted 56% of the behaviour. The model was partially verified by the predictors regarding the Integrated Behavior Model and this study may guide ongoing health behaviour studies and intervention programs to be designed within the framework of IBM.

Paper number 591 | Panel Discussion | Forensic

Bias in forensic psychological assessment: a live podcast recording as part of the Forensic Psychologist Podcast Series

Sally Tilt, Hm Prison And Probation Service

This topic links to the conference theme of 'poverty and inequalities'. The discussion will explore how we can reduce inequality in forensic assessment and approaches. An innovative approach will be taken of formatting the discussion as a podcast episode, to be recorded and released as an episode on the Forensic Psychology Podcast.

Dr Kerensa Hocken and Sally Tilt are practicing forensic psychologists. In 2020 they launched the Forensic Psychology Podcast; now completing its second series, the podcast has attracted over 100 000 downloads in more than 130 countries. Kerensa and Sally will use their forensic and interviewing experience to encourage a lively discussion on the topic.

Panel members:

Lawrence Jones is co-editor of the recently published book 'Challenging Bias in Forensic Psychological Assessment and Testing'. Lawrence's experience combines academic and practitioner knowledge on the application of bias within forensic psychology.

Dr Tansy Warrilow is a clinical psychologist at Rampton High Secure hospital. She has introduced innovative techniques within her practice to address sources of cultural bias for clients.

Martine Radcliffe is Diversity and Inclusion lead for HM Prison and Probation Psychology Service. Martine has written and spoken on challenging bias in forensic psychology practice.

Bias in psychology perpetuates the systemic inequality within justice and health., Acknowledging, understanding and addressing this issue is key to a fairer, more equal future.

This discussion is essential for addressing inequality in psychological assessment across practitioner psychologist domains. The innovative format of a podcast episode will be an appealing format for audiences.

Audience: Academics and practitioners.

Paper number 663 | Invited Symposium | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Linking moral dilemmas and social dilemmas: Are deontologists perceived as more cooperative in prisoner's dilemmas?

Gary Ting Tat Ng, National Chengchi University; Hayden Kam, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Wing Tung Au, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Social dilemmas and moral dilemmas are the two most widely studied conflicts in daily life. This research connects the two dilemmas by investigating whether and why people who make deontological decisions in moral dilemmas are perceived as more cooperative in prisoner's dilemmas, relative to those who make utilitarian decisions. It also examines whether and why people cooperate more with those who make deontological decisions in moral dilemmas. A total of three studies (total N = 1731) were conducted and the general procedures of the three studies are: Participants first read the descriptions of three moral dilemmas and were asked to make decisions in the dilemmas. Then, they were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions: they were told that a random person has chosen the deontological (vs. utilitarian) options. They then rated the perceived warmth and competence of the random person. Finally, they were introduced the prisoner's dilemma and asked how likely the random person would choose cooperation and also their own decision in prisoner's dilemma. We found that, contrary to our hypothesis, people

viewed deontologists and utilitarians as similarly cooperative and also cooperated with them to a similar extent. Mediation analyses revealed that perceived competence and perceived warmth may be counteractive mechanisms that drove the null effects. On the one hand, people perceived deontologists as less competent, which led people to cooperate less with them. On the other hand, people also perceived deontologists as warmer, which led people to cooperate more with them, though perceived warmth was a less robust mediator. The results conflicted with past studies which suggested that deontologists were perceived as more trustworthy and hence more cooperative. Implications for stereotype content and conflict management will be discussed.

Paper number 981 | Invited Symposium | Cyberpsychology

The role of digital technology in wellbeing

Linda Tip, University of Brighton

Since the start of the pandemic, our lives are increasingly taking place online. In response to today's omnipresence of digital technology, this symposium will explore the role of digital technology through a psychological lens in relation to people's wellbeing. A total of five speakers from The United Kingdom (Centre for Digital Cultures and Innovation – CDCI) and The Netherlands (Games for Emotional and Mental Health Lab – GEMH) will present their latest research on the possibilities and potential pitfalls of the use of digital technology for wellbeing from various angles.

Research/Practical Implications: The research discussed in this symposium covers the following five topics: First, we will focus on the role of mindfulness in maintaining digital wellbeing. This is followed by research into the experiences of people following therapists on social media. Then, we will explore the digital worlds of unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children. We will then continue with how games can be used to benefit youths' (mental) health. Finally, we will dive into why technology for wellbeing should be viewed as a complex system.

Overall conclusions: The symposium will highlight the diversity of technological approaches to improve wellbeing. Additionally, it will cover some key contextual factors that need to be understood when considering the role of digital technology in wellbeing. There is promise for digital intervention to benefit our wellbeing, but we need to listen to criticism of digital approaches, accept its limitations, and be open to alternative approaches.

Intended audience: We expect these presentations to be relevant for both academic and practitioner audiences.

Paper number 1377 | Symposia Paper |

Well-being and the digital worlds of unaccompanied refugee children and young people (URCYP)

Linda Tip, University Of Brighton; Linda Morrice, University of Sussex; Jessica Oddy, University of Sussex; Naqeeb Saide, University of Sussex; Mohammed Al Zarei, University of Sussex

Last year, the UK received 5,152 applications for asylum from unaccompanied children: children who came to the UK without their caregivers. Separation from family members is an important threat to the mental health of refugee children, and there are increasing concerns about the safety of separated children in the UK. Understanding their digital worlds is a good place to begin to examine some of the safeguarding risks they are vulnerable to, but also to examine how social media and other digital resources can be leveraged to support social cohesion and a sense of belonging. Previous psychological research has shown a positive relationship between time spent online and the formation of social capital. However, time spent online has also been associated with more risk.

This participatory study examines the multiple ways in which Unaccompanied Refugee Children and Young People (URCYP) in the South of England engage with social media and digital resources. We co-designed a research methodology with URCYP, meaning there was active participation of URCYP in identifying problems, designing solutions, and implementing actions. Data collection took place October 2022 – March 2023 and consisted of a workshop with 17 participants, another workshop with 11 participants,

and 5 interviews with key informants, all of which were URCYP. In addition, there were 11 qualitative questionnaires filled out by care providers.

A collaborative thematic analysis highlighted the significance of digital technology and social media for URCYP, indicating the importance of maintaining social connections, learning, and identity development. At the same time, the study highlights the potential risks associated with the online engagement of URCYP, emphasising the need for caregivers to support them in developing safe and responsible digital behaviours. The findings suggest the need for tailored guidance and support to promote safe and responsible use of social media and digital resources among URCYP.

Paper number 1475 | Panel Discussion | Poverty and inequalities

Mobilizing the resources of the community – a strength foused approach in one of Oslos most stigmatized areas

Ingvild Tisløv, Holmliaseminaret; Jonas Vaag, North University

Holmlia is part of Southern Nordstrand, a borough in the city of Oslo, Norway. According to annual demographic statistical reports, this borough has consistently been reported to be substantially worse off than the rest of the city and country in terms of education, income, living conditions, school performance, and use of child welfare services. Citizens of the borough have also reported to have a lower sense of safety and to be less active in community organizations and activities than the rest of the city and nation.

In November 2022, we organize the first Holmlia Seminar, an annual event that aims to mobilize the resources of the community in order to meet the existing challenges. At the seminar, local service providers, academics, politicians, business owners, volunteers and other representatives from the local community were invited to join into the problem formulation, joint discussions and creation of possible solutions for the future.

At the ECP in Brighton, we want to present the challenges relatively poverty can mean for a community, and share our ideas on how a yearly seminar can contribute positively. We will share the process of running the first seminar, and the plans for future work within the community. As part of presenting the preliminary results from the first seminar we have invited our host at last years seminar "Forandringshuset Holmlia", to present their ongoing projects in the borough, with a special focus on how to engage youths in the local environment.

The panel will be a presentation of a project in process, and we would like to invite to a joint discussion on how to develop and improve our initiative.

Paper number 548 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Stress and coping strategies during Covid-19

Rupesh Tiwari, Gandhi Shatabdi Smarak Post Graduate College, Koilsa, Azamgarh

Covid-19, as a pandemic had very threatening impact on individual. Lockdown is another very new experience for entire country. During lockdown, every important aspects of life like personal, social and professional is suddenly blocked and this blockage create stress for every individual. The present study aimed to find out different coping strategies chosen by individual to cope-up this stressful situation. For this study, 60 participants were selected (24 female and 36 male, age range from 16 years to 65 years) and data were collected by interview method (Telephone interview, personal interview were used for collecting data). Interview was focused on coping strategies chosen by participants and nearby people. Analysis revealed that there are several coping strategies used by individual to cope with stress like limiting information, denial, emotion management, social relations, social media apps, exercise, hobby fulfillment, etc.

Paper number 323 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trials of Nonpharmacological Therapies for the Reduction of Postoperative Pain after Ambulatory Surgery

Kevin Efrain Tololiu, Doctoral School of Psychology, University of Pecs; Jed Duff, School of Nursing, Queensland University of Technology; Krisztina Csókási, Institute of Psychology, University of Pecs

Aims and objectives: Post-surgical pain remains prevalent, especially in day surgery cases. This acute pain can lead to chronic pain and delayed recovery when poorly managed. Several nonpharmacological regimens are available, showing pain reduction after an ambulatory operation. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of nonpharmacological therapy for reducing postoperative pain in patients undergoing day surgery.

Method: This study used a Systematic Review Design by following PRISMA guidelines. An electronic search of PubMed, CINAHL (via EBSCOhost), Embase, and Cochrane library was conducted from February 24th to April 28th, 2021, with Population, Intervention, Control Study (PICOS) strategy. Inclusion criteria covered Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) of Nonpharmacological pain management applied in patients undergoing day surgery. The study excluded papers using languages other than English and Bahasa Indonesia and papers such as case reports, conference abstracts, and review articles in which essential data was unavailable.

Results: From 2050 identified papers, four eligible trials provided drug-free therapy in reducing pain after day surgery, including foot massage, acupuncture, mobile technology, and digital video discs/DVDs. There were varying respondents and pain assessment characteristics. The risk of bias within studies was primarily associated with incomplete data and selective reporting. Although some studies showed less significant statistical results, the mean difference in the intervention arms showed meaningful effectiveness.

Conclusion: The appropriate application of the interventions might reduce pain after day surgery. High-quality RCTs and specified study follow-ups are needed to investigate the effectiveness of each nonpharmacological intervention for postoperative pain reduction.

Paper number 169 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Longitudinal effects of early childhood family context on cognitive school readiness: a systematic review

Clementina Tomás, Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea; Universidad de la República; Belén Díaz, Udelar; Florencia Barreto-Zarza, UPV/EHU; Enrique Arranz-Freijo, UPV/EHU; Alejandro Vásquez-Echeverría, Udelar

Early family experiences have short and long-term effects in cognitive outcomes. Through this systematic review, we aim to track recently published longitudinal evidence of early childhood home and family factors influencing cognitive school readiness and pre-academic skills. For this purpose, we searched WoS and Scopus databases from January 2016 to 2022 following PRISMA guidelines. After filtering by year, type of document, language, and performing duplicate removal we obtained 261 academic article registers. After screening stage, we retained 43 longitudinal empirical studies that included at least one home environment or parenting-related measure (ages 3-6), and one cognitive school readiness measure (ages 3-7). Studies that exclusively analyzed adopted, preterm or atypical development samples were excluded. We coded samples´ characteristics, studies´ temporal extension, family and home environment assessment tools, cognitive school readiness and pre-academic outcomes, analytic strategies, and results. The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study was the most frequent data source. Besides family measures during the preschool period (an inclusion criteria in this study), studies also assessing early infancy family factors were more frequent than those including middle childhood family measures. Studies extending to adolescence were scarce. Family measures assessed between ages 3-6 included caregiver characteristics (e.g. sensitivity, depressive symptoms), cognitive promotion and sociodemographic risk. Language and mathematical skills were the most prevalent cognitive school readiness outcomes assessed between ages 3-7. The role of the aforementioned variables in the predictive models will be discussed. Implications of

this review include highlighting the need to refine home and family standardized measures for their use in the school readiness framework, as well as broadening the temporal extension of these studies.

Paper number 953 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Home numeracy and literacy environments, caregivers' academic expectations and school readiness outcomes in a Uruguayan sample

Clementina Tomás, Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea; Universidad de la República; Enrique Arranz-Freijo, UPV/EHU; Alejandro Vásquez-Echeverría, Udelar

Home learning environment is a key aspect of the quality of family context during early childhood, and holds particular interest from a multidimensional school readiness framework.

This study seeks to understand the extent to which parental academic expectations are related to home learning activities before school entry, and how these might influence school readiness. For this purpose, caregivers of children aged 3 – 6 (N ~ 120, 84 % mothers) reported the frequency of numeracy and literacy activities shared at home, as well as their academic expectations, while children's school readiness was assessed concurrently by their teachers in the school setting. Most parents had reached tertiary level education (~80%) and lived in the capital city of Uruguay. Caregivers' numeracy and literacy academic expectations -the extent to which they considered important reaching a set of developmental benchmarks before school entry- were significant and moderately associated with their home numeracy (mapping and operational) and their home literacy (code-based and meaning-related) practices. Also, the frequency of shared reading was particularly associated with meaning-related activities within the home literacy environment, and to a lesser extent to mapping activities within the home numeracy environment. We discuss the implications of these results in the light of children's school readiness outcomes. We expect this study to contribute to the literature linking parental expectations, learning activities promoted at home, and child development. Extending the understanding of these relations in Latin American contexts is a fundamental step towards culturally sensitive family intervention policies.

Paper number 497 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Therapeutic impact of dance therapy on adult individuals with psychological trauma: a systematic review

Crystal Tomaszewski, University Of Franche-comté; Rose-Angélique Belot, University of Franche-Comté; Aziz Essadek, University of Lorraine; Héloïse Onumba-Bessonnet, LOBA association; Christophe Clesse, University of Roehampton

Objectives: To identify the potential therapeutic effects of dance therapy in adults with psychological trauma (trauma-focused and non-trauma-focused impact) as well as the barriers and facilitators associated with its therapeutic employment.

Theoretical background: Dance therapy is a therapeutic tool adapted for people that struggle with classical language-based therapeutic devices (e.g., people facing migration). As dance therapy significantly mobilizes mental, physiological, and somatic dimensions affected by psychological trauma, its therapeutic effect on psychological trauma needs to be evaluated.

Methodology: Articles published between 2000 and 2022 have been selected with the help of five relevant keyword combinations applied on seven databases. Two reviewers independently screened titles and abstracts against inclusion and exclusion criteria. Bias evaluation has been conducted with the help of the NIH and JBI. A report of the results has been organized with the help of thematic analysis.

Results: Of the thirteen articles included, only one case study directly reports a diminution of pathognomonic symptoms of trauma. Other studies present improvements in key dimensions targeted by non-trauma-focused treatment: bodily sensations and perceptions, psychological processes, and interpersonal skills. These improvements depend on the skill set of the therapists and the stability of the intervention.

Limitations: The small number of available studies and the need for further quantitative research is the main limitation of our study.

Implications: Researchers and professionals should investigate dance therapy as a trauma-focused treatment.

Value: Dance therapy is an effective non-trauma-focused treatment, as it mobilizes the mandatory dimensions for the management of psychological trauma. It is specially adapted to women survivors of violence, and people facing migration.

Intended audience: Academic and Practitioner.

Keywords: Dance Therapy; Psychological Trauma; Psychotherapy.

Paper number 80 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Examining the Expression of Emotions in the Context of Turkish Culture

Betül Sağlam Topal, Istanbul University; Ayşe Elif Yavuz Sever, Istanbul University

Purpose: Expression of emotions has an important place in psychoanalytic theory, interpersonal relations, cognitive-behavioral model, and many therapy schools, including dialectical behaviorists, from Freud to the present day (Jacobson, 2016). The aim of this study is to examine the expression of emotions in Turkish culture within sociodemographic variables.

Method: The Turkish version of the Sociodemographic Form, The Measure of Verbally Expressed Emotion (MoVEE), Emotional Expression Questionnaire, and Emotional Reactivity Scale were completed by 614 participants (27.4% males, 62.6 % females, age 18–65 years, M = 33.60).

Results: Specifically in the scores of happiness, love, anger, sadness, expression of love to the other, expression of emotions, and emotional reactivity total scores; gender, education level, employment status, income level, chronic disease, psychiatric disease variables were compared between the groups and significant differences were observed ($p < .05$). Expression of Love to the Other factor seen in the Turkish adaptation of MoVEE correlated positively with education level (.17), working status (.13), and sensitivity (.09) and negatively correlated with emotional reactivity (-.27) and durability (-.20) subscales ($p < .05$).

Conclusion: The findings are significant for understanding cultural variables that may be confounding factors for clinical psychology and social psychology research. It also sheds light on the literature in order to evaluate the client within the cultural context of the therapy processes.

Paper number 90 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The Mediating Role of Verbally Expressed Emotions in the Relationship Between Alexithymia and Authenticity

Betül Sağlam Topal, Istanbul University; Ayşe Elif Yavuz Sever, Istanbul University

Alexithymia means “absence of words for emotions” in Greek. It is defined as a certain type of affective deficiency with important implications for the branches of psychiatry, psychology, and neurology. The concept of authentic life, which is defined as being honest with oneself and living according to one's values and beliefs, includes expressing emotions and acting accordingly. The level of people's expressing their emotions is associated with their well-being.

In the literature, it has been seen that the expression of emotions is theoretically mentioned in alexithymia and authenticity, but it is not evaluated through a model. This study, it is aimed to examine the verbal expression of emotions through a model in the context of alexithymia and authenticity, which are two very important concepts in terms of mental health.

The sample will consist of at least 300 people who are above the 18 ages. Personal Information Form, Measure of Verbally Expressed Emotion, Toronto Alexithymia Scale, and Authenticity Scale are used in the study.

First of all, a descriptive analysis of the sociodemographic variables of the participants will be made. Then, correlation analyzes will be performed to examine the relationships between the variables. In the context of the theoretical framework of the research, parallel mediator variable analysis based on the bootstrap

method proposed by Preacher and Hayes (2008) will be conducted to understand the mediating effect of verbal expression of emotions in the relationship between alexithymia and authenticity.

According to the findings, it is expected that the mediating effects of verbally expressed emotions in the relations between alexithymia and authenticity will be significant. Participants with high alexithymia are thought to have low levels of authenticity due to the mediating effect of verbal expression of emotions.

Paper number 899 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

How many personality factors can there be? The answer provided by the verb-based Polish personality structure

Nasturcja Toruj, The John Paul II Catholic University Of Lublin; Oleg Gorbaniuk

The aim of our research was to establish the maximum number of personality factors, that can be obtained from the verb-based Polish personality lexicon. Most of the results suggest that personality structure can include up to 6 factors. However, recently it become clear, that these are narrow structures, which explain the lesser part of the variance of the personality description, which can be elaborated up to 20-30 factors. The High Dimension Analysis (HDA) allows to analyze of the lexical data in a given language to achieve the maximum number of factors on the basis of predefined criteria for choosing the optimal and consensual factorial solution in terms of perspective (self- vs. peer-rating), data type (original vs. ipsatized), and type of rotation (orthogonal vs. oblique).

In our study, we use previously gathered data on Polish verbs (1 074 verbs; 1 034 participants; peer- and self-rating) and examine it using the HDA approach. We use parallel analysis to establish the maximum number of factors available in the dataset. Then we use the Exploratory Factor Analysis with different rotations (Equamax, Oblimin) to calculate all the factor solutions possible and examine them in order to check, which meet Saucier's criteria. Later on, we compare solutions, to examine their predictive value.

The possible limitation of this method is that while most of the factors are universal, some of them are culture-specific. The results indicate, that we can obtain up to 27 personality factors in Polish. The final solutions, their power, and predictive values will be presented during the conference. That might interest the academic audience, especially those working on personality and personality structure. Only a few studies so far have been made using this particular analysis and a number of factors differ drastically in comparison to the one, that is usually implemented in research.

Paper number 636 | Poster | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The association between cleanliness and moral concepts in Thai people using Implicit Association Test

Chayanit Trakulpipat, Chulalongkorn University; Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Faculty Of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

From the statement "clean is morality", a question arises about whether Thai culture has the clean metaphor of moral concept. Previous research showed that cleanliness affects moral judgment, and these results represent the link between cleanliness and morality. However, most previous studies on morality have been done primarily on Western culture. The present study used the Implicit Association Test (IAT) to measure attitudes and reaction times among Thai people by pressing one of two buttons on matching clean/dirty pictures and moral/immoral words. An explicit question was also used to measure participants' rating of whether cleanliness correlates with morality. Participants over 18 years were recruited online and asked to participate in the experiment via Qualtrics. Two conditions were randomly assigned to participants individually. The clean condition was informed to watch a hand-washing video while the control group watched a cooking video. 381 out of 611 participants completed the survey (response rate = 62.36%). After thoroughly checking the data, we had 304 participants split into 152 for each condition. Our results revealed a large positive implicit bias towards morality and cleanliness in both groups (D score = .91 for the clean condition, .92 for the control group; p = ns). Analyses of overall mean response times revealed that the participants in the control condition were significantly faster in responding than the clean group ($p < .001$). However, the results of explicit measurement showed that the participants' ratings

in the clean condition (M = 3.95, SD = 1.04) were significantly higher than the control condition (M = 3.33, SD = 1.13; t (298) = 4.98, p < .05). These results confirmed our previous study and its hypothesis that the association of morality and cleanliness also exist in Thai culture. This research implication could promote prosocial behaviours by managing the sense of cleaned self-perception.

Paper number 437 | Poster | Forensic

A systematic literature review of the evidence for empathy deficits in people who commit violent and/or sexual offences

Helen Trinder, University of Birmingham

Research aims and objectives: This poster will present a systematic literature review addressing the question, “Do adult males, who commit violent and/or sexual offences, show deficits in empathy when compared to people who do not commit offences?”

Theoretical background: There is an implicit assumption that people who commit violent or sexual offences must have deficits in their abilities to understand and experience other people’s perspectives. Traditional offending behaviour programmes have incorporated elements designed to promote victim empathy. Participants in these programmes have described these elements as impactful but research into the long-term benefits is equivocal and victim empathy components have been removed from more modern offending behaviour programmes.

A similar systematic review was conducted by Joliffe and Farrington in 2004. They focussed only on studies which employed questionnaire measure of empathy. This review updates their research and expands the scope to include studies employing a wider range of measures and conceptualisations of empathy.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: This is a systematic literature review conducted according to PRISMA guidelines.

Results obtained or expected: The review is currently at the synthesis stage. It is expected to be fully completed by May 2023. Initial impressions suggest only weak evidence for empathy deficits in people who commit offences and that such deficits may be relatively specific.

Limitations: The review includes 41 studies, conducted over a 30-year period, which vary significantly in their approaches and methodology.

Research/Practical Implications: The findings will inform theoretical understandings of violent and sexual offending and may contribute to the design of more effective rehabilitation programmes.

Originality/Value: This review builds on and updates previous reviews.

Paper number 139 | Poster | Occupational

Workplace Incivility and Employees’ Mental Health: The Mediating Effect of Dual-Construct Model of Ruminative

Sung-chun Tsai, Department of Psychology and Counseling, National Taipei University Of Education; Ping-Chu Liao, Department of Psychology and Counseling, National Taipei University of Education

Ruminative response has been proved associated with individual mental health. According to different conceptualization and purpose of thinking, there are two different types of ruminative response: brooding and reflection. The aims of this study is to explore and divide the mediating effect between different types of rumination response to workplace incivility and employee mental health.

This study adopts purposive sampling through online questionnaire survey methods, taking adults who currently employed in Taiwan as research subjects, and there are totally 658 valid questionnaires in this study. The research tools include “Ruminative response scale”, “Modified WIS-Experienced Scale”, and “Occupational Stress Indicator”

The results of this study are as follows: 1. Workplace incivility has a significant negative predictive effect on employees' mental health; 2. Workplace incivility has a significant positive predictive effect on

ruminative response; 3. Ruminative response of brooding has a negative predictive effect on employees' mental health, and Ruminative response of reflection has a negative predictive effect on employees' mental health also; 4. Ruminative response of both brooding and reflection have a significant negative mediating effect between workplace incivility and employees' health. Brooding has a stronger negative mediating effect between workplace incivility and employees' mental health than reflection does. The results of this study suggested the different effects of two types of ruminative response in the context of workplace to employees. The empirical results will provide application reference for theoretical concept, organizational and consulting practice.

Paper number 1025 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The mediating effect of cultural factors on the humor styles of Taiwanese indigenous peoples

Meng-hua Tsai, National Taiwan Normal University; Hsuen-Chih Chen, National Taiwan Normal University; Li-Yun Chang, National Taiwan Normal University

Previous studies have found that Taiwanese indigenous peoples are more likely to use positive humor styles, i.e., affiliative humor and self-enhancing humor, than are Han people. This study further explored the mediating effect of individualism and collectivism on the correlation between ethnic groups and humor styles at the cultural level. A total of 788 middle school students in Taiwan (169 indigenous students and 619 Han students) composed the sample in this study. The data were collected using a questionnaire survey. The results showed that indigenous students have a higher tendency of horizontal collectivism (HC) and vertical collectivism (VC) than do Han students and that HC and VC positively mediate the relationship between ethnic groups and affiliative humor and self-enhancing humor and negatively mediate the relationship between ethnic groups and aggressive humor. That is, indigenous peoples express more affiliative humor and self-enhancing humor but less aggressive humor because of higher HC and VC levels. This study successfully identified the cultural factors that cause different humor styles expressed by Taiwanese indigenous peoples, providing a basis for subsequent studies on the humor of Taiwanese indigenous peoples.

Paper number 394 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Leading toughly for good? The interactive effect of abusive supervision and performance-promotion motive on subordinates' unethical pro-organization behavior

Yu-Hung Cheng, National Taiwan University; Ping-fang Tsai, National Taiwan University; Bor-Shiuan Cheng, National Taiwan University

While many studies indicate that Abusive Supervision (AS) is broadly related to employees' adverse work outcomes, prior studies state that AS can be considered an effective strategy to elicit positive out-role behaviors if subordinates perceive that AS is triggered by the motive to promote performance. Nevertheless, we propose that this kind of AS may potentially encourage subordinates to follow "the end justifies the means" expectation and conduct Unethical Pro-organizational Behavior (UPB), a deleterious behavior that may hurt the organization in the long run. Accordingly, the present study aims to examine the interactive effect of AS and PPM on UPB. Also, structural role theory is adopted to investigate the underlying mechanism by which AS influence UPB. Data were collected from Taiwanese enterprises, and a total of 390 subordinates were analyzed. Results reveal that the interactive effect of AS and PPM was significantly positive in affecting UPB, and the effect is mediated by instrumental relational identity. This study contributes to expanding the understanding of how subordinates respond to AS triggered by PPM and highlights its potential risk. Limitations, future directions for research and practical implementation are discussed.

Paper number 951 | Symposia | Geropsychology

Landing on a Successful Aging Trajectory: A Multi-cultural, Multi-method Perspective

Dwight Tse, University of Strathclyde; Helene Fung, The Chinese University Of Hong Kong; Jennifer Lay, University Of Exeter; Xianmin Gong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, .

The notion of successful aging underscores the possibility of positive lifespan development beyond the typical and pathological aging trajectories. Viewing positive aging outcomes as achievable may help provide older adults with higher levels of perceived control and more positive self-perceptions. In this symposium, we aim to explore the factors that facilitate individuals in different cultures to navigate through the ups and downs (gains and losses) in the aging process and flourish in late adulthood. Fung's presentation showcases how an aging preparation training program with elements of workshops, group work, and empowerment can encourage middle-aged and older adults in Hong Kong to prepare for their own aging in multiple domains (e.g., health, finance, leisure). Gong investigates how an online sample of American older adults balances between age-related gains and losses and its linkage to goal orientations (e.g., maximizing gains vs. maintenance amid potential losses), which plays a crucial role in successful aging. Using state-of-the-art experience sampling and in-situ momentary photovoice data from the United Kingdom, Lay examines links between geospatial patterns of prosocial activities and psychological well-being in older adults' daily life. Finally, analyzing daily diary data from a nationally representative older adult sample in the United States, Tse illustrates the day-to-day variability of successful aging indicators (e.g., physical symptoms, social connectedness) and their associations with daily stressors and positive events. Taken together, the multi-cultural, multi-method perspective presented in this symposium will help advance the literature by highlighting the possibility of achieving desirable aging outcomes at momentary (Lay), daily (Tse), individual (Gong), and institutional (Fung) levels.

Paper number 1300 | Symposia Paper |

Successful Aging in Daily Life: Findings from a National Sample in the United States

Dwight Tse, University of Strathclyde; Linzi Crawford, University of Strathclyde

Background: Many studies have used static factors such as chronic health conditions to determine whether older adults are on a "successful" aging trajectory characterized by growth and maintenance or a "normal"/pathological one characterized by decline. This overly restrictive approach fails to acknowledge older adults' resilience and deviates from their perceptions of the concept. Investigating successful aging in relation to daily functioning and experiences helps frame it as more achievable and enhance older adults' senses of control over their aging trajectories.

Aims: Our first objective was to examine the day-to-day variations of successful aging indicators. The second was to evaluate whether the indicators responded to daily events and whether they were associated with one-time measurements of health, functioning, and well-being.

Methodology: We used data collected in the Midlife in the United States project, in which a US national sample of older adults aged 60–84 (N=961, 43.50% male) completed an 8-day diary study. For successful aging indicators, we extracted daily survey items that measured daily physical symptoms, subjective physical and cognitive functioning, social connectedness, and perceived productivity. Additionally, participants reported the numbers of stressors (e.g., interpersonal conflict) and positive events (e.g., sharing a good laugh) every day. We also combined diary data with one-time measurements of health, functioning, and well-being (e.g., cognitive performance, life satisfaction).

Results: Multilevel modeling revealed that within-person variation accounted for a substantial amount of the variance of daily successful aging. Fewer daily stressors and more positive events was associated positively with most successful aging indicators. Participants who consistently scored high in daily successful aging demonstrated better health, functioning, and well-being as indicated by the one-time measurements.

Conclusion: Our findings challenge the static view of labelling older adults as either "successful" or not. Daily successful aging highlights the possibility of micro-level behavioral changes to achieve desirable aging outcomes.

Paper number 30 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

“Don't Tell Me To Smile”: Public Sexual Harassment During Lockdown & Its Effects on Women's Mobility In The UK

Anastasia Tsioukanara, Coventry University/TEWV NHS Trust

Objectives: Despite evidence of high occurrence rates, few studies have focused on public sexual harassment (i.e., unwanted sexual attention from strangers in public spaces) and its negative impact on women, non-binary and female-presenting individuals in the past. Currently, there is limited evidence of public sexual harassment occurring during the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Methods: A mixed-method design was used, including semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. One hundred and fifty-two women and non-binary individuals between the ages of 18-60 (N=152) completed three questionnaires on the frequency of public sexual harassment, coping mechanisms and restriction of movement during lockdown. Seventeen women (N=17) but no non-binary individuals agreed to be interviewed about their experiences.

Results: Paired Sample t-tests showed that most incidences of harassment occurred during the summer lockdown and positively predicted restriction of movement. A Simple Linear Regression showed that coping mechanisms had no effect on the level of restriction. The interviews were analysed using Thematic Analysis; interviewees experienced harassment during both lockdowns, which caused feelings of anger and fear. The most common response was removing oneself from the situation instead of confronting the harasser. Lack of proper education and information was also discussed.

Conclusions: Overall findings suggest that public sexual harassment was an issue women and non-binary individuals faced during lockdown and promotes fear for one's safety and restriction of movement. The implication is that urgent changes in policy and society are needed; more readily available training and education around public sexual harassment, what it is, how to deal with it and its negative consequences.

Paper number 556 | Poster | Clinical

Congruence of dyadic coping and psychological adjustment in couples dealing with breast cancer

Peichiung Tu, Chung Yuan Christian University

Backgrounds: Bodenmann (2000) defined “dyadic coping” as interdependence and mutual influence between partners confronted by the same stressor. Until now, there have been numerous studies identifying the negative effects of dyadic coping on cancer patient-partner marital relationship and mood between partners. Relatively, only few studies address mutual positive influence in couples coping with cancer. Therefore, this study was to examine the mutual relationship of psychological adjustment among breast cancer patients within one-year diagnosis and their partners, and give emphasis on the role of congruence indices of dyadic coping (DC) on the dyadic adjustment to cancer in the period of treatment. Methods: This study adopted a cross-sectional design and has recruited 268 couples dealing with breast cancer within one year after diagnosis. Results: The hierarchical regression showed that in the period of treatment, the higher of “perceived providing (PP)” and “perceived receiving (PR)” emotional-focused support DC and common DC, the better dyadic adjustment to cancer; the higher of “PP” and “PR” negative DC, the worse psychological adjustment; However, the higher of “received” delegated DC, the better adjustment among breast cancer patients, but the worse adjustment among their partners; the higher of “PP” and “PR” problem-focused support DC, the worse adjustment among partners. In addition, the result also showed that the higher of congruence of emotional-focused support DC, negative DC, and common DC, the better of quality of life, less emotional distress, and higher posttruamtic growth. Conclusions: This study preliminary supported the positive/negative DC model suggested by Bodenmann. This study also assumed that the dyadic adjustment to cancer was not only influenced by the perspectives of “PP” and” PR” but also by the congruence of DC.

Paper number 620 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Poverty and inequalities

Choice affects the health of people experiencing homelessness: the role of resignation

Elena Tubertini, Università degli Studi di Padova; Marta Gaboardi, Università degli Studi di Padova – DPSS; Michela Lenzi, Università degli Studi di Padova – DPSS; Paolo Riva, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Dipartimento di Psicologia; Marco Marinucci, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Dipartimento di Psicologia

Aims and objectives: People experiencing homelessness (PEH) face worse physical and psychosocial health problems than the general population. Several studies have shown that perceived choice in PEH affects self-reported well-being and the mediation role of mastery. Nevertheless, the processes underlying these effects are not completely understood. The research aims to evaluate whether the level of perceived choice and the frequency of use of homeless services has an impact on self-rated health of people experiencing homelessness (PEH). The mediating role of resignation (characterized by feelings of unworthiness, helplessness, alienation, and depression) is also explored.

Methods: Data were collected using self-reported questionnaires. 43 people living on the street or shelters in Milan (Italy) were included in the sample, (self-identified as male = 83.7%; mean age = 52.7 years old; SD = 12.2). Participants answered measures of choice, use of services, resignation, and perceived health.

Results: A higher level of choice perceived by PEH was associated with a lower sense of resignation, while the frequency of service use was not significantly related with resignation. The feeling of resignation, in turn, was negatively associated with the level of general health: the lower the level of resignation experienced, the greater the PEH's health. Results showed a positive indirect association between choice and health, supporting the mediating role of resignation.

Conclusions and implications: Our findings contribute to explain why certain service features, regardless of the type of service, can help improve PEH's health. Promoting the level of choice within the service can decrease the feelings of alienation, depression, unworthiness, and helplessness experienced by PEH. Given that perception of choice is associated with increased sense of control and autonomy and a reduced sense of resignation, a transition is desirable on a service-level from primary needs resolution to person-centered and choice-oriented approaches.

Paper number 1220 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Non-compliance with COVID-19 health measures in Estonia

Jaan Tulviste, National Institute for Health Development; Merle Havik, National Institute for Health Development; Carolina Murd, National Institute for Health Development; Kenn Konstabel, National Institute for Health Development

This paper addresses patterns of non-compliance with COVID-19 related personal and public health measures in the adult population in Estonia. We define characteristics that predicted compliance behaviour at three timepoints during the pandemic (Jan-Feb 2021(Wave1); May-Jun 2021(W2); Jan-Feb 2022(W3)). Utilising longitudinal study data, we additionally aim to reveal behaviour change triggers for participants who modified their compliance behaviour during the pandemic, resulting in increased or decreased adoption of public health measures between waves. Participants were from the Estonian National Mental Health Study (EMHS) 2021-2022 who completed a self-reported questionnaire at three timepoints during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Full results will be available 04/2023. Preliminary analysis indicates that during the course of the pandemic, the rate of non-compliance with the mask wearing measure dropped from 8,38% (W1) to 6,30% (W3). However, keeping a safe distance from others as a preventive measure decreased from 84,21% (W1) to 72,71% (W3). We will describe the demographic profiles of non-compliant versus compliant individuals across the study waves and also extract factors related to compliance behaviour changes in individuals who modified their compliance behaviours between waves.

The study has practical implications for policy makers in order to design compliance increasing strategies as well as the research community engage in studying risky behaviour, compliance and behavioural

change related topics. The study is unique in that it builds on a representative population-based longitudinal mental health survey in Estonia.

Paper number 1078 | Poster | Climate Change and sustainability

Pro-Environmental Behaviors and Social Identities: The Impact of Individual, National, and Global Identities on Pro-Environmental Behaviors

Ayşe Tuna, Hacettepe University; Hayal Yavuz Güzel, Hacettepe University

This study aims to understand the nature of pro-environmental behaviors in the context of the Social Identity Approach. Pro-environmental behaviors include protecting the environment, such as recycling, limiting energy consumption, and supporting environmentally beneficial public policies. These behaviors frequently occur in a social context and being a member of a group influences the environmental behavior of individuals. Therefore, as in all other behaviors, being “me” or “us” has different consequences in pro-environmental behaviors. The salience of social identity means that people behave collaborative and according to group norms. In this experimental study, the effects of different levels of identity salience (individual, national, global) and gender on pro-environmental behaviors were examined. Two different methods were used to manipulate identity. The definitions of individual, national and global identities were given to the participants according to the conditions in which they were manipulated. Secondly, they were asked to arrange the words in an irregular order and make them a sentence. The participants were informed that they had participated in two separate studies as a cover story. According to the results of the analysis, when individual and national identities were salient, female participants exhibited more pro-environmental behavior than male participants. While the global identity is salient, the pro-environmental behaviors of female participants and male participants do not differ from each other. In line with the previous findings, this study supports the result that female participants exhibit more pro-environmental behaviors than male participants. The absence of interaction in the global identity condition can be explained by the fact that global identity means identification with all people beyond gender or national values.

Paper number 1087 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

A New Paradigm of Ostracism: The Effect of Ostracism on Creativity, Manipulated by Using a New Paradigm

Yasemin Abayhan, Hacettepe University; Hayal Yavuz Güzel, Hacettepe University; Hamit Coşkun, Abant İzzet Baysal University; Ayşe Tuna, Hacettepe University; Mehmet Can Sevinçli, Hacettepe University; Esra Erdem, Hacettepe University

Even though numerous studies proved that Cyberball is quite successful in making participants feel psychologically ostracised, the use of this paradigm might cause an issue in terms of requiring at least one computer. Therefore, the current study first aimed to create a new paradigm of ostracism that can be applied and measured more easily than Cyberball. To test this paradigm measured with pen-paper, we used scenarios including ostracism or not. The second aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of ostracism on creativity. In Experiment 1, we randomly assigned participants to one of the two conditions (ostracised or inclusion). Then, participants were given a question (How many different ways can you use a glass?) and were asked to generate ideas as they can. The independent raters evaluated the participants' responses to this question and calculated the total scores for creativity in terms of depth, originality, and flexibility. The results showed that although the scenario in the ostracised condition was successful, the effect of ostracism on creativity performance was not significant. As known, ostracism emerges in the context of social relations, and people who are exposed to ostracism are more sensitive to social cues. Therefore, in Experiment 2, we changed the content of the question from a mechanical one to a more social one (What can be done to improve interpersonal relations?). The results demonstrated that ostracism significantly effects depth rather than flexibility and originality. Participants in the inclusion condition generated more depth ideas than those in the ostracism condition. As the findings supported, the new scenario paradigm might be a useful and easy tool for further ostracism studies. Moreover, in light of the previous controversial findings, the contribution of the present study is to reveal ostracism's disruptive effect on creativity performance.

Paper number 841 | Invited Symposium | Others

The psychologist profession in Europe – legal regulations, scope of practice, mobility potential, and working context diversity

Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn, .

Objective: The overarching goal of the project is to have an up to date, complete and objective overview of the psychologist profession in Europe. The overview should be on display and subject to amendments and corrections from the EFPA Member Associations.

Four sub goals are identified:

- A model of legal regulation for Member Associations in whose country 'Psychologist' is not yet a regulated profession or will be revised (MODEL).
- Identified mobility options (professional migration) in Europe (MOBILITY).
- Identified boundaries and communalities between the profession of psychologists and that of psychotherapists, to demonstrate and promote the uniqueness of the psychologist profession (SCOPE).
- A basis for development of the psychology profession to optimally serve society and psychologists in the national contexts (CONTEXT).

Method: Data are drawn from 4-6 available data bases. Data are compiled and displayed for each country in a sufficiently condensed format to make it accessible.

Each Member Association is invited to make amendments and corrections. Once the Member Associations have approved the overviews, they will go on display on a designated page at EFPA's website, to be regularly updated.

Results: Preliminary results and experiences from the project work will be presented.

Paper number 844 | Invited Symposium | Others

Theoretical and practical advances on mental health in the workplace: panel discussion with EU H2020-funded sister projects

Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn, .

As part of the Horizon 2020 funding programme on 'Health, demographic change and well-being', the European Commission funded five European projects on 'Improving health and care, economic growth and sustainable health systems' in early 2020.

In the following three years, these H2020 'sister projects' have continued their activities despite the pandemic. They have achieved important milestones with the aim of developing a psychologically healthy working environment and reducing the adverse effects of work-related stress.

Following the positive experience of the last ECP conference, four of these EU-funded projects, i.e. EMPOWER, H- WORK, MENTUPP and MINDBOT, will participate in a panel session where they will have the opportunity to share and reflect on their final outcomes and their experiences, expected by the end of 2023. In doing so, they will share insights from the different psychological approaches involved in each project and applied in many workplaces – from public workplaces to healthcare institutions to SMEs – as well as across other European countries.

Conference participants will be able to get an accurate and comprehensive picture of the main activities, interventions, and outcomes of these three-year projects, carried out during the global emergency caused by the pandemic.

The panel will also include a discussion on the impact of the projects on mental health in the workplaces involved and on the theoretical as well as on practical advances in the application of psychology in different European organisations with varying approaches and expertise.

The panel discussion will provide a forum for exchanging ideas and a platform to showcase innovative outcomes from EU-H2020 projects that highlight the importance of mental health in the workplace and the role of psychology and professionals in addressing this critical issue.

Paper number 1304 | Symposia Paper |

Professional mobility in Europe – opportunities for psychologists?

Koen Lowet, EFPA; Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

The European Union has no internal borders between the Member States (Schengen). One of the remarkable effects is that over the years a true European multicultural society has arisen where EU citizens roam freely across the Alps to exercise their profession and start new lives in another EU country than that where they were born.

Although health regulation is one of the few things that remain explicitly under the authority of member states, some health professions, like medical doctors or nurses can travel relatively easy across Europe and exercise their profession in multiple European countries. This is however not the case for psychologists or even for psychologists working in the health sector like health psychologists or clinical psychologists.

EFPA explored the different legal frameworks that exist in EU countries that regulate the profession/title or professional practice of psychologists. In this talk we will be exploring the possibilities for a European mobility for psychologists based on the work of EFPA's Working group Legal reGulations for psychology as a profession.

Paper number 1330 | Symposia Paper |

Psychological psychotherapists on a par with physicians: A major legislative change generates oppor-tunities and controversy in Switzerland

Julien Perriard, Federation of Swiss Psychologists; Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

With the aim of facilitating and improving access to psychotherapy, the Swiss Federal Government approved a change in legislation – the "Prescription Model" – which came into effect in 2022 and has since raised numerous questions as to how it fits in with a complex and highly regulated healthcare system. The main change is that psychotherapy can be performed by self-employed psychological psychotherapists on referral by a medical practitioner (e.g., a family doctor), without the need to report to a psychiatrist, as had been the case for the past 40 years.

Against this background, the presentation has multiple aims:

To give an overview of the legal regulation of the profession: After many years of discussions, the profession of psychologist was finally recognised in Swiss law in 2013. The criteria for award-ing the title of psychologist and how postgraduate education works – for example, the process of becoming a psychotherapist – is explained here. This is of fundamental importance in under-standing which categories of professionals have been affected by the legislative change and to what extent.

To explain the regulation of the federalist healthcare system: Legislative changes have affected psychotherapy services covered by basic health insurance and indirectly also other psychological services included in supplementary health insurance. We clarify how these insurances are organ-ised and examine the time-tested Swiss "principle of solidarity".

To point out difficulties arising from the application of the prescription model: Some health in-surance companies refuse to cover the services of resident psychological psychotherapists, which leads to a lack of therapists and therapy. They also disagree with the new tariff system. Negotiations have been held to define a new catalogue of psychologist services for supplementary insurance, and finding a resident position in training institutions has become a challenge. Simultanously, the healthcare costs generated by the model are rising.

Paper number 1356 | Symposia Paper |

The importance of context when regulating the profession of psychologists

Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn; Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

Is a psychologist a psychologist – regardless of the context in which she works? Whether the profession is comparable across national borders, depends, among other factors, on the organization of health services (primary and secondary, inpatient- and outpatient clinics, availability of community care services, etc.). It also depends on society's views on mental health. And the composition, number, and roles of health professionals.

Doctors, nurses, and several health professionals are automatically approved within the EEA area because the educational programmes and professions are quite similar across national borders. Psychologists are not among these health professions, although there is a widespread belief that the title 'psychologist' describes a homogeneous and relatively unambiguous profession in European countries. But that is not the case.

In 2013–2016, the EU implemented a large-scale mutual evaluation of regulated professions. The purpose was through deregulation in the labour market and thereby increased mobility for the professions to create new jobs and economic growth. The evaluation revealed a huge variation both in terms of regulations, educational structure (from 3 to 11 years) and the scope of psychologists' practice. The evaluation avoided the question of whether the individual countries' regulations are related to organization of health care and the role of psychologists. Unfortunately. Because then one would have found the explanation for these large variations. It is imperative to secure that the professional standards are fit to cover the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the profession in each specific country.

A paramount question to address when settling the framework for mobility: Is it meaningful to establish a universal professional standard when the role of a psychologist is so different across borders?

Paper number 1459 | Symposia Paper |

Improving mental health in the workplace: H-Work's policy briefs and recommendations

Christine Marking, 56165887498-11; Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

The EU-funded H2020 project H-WORK aims to promote mental health in the workplace, focusing on SMEs and public workplaces.

As part of this work, the project has the objective to reflect on and stimulate policy development with the aim to improve mental health in the workplace and does so in two specific ways:

-Development of 10 policy briefs, related to the findings of H-Work, targeting different audiences, such as managers, social partners, the media and payers (e.g. health insurance companies);

-Development of a set of concrete EU policy recommendations, targeting the relevant departments within the EU institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, the Council of Ministers) as well as relevant bodies such as the WHO and the ILO.

Moreover, H-Work has generated an overview of the most relevant and current mental health (policy) initiatives, both at national as well as EU levels. That work also has fed into the specific EU-level policy recommendations.

H-Work's different partners have been involved in the development of this work, which was coordinated by the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA), in close cooperation with the European Network of Workplace Health Promotion (ENWHP).

The presentation will provide information on these outcomes and put them into context. The session also addresses the EU-level competence in relation to mental health policy development, as well as the roles of the WHO, EU-OSHA and ILO in these processes.

Intended audience: all stakeholders with an interest in policy development and service provision.

Paper number 1472 | Symposia Paper |

Psychotherapy in Europe – a complimentary or competing activity to psychology?

Ole Tunold, IAAP DIv 17, Norwegian Psychological Assn

Boundaries and commonalities between psychologists and psychotherapists prevail as a topic of interest of the EFPA member associations. Although both EFPA and EAP define psychotherapy as an activity, the question if psychotherapy defines a unique and separate profession is a matter of debate.

According to the EU Regulated Professions database, 15 European countries legally recognise psychotherapists. In comparison, 28 countries legally regulate the profession of psychologists. The number of practitioners of the two fields vary across European borders. The mobility within Europe of the two professions shows considerable variation too.

On this background, EFPA undertook to assess the situation and to describe variation among member associations in their view of possible challenges of the co-existence of these two professions. Areas of regulation, presence and distribution, and member association opinions and policies were examined.

A survey to this end was issued in Autumn 2022. After a follow-up 24 member associations had responded. This document presents summaries and highlights from the survey for reflection.

More than half of the member associations answered that their members were concerned about psychotherapy's status affecting their practice. The respondents were divided in their views about psychotherapy being regulated as a separate profession, or as a specialisation of psychology or not regulated at all.

The survey provided valuable insight for EFPA. It appears that psychotherapy, as a profession and/or an activity performed by other professions, differs substantially in Europe. The survey report can aid member associations in assessing how their national status of psychotherapy compares to the status of psychotherapy at the European level. In turn, this can help in gaining a perspective on the extent of the issue and possible challenges to professional psychology in their country.

Paper number 281 | Invited Symposium | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The legacy of eugenics on psychology past and present

John Oates, Oxford Brookes University

This symposium will provide an inter-disciplinary discussion of the lingering effects of eugenic ideas in psychology. Victorian polymath, Francis Galton, was the first person to promote eugenics concepts within psychology as well as being a major figure in the development of the field as a scientific discipline. His influence on American and British psychologists such as James McKeen Cattell, Lewis Terman, Granville Stanley Hall, William McDougall, Charles Spearman and Cyril Burt was significant. To put Galton's legacy into its context, the symposium will offer a historical and comparative account on the relationship between eugenics and psychology, focusing on Britain, the US, and Germany during the first half of the twentieth century. This perspective will be combined with the story of a family's lived experience over a century of institutionalisation and stigmatisation. Finally, attention will be given to those psychologists who criticised eugenics, and challenged hereditarian assumptions about the mental capacities of various 'races' and the intellectual 'inferiority' of disadvantaged social groups.

Coming to terms with the legacies of eugenics can create a space for developing a historically-informed judgement that considers the specific context in which eugenic ideas were implemented and the distinct and particular ways in which different categories of people were harmed by them.

The strategy here is to build a platform for sustained institutional reflection and seeded discussion amongst both academics and psychologists, with far reaching implications for practitioners. As the scientific community witnessed the resurgence of essentializing eugenic rhetoric in 2020, following the murder of George Floyd and then with the onset of Covid-19 pandemic, it is clear that we must develop new ways of thinking together and practicing together if we are to meet the shared challenges we face, individually and collectively as well as nationally and globally.

Paper number 1306 | Symposia Paper |

Eugenics and Dehumanisation

Marius Turda, Oxford Brookes University

During the 1930s and 1940s, psychologists added medical credibility to the by then popular view that society needed to be protected from the growing numbers of those they labelled 'unfit', 'feebleminded', 'dysgenic' and 'sub-normal' due to their physical and mental disabilities. The life of an individual deemed hereditarily valuable was prioritised, while a host of measurements and tests were introduced and applied to demonstrate the intellectual inadequacy and reproductive worthlessness of individuals deemed less so. They were described and diagnosed according to what psychologists argued were 'objective' methods capable of explaining the intellectual and developmental variations between individuals, particularly during childhood and adolescence. The scientific expertise thus provided by psychologists was used to stigmatise, marginalise and ultimately dehumanise those whose lives they controlled and supervised. These individuals, who were seen as representing a different and less-able humanity, were to be institutionalised in 'schools' and 'colonies' and subjected to special educational programmes.

Paper number 561 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

The Psychometric Properties of Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale in Turkish Context

Kutlu Kağan Türkarslan, Atılım University; Ekin Doğa Kozak, Hacettepe University; Jülide Ceren Yıldırım, Istanbul University

Eco-anxiety, a novel conceptualization of anxiety stemming from climate change, has become a major topic of interest in the area of psychology. The Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale (HEAS-13) is a recently developed, valid, and reliable measure of eco-anxiety. The aim of the current study was to investigate the psychometric properties of HEAS-13 in a Turkish-speaking sample. 605 individuals, recruited via social media and the internet, participated in the study. The sample was randomly split in half (69.00% and 70.90% females), and exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted on separate samples. Measures of eco-anxiety, environmental behavior, activist identity and commitment, depression, anxiety, and stress were used to evaluate concurrent and convergent validity. A hierarchical regression model was utilized to test the incremental validity of eco-anxiety in predicting environmental behavior beyond activist identity and commitment. A three-week test-retest reliability of the Turkish HEAS-13 was tested in a third separate sample (83.13% females). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses yielded a four-factor structure with 13 items similar to the original study. The correlation of HEAS-13 with concurrent and convergent measures indicated that the Turkish HEAS-13 had good concurrent and convergent validity. The anxiety symptoms subscale of HEAS-13 was able to explain the additional variance (6%) in environmental behavior beyond activist identity and commitment. The HEAS-13 and its subscales had good internal consistency coefficients, ranging from .82 to .93. Finally, three-week intraclass correlations for the HEAS-13 and its subscales were between .48 and .63. It was also found that females and people who are not planning to have children due to climate change had significantly higher HEAS-13 scores than males and people are not planning to have children due to other reasons, respectively. The findings, implications, and limitations of the study were discussed, and recommendations for future studies were proposed.

Paper number 782 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The Effects of Intrusive Visual Imagery and Verbal Thoughts on Pre-sleep Arousal and Insomnia Severity: A Path Analysis

Kutlu Kağan Türkarslan, Atılım University; Deniz Canel Çınarbaş, Lampros Perogamvros

Insomnia disorder is one of the most common sleep disorders leading to significant distress and lower quality of life. The aim of the current study was to examine the differential effects of intrusive visual imagery and verbal thoughts on pre-sleep arousal and insomnia severity, as well as the moderator role of visual imagery ability on the relationship between intrusive visual imagery and pre-sleep arousal. A path model including the variables of intrusive visual imagery, intrusive verbal thoughts, visual imagery ability, pre-sleep arousal, and insomnia severity was tested with 166 participants (Mage = 25.5, SD = 5.26) who

met DSM-5 criteria for Insomnia Disorder and had Insomnia Severity Index scores above subthreshold (> 8). The results showed that intrusive visual imagery (β = .45, p < .001), but not intrusive verbal thoughts (β = .16, p = .07), significantly predicted pre-sleep arousal and pre-sleep arousal (β = .46, p < .001) predicted insomnia severity. In addition, the indirect effect of intrusive visual imagery via pre-sleep arousal (IE = .20, p < .001) on insomnia severity was significant. However, visual imagery ability was not a significant moderator of the the relationship between intrusive visual imagery and pre-sleep arousal (R2 = .01, F (1, 162) = 2.56, p = .11). Compared to intrusive verbal thoughts, the findings suggested that intrusive visual imagery may play a more crucial role in insomnia disorder. Therefore, interventions targeting pre-sleep visual imagery may help individuals with insomnia disorder abate the severity of their symptoms.

Paper number 674 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Why Consider Men's Well-being: A Critical Lens on Gender Norms, Masculine Gender Role Stress, and Anxiety

Beril Türkoğlu, TED University

The endorsement of traditional gender role norms poses a significant threat to individuals' well-being and is thus a crucial consideration in promoting a sustainable future. While research on women's well-being has yielded a wealth of empirical knowledge, particularly in the areas of violence prevention and increasing motivation for gender equality, it is essential to investigate potential motivators behind men's low well-being with a critical lens.

The Gender Role Strain Paradigm (GRSP) states that traditional gender norms (TGN) sustain unequal practices where men socialize in a world that subordinates women. In that manner, any imagined or real violation of these norms results in negative consequences ranging from depression to violence against women. Compatible with the assumptions of GRSP, the current research aims to unveil the potential motivators of men's decreasing well-being regarding TGN, masculine gender role stress, and anxiety in Turkey.

This study utilizes a correlational method to examine masculine gender role stress as a mediator between the endorsement of TGN and anxiety. As the gap between the idealized and the real status of men creates gender role stress, this would result in anxiety, which in turn would result in, decreased well-being.

403 men (Mage = 22) from Turkey participated in the study. Different mediation models consistently show the negative indirect effect of belief in TGN on men's well-being through masculine gender role stress and anxiety. Belief in TGN (especially the ones related to heterosexual marriage) predicts the masculine gender role stress that may stem from the idea of subordination to women, emotional inexpressiveness, intellectual inferiority, and physical inadequacy, respectively. The stress and discomfort, in turn, lowers men's well-being with the mediation of state anxiety. The findings entail that (predominantly young) Turkish men see TGN as an unseen barrier to their well-being, especially the responsibilities of unequal marital relations.

Paper number 645 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Is it hard-won and easily lost in Turkey, too? A replication of Precarious Manhood Theory in a Different Cultural Context

Beril Türkoğlu, TED University; Nuray Sakallı, Middle East Technical University

This study aims to replicate the original research of the Precarious Manhood Theory (PMT) in the cultural context of Turkey with four experimental studies. PMT examines manhood as precarious because of its uncertain, anxious, and threat-prone social status. It has three basic tenets compared to womanhood: people see manhood as a hardly acquired social status achieved through gender performances, it can be easily lost, this creates anxious status, and it should be proved to others. In the first study, participants' agreement with the hard-won status of manhood/womanhood was examined via indirect (i.e., fabricated proverbs) and direct measures (i.e., precariousness statements). Participants perceived manhood as more precarious compared to womanhood in both measures. However, they also attributed the transition from childhood to manhood and womanhood to physical rather than social factors. Also, high levels of

masculinity ideology predicted precarious manhood beliefs. Femininity avoidance moderated the perceptions of precarious manhood/womanhood.

In the second study, the assumption that manhood/womanhood can be lost was tested. The results showed that participants attributed manhood loss more to social conditions rather than physical/biological conditions. Unlike the original study, Turkish participants viewed womanhood as losable by being subjected to violence, sexual harassment, rape, humiliation, and exhaustion from life difficulties.

In the third and fourth studies, participants were given an experimental gender threat and asked to complete word fragments related to anxiety and aggression, respectively. Men (compared to women) reacted with more physically aggressive cognitions after gender threat, whereas there was no difference in anxious cognitions. The results showed that the assumptions of PMT are directly replicated in the Turkish cultural context with a cultural nuance related to how Turkish people see womanhood loss. The study provides the basis for future cross-cultural and replication studies related to precarious manhood and womanhood.

Paper number 1414 | Symposia Paper |

Interventions for stalking cases

Alan Underwood, Stalking Threat Assessment Centre; Sara Henley, Stalking Threat Assessment Centre

This session aims to develop an understanding of and confidence in the provision of therapeutic interventions with individuals who engage in stalking behaviour. It will identify the current theoretical models that aim to explain this behaviour, and suggest a structured framework for the delivery of psychologically informed interventions.

The session will draw on and synthesise the best practice guidance for working with those who have engaged in stalking, recently published by the British Psychological Society (January 2023) as well as referencing Treating Stalking: A practical guide for clinicians, a soon to be published book by McEwan, Gallietta and Underwood. The session will suggest adopting a knitted theory approach (Parkhill et al, 2022) to address different aspects of psychological presentation to provide an individualised and targeted intervention.

The session will consider issues relating to risk assessment and management, and the importance of working in a multiagency context. An approach that highlights the importance of psychological formulation following a thorough assessment, with the use of appropriate psychometric measures to both identify areas for intervention and measure cognitive and behavioural change.

Outcome measures in the field of psychological work with individuals engaged in stalking are in their infancy, however the session will include details of a small group of initial outcomes from the Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (STAC) in London both in relation to therapeutic effects and reoffending data.

Intended audience: Both academic and practitioner.

Paper number 127 | Oral Presentation | Students & Early Career

Does Psychological Capital Relates to Depression: A Quasi-Experimental Investigation amongst Youth

Jerin V Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology And Science, Pilani; Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute Of Technology And Science, Pilani

Psychological Capital (PsyCap) as a construct owes its origin to organizational psychology. Despite that, it has been found to play an important role in educational scenarios, especially while manifesting individuals' mental health (Chen et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2022). Depression is a significant mental health concern among young adults since it can significantly hamper their well-being, especially in a world dominated by digital technology (Li et al., 2018). Recent studies confirm the negative relationship between PsyCap and Depression in diverse contexts (Yu et al., 2021; Kim et al., 2020), but there is still a great dearth of studies in other contexts. Considering the negative impact of the pandemic which has

exerted a negative effect on young adults' mental health (Chhetri et al., 2021), it is worthwhile to study this phenomenon. We aim to comprehend this phenomenon with the help of Conservation of Resource Theory (COR) utilizing the psychological capital scale for students (PsyCap-S), and depression and anxiety scale-21 (DASS-21) using a quasi-experimental paradigm. Using a student sample of (N=225), we speculate to predict a significant negative association between the study variables. We will then critically analyze the results to check whether PsyCap intervention (PCI) is feasible in the context of young adults.

Paper number 128 | Oral Presentation | Educational and Developmental

Spiritual Intelligence and Flourishing among College Students: Moderating Effects of Mindfulness

Jerin V Philipose, Birla Institute of Technology And Science, Pilani; Rajneesh Choubisa, Central University of Rajasthan; Akash Dubey, Birla Institute of Technology And Science, Pilani

Spiritual intelligence has been found to positively affect psychological well-being in a variety of contexts (Ajele et al., 2021; Pant & Srivastava, 2017). As a crucial positive psychological variable, mindfulness has been found to be a significant moderator catalyzing its influence on mental health outcomes (Lu et al., 2019; Allen et al., 2017). The PERMA model of flourishing, as an essential indicator of well-being, is not widely utilized in Indian educational contexts, thereby creating a clear void about its significance. We aim to explore the underlying dynamics and relationship between spiritual intelligence, mindfulness, and flourishing among Indian college students residing on campus. Using the Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory-24 (SISRI-24), PERMA profiler, and Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), we plan to collect quantitative data from residential college students (N=138). We speculate that the results through a correlational research design that mindfulness will significantly moderate the effects of spiritual intelligence on flourishing. Implications from this research will bridge the gap by validating the idea of making college campuses more mindful so that instances of psychopathologies can be avoided. Lastly, we also provide suggestions for a future line of research.

Paper number 1042 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Disputes in player communities about the cultural issues of video games

Jukka Vahlo, University of Turku; Aki Koponen, University of Turku

Heated disputes about cultural issues in game development and player communities have continued for at least a decade, starting with the "gamergate" controversy. Most of the contemporary research on the topic has focused on conflicts between player communities, such as bullying, discrimination, or sexual harassment in games. The research has paid less attention to what kind of values the players feel the games represent, and whether they think that the content of games should become more progressive or not. The objective of this study is to explore empirically how players experience the "culture wars" in video games, and whether the alleged division of player communities can be identified empirically. We aim to build an understanding on how players' basic values, psychological empowerment as well as their political views, gamer identity, and minority identities are related to their opinions on cultural issues in video games. The study is based on analyzing a survey sample (N=903) collected in the US, and by making use of statistical methods in identifying player clusters (latent class analysis), comparing the clusters (analyses of variance, pairwise t-tests), and predicting class membership (multinomial logistic regressions). A limitation of the sample, although it is balanced between genders, is that it is not nationally representative regarding gender, age, minority identities, or political views. Thus, we cannot make claims about the actual size of the identified player classes without conducting a major follow-up study. The results open a new perspective on disputes between players and the core factors behind them. A better understanding of these factors gives gaming companies, player communities and society as a whole better tools to resolve both sustaining and forthcoming disputes.

Paper number 310 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Clinical

Partner Effects of Childhood Maltreatment: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Ève-Line Bussières, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Chloé Nolin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Ève Daspe, Université de Montréal

Although several studies have shown that childhood maltreatment (CM, i.e., all forms of abuse and neglect) is associated with a host of negative consequences including romantic relationships difficulties, most overlooked the potential effects on the romantic partner (Lewis et al., 2021; Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2019). The Couple Adaptation to Traumatic Stress Model (Nelson & Smith, 2005) outlines that traumatic experiences may also be related to secondary trauma symptoms in the partner. This systematic review and meta-analysis aims to comprehensively synthesize the literature on the association between a person's CM and their partner's individual and couple outcomes. We searched PubMed, PsycNET, Medline, CINAHL, and Eric using search strings related to CM and partner. We identified 2,760 articles after removal of duplicates; 25 studies met the inclusion criteria and relied on independent sample. The studies reported associations between a person's CM and a wide breadth of partner's negative couple outcomes (e.g., communication, sexuality) as well as intra-individual psychological difficulties (e.g., psychological distress, emotion, and stress reactivity). Meta-analytic results showed significant, but trivial to small associations between a person's CM and their partner's lower relationship satisfaction (r = -.09, 95%CI [-.14, -.04]), higher intimate partner violence (r = .08, 95%CI [.05, .12]), and higher psychological distress (r = .13, 95%CI [.05, .21]). These findings suggest that the effects of a person's CM on their partner's outcomes seem especially important with respect to the partner's intra-individual outcomes. However, all studies included relied on retrospective self-reported data, and used a convenience sample of mixed-sex couples. Prevention and intervention strategies should acknowledge that a person's CM may also affect their romantic partner, considering the couple as a reciprocal system, and offer victims' romantic partners specific services. Thus, this presentation is intended to academic and practitioner.

Paper number 1458 | Symposia Paper |

The EuroPsy Specialist Certificate for Psychologists specialized in Psychotherapy: Services, Competences and Training

Nady Van Broeck, Catholic University Of Louvain; Arne Holte, Annette Kreuz, Gonça Soygut, Jaroslaw Sturma

The S-EAC-PsyPT proposes a conceptual framework underlying the S-EuroPsy specialisation certificate for psychologists specialized in Psychotherapy. Psychotherapy delivered by psychologists specialized in psychotherapy is considered as a specialized type of psychological service that can be offered according to a rich diversity of practice models to respond in the most appropriate way to a diversity of service users, service demands, problems and contexts. These models are based on a scientifically, clinically and contextually validated body of psychological knowledge, skills, attitudes and values. As such, psychotherapy as delivered by specialized psychologists constitutes an important element in the WHO-model of optimal organization mental health care services (WHO, 2013).

The relationship between general psychological services that can be offered by a holder of a basic-Europsy certificate and psychotherapy offered by a Europsy psychologist specialized in Psychotherapy is a dimensional rather than a categorical one. Which type of psychological service is most appropriate is based on various characteristics such as the complexity, chronicity and severity of the problem and the needs, demands and resources of the service user and her/his context.

Offering psychotherapeutic services requires advanced, specialized psychological competences and is provided in the context of a specific type of helping relationship creating the necessary conditions for psychological change. The new EuroPsy competency model (C. Anthony et al., 2023) is used to describe the advanced level of competencies required of psychologists specialized in psychotherapy .

This competency model serves as the basis for a proposal of a review of the training standards for psychologists specialized in psychotherapy.

Paper number 413 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Self-Reported Mental Health of Mental Healthcare Professionals in the Netherlands during and post-pandemic

Anneloes Van Den Broek, GGz Breburg; Lars de Vroege, GGz Breburg, Tilburg University

The DFY-study (Don't Forget Yourself-study) is a regional/national research program from the Netherlands, which focusses on mental health of mental healthcare workers (MHCW) during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of three large projects will be discussed.

First, 50% of the employees (N=1372) in mental health care institutions in the Netherlands reported increased stress and 30% reported signs of depression during the COVID pandemic and related this increase to the pandemic. These mental symptoms showed some (severe) work-related consequences. An increase in registrations at mental health care institutions took place simultaneously with mental complaints as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This phenomena increased workload even more, next to the pressure of the lengthening of waiting time for admission. Therefore, we report our findings of our second national study which shows that employees (N=510) report less symptoms of depression, anxiety, anger but still report substantial symptoms of stress (35.7%). Nevertheless, some results point out that this particular employee population shows, post-pandemic, resilience and significantly report less mental symptoms post-pandemic compared to during the pandemic (i.e., for stress (X2(1, N=1882)= 24.37, p<.001, V=.11), and depression (X2(1, N=1882)= 27.20, p<.001, V=.12)). Lastly, we more closely look into measures to prevent mental health problems amongst health care employee based on the findings of our systematic review on sustainable employability in which we reviewed a total of 1000 papers in order to answer our research questions regarding mental health before COVID-19, during COVID-19, and explored sustainable employability of healthcare workers. To prevent mental health problems and maintain sustainable employment during pandemic waves, systematic screening of mental health is recommended to provide early protection and realizes the opportunity to signalize future problems and prevent sick leave due to i.e. burnout and/or even resigning.

Paper number 1420 | Symposia Paper |

A Comprehensive Approach to Improving Mental Health in the Workplace through Four Pillars and Three Toolkits: The H-WORK project

Maggie (machteld) Van Den Heuvel, University Of Amsterdam; Vince Pelzer, University of Amsterdam; Siw Tone Innstrand, Norwegian University of Science and Technology; Marit Christensen, Norwegian University of Science and Technology; Karina Nielsen, University of Sheffield; Cristian Vasquez, The University of Sheffield; Carolyn Axtell, University of Sheffield; Emmanuel Aboagye, University of Sheffield; Josefina Pelaez Zuberbuhler, Norwegian University of Science and Technology; Marisa Salanova, Jaume I University; Luca Pietrantoni, University of Bologna; Marco De Angelis, University of Bologna

Theoretical background: The necessity to manage mental health in organisations has grown in recent years. The H-WORK project is a European research and intervention-project and addresses this need. The H-WORK project is based on four fundamental theoretical pillars: the Job Demands-Resources model, the Multilevel (IGLO) framework, a bottom-up and participatory approach, and process evaluation. Together, they guide the development and validation of the H-WORK toolkits, which provide stakeholders with a comprehensive approach for improving mental health in the workplace.

New Perspectives/Contributions: The H-WORK Assessment Toolkit (HAT) protocol provides a framework for conducting needs analyses, while the H-WORK Intervention Toolkit (HIT) guides stakeholders in choosing appropriate actions and interventions to improve mental health. The H-WORK Evaluation Toolkit (HET) provides a validated tool for evaluating multilevel interventions in European organisations. Evidence supports its validity, stability of factor structure, measurement invariance, reliability, and nomological validity.

Research/Practical Implications: The H-WORK toolkits offer stakeholders practical, digital, and evidence-based solutions for improving mental health in the workplace. They provide a framework for identifying

and addressing sources of problems, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of interventions to boost mental health and well-being.

Originality/Value: The H-WORK project is innovative in its comprehensive approach to improving mental health in the workplace, drawing on a range of theoretical perspectives and offering practical toolkits for stakeholders.

Paper number 221 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Occupational

Psychological appraisal in personal engagement: the influence of mindsets

Francois van der Bank, Stellenbosch University

Objectives: The study investigates the role of psychological appraisal in the development of personal engagement, with emphasis on the role of academic researcher and the importance of meaning and purpose.

Background: The study focuses on goal orientations and core self-evaluation as underlying cognitions influencing how people subjectively interpret objective features in their environment with respect to perceived meaningfulness, psychological safety, and availability of personal resources – three psychological states preceding personal engagement.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: The study used a cross-sectional correlational design (N = 368), with SEM as analytical technique. To control for the objective environment, an index was developed to measure verifiable features in the environment, with residualised centring used to remove the variance.

Results: The results confirm the intermediary role of meaningfulness, psychological safety and availability in personal engagement, and demonstrate that learning goal orientation, along with the newly developed purpose goal orientation (representing mid-level cognitive schemas) are likely to result in positive appraisals of the situation, while performance goal orientation mostly leads to negative appraisals. The positive effect of core self-evaluation (conceptualised as more fundamental self-beliefs) on learning and purpose goal orientation, and the negative effect on performance goal orientation are also supported.

Limitations: The cross-sectional correlational design represents a limitation in the study as it does not allow for causal interpretations on the same level as experimental and longitudinal designs.

Research/Practical Implications: To fully understand personal engagement, consideration needs to be given to both the objective environment as well as people's subjective interpretations of their environment. Organisations should focus on goal orientations and core self-evaluation as they may offer therapeutic potential to facilitate higher levels of personal engagement.

Originality/value: The cognitive approach followed differs from past engagement studies in that it focuses on the psychological process of engagement, as opposed to searching for "drivers" of engagement.

Paper number 1007 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Emotion regulation strategies and parental stress in families with young children during the pandemic

Marina Vasilevskaya, Dorset Healthcare University NHS Foundation Trust

The pandemic had a major impact on families, especially on families with small children. People had to find better ways of coping with stress. Emotion regulation is believed to mitigate negative effects that stress has on human life. However, our knowledge about which emotion regulation strategies and under which circumstances are more effective in managing stress is limited. This study is aimed at investigating whether people that are more likely to use an adaptive emotion regulation strategy (such as cognitive reappraisal) experience less parental stress compared to individuals that use maladaptive strategies (such as expressive suppression).

The data from 74 families in the UK in 2021 was collected using an online questionnaire. Associations between parental stress, individual stress, depression, anxiety, and emotion regulation including cognitive

reappraisal and expressive suppression were examined. Additionally, the study explored the relationship between environmental factors and emotion regulation.

Firstly, the results showed that cognitive reappraisal is a beneficial strategy negatively associated with both parental stress (r=-0.32, p<0.01) and individual stress (r=-0.29, p< 0.05) while expressive suppression is a maladaptive strategy that is positively associated with parental stress (r=0.27, p< 0.05). Secondly, linear regression analysis suggested that cognitive reappraisal has insignificant predictive power: it only can explain 13% in parental stress and 8.8% in individual stress. Thirdly, the indirect effect of cognitive reappraisal on parental stress was found to be statistically significant [Effect= -1.84, 95% CI=(-2.9989, -0.5402)].

Finally, associations with environmental factors were established. Expressive suppression is positively associated with the number of hours parents work per week (r=0.38, p< 0.01). And parents who recently had changes in their children's kindergarten or school attendance are significantly less likely to use cognitive reappraisal compared to parents who have not had such changes recently (3.98 and 4.69 points, Mann-Whitney U-test, p< 0.05).

Paper number 589 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Pornography use and intimate partner violence among young adult couples: A two-year longitudinal study

Mandy Vasquez, Université Du Québec À Trois-rivières; Marie-Ève Daspe, Université de Montréal; Beáta Bőthe, Université de Montréal; Audrey Brassard, Université de Sherbrooke; Yvan Lussier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Pornography use is a common sexual activity including for individuals in a romantic relationship. Some studies have shown that violent content depicted in pornography is a risk factor for perpetration of violence. However, most of these studies examined perpetration of violent behaviors in general, not specifically toward the intimate partner, namely intimate partner violence (IPV). Some studies have shown that pornography use frequency is related to a greater perpetration of IPV while other studies have found that it is not significantly related. However, most previous studies were cross-sectional and sampled individuals rather than couples, precluding the examination of dyadic associations over time. Moreover, previous study combined all IPV type (i.e., physical, psychological, and sexual) or examined only one type. The present study examined the associations between pornography use frequency and the perpetration of physical, psychological, and sexual IPV among young adult couples. A convenience sample of 113 young adult couples aged between 16 and 29 years old completed self-reported online questionnaires two times over a two-year period. The results of autoregressive cross-lagged models showed that a person's pornography use frequency at Time 1 was related to their own higher sexual IPV perpetration two years later with a weak effect size. In line with previous studies, our results suggest that pornography use represents an important risk factor for the perpetration of sexual IPV. Biases due to self-report scales and self-selection may limit the validity and generalizability of the finding. This study will help to set up prevention programs to make adults and professionals aware of the complexity of the issues associated with pornography use within couples and the perpetration of sexual IPV that can result. Thus, the presentation is intended to academic and practitioner audiences.

Paper number 96 | Poster | Others

Are we helping? Bystanders and Violence Against Women.

Leila Irea Vázquez-González, Universitat de les Illes Balears; Virginia Ferreiro-Basurto, Universitat de les Illes Balears; Victoria Ferrer-Pérez, Universitat de les Illes Balears

Research aims and objective: The purpose of this review is to scope out the available scientific knowledge about the facilitating and inhibiting factors of bystander behavior and the intervention designs with bystanders in cases of VAW in Spain.

Theoretical background: Estimates indicate that 30% of women worldwide have suffered some type of sexual violence or intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Since violence against women (VAW) is such a widespread violence, many are the bystanders who witness it and could help.

Methodology: To achieve this goal, we followed the recommendations on PRISMA 2020 and PRISMA-ScR guidelines. The eligibility criteria excluded papers related to bystanders defined as professionals, and studies published in Spain before 2005 and after 2020. Sources included peer-reviewed publications and grey literature written in Spanish, Catalan or English.

Results: The review ended with a total of fourteen full-text articles regarding bystander behavior and intervention through helpful behavior in Spain. The most commonly observed violence is intimate partner violence (IPVAW) while there is a lack of studies in relation to other types of VAW such as street sexual harassment (SSH). Most of the research uses quantitative methodology and teenage or university population samples. A wide variety of reasons are found why witnesses decide whether or not to help.

Limitations: There is a limited number of articles written in Spain about bystander helping behavior and intervention designs with bystanders, so the study may be of limited scope.

Research: This review provide a better understanding about how to improve future research and interventions on helping behavior, in general, and in Spain in particular.

Originality: This is the first Scoping Review about facilitating and inhibiting factors of bystander behavior and intervention designs carried out in Spain.

Paper number 1358 | Symposia Paper |

Transcending the “binary approach” to ethics for psychologists: experiences, challenges and philosophical implications.

Ole Magnus Vik, The Norwegian Psychologist Association's Ethics Committee

The Norwegian Ethics Committee was tasked by the National Assembly of the Norwegian Psychologist Association to reconsider the role and mandate of the committee, with the aim to increase learning and further stimulate ethical reflection among Norwegian psychologists. This has, among other things, led to a change in the complaint-handling process.

The new model, implemented from February 2023, moves away from conclusive decisions regarding violations/non-violations of the Ethical Principles for Nordic Psychologists (EPNP) towards a process based on reflection and learning without a final conclusion. The new case handling procedure also makes use of a dialogue-based reflection process as opposed to the previous model of written correspondence. In our presentation we will share some of our experiences of working with this model so far.

Moving beyond the violation/non violation-paradigm in the new model also necessitated a reconsideration of the implicit and explicit assumptions in the theories underlying EPNP. The EPNP is, unsurprisingly, predominantly rooted in professional ethics-theory, and principle ethics-theory. These theoretical approaches, as well as EPNPs high focus on ethical demarcations were well suited to the old model. The new approach however, requires additional theoretical horizons that are more attuned to the tragic and ambiguous aspects of working with ethical problems outside of a clear cut, albeit somewhat binary, right/wrong-dichotomy.

With the use of clinical cases we aim to show how theoretical aspects from Levinas’ ethics of care, existential ethics, as well as Aristotelian virtue ethics, has given us an added level of depth and nuance to the reflective processes.

Working as a clinical psychologist requires considerable moral wisdom. We speculate therefore, whether the ethical horizons of clinical psychology in general, not just of the ethics committees, should be widened.

Paper number 994 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

The impact of COVID-19 on the adjustment to higher education

Eva Villar, Universidade De Santiago De Compostela; Mª Emma Mayo, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Zeltia Martínez-López, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Sonia Nouws, Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto; Carolina Tinajero, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Aims and objectives: Access to higher education is conceptualized as a developmental, transitional process that involves multiple challenges and requirements (e.g., developing new study, coping with new evaluation systems, managing finances…). Worryingly, not all students are able to adapt to these new demands and a considerable proportion of them may encounter serious difficulties in adjusting to the new educational surroundings. These difficulties may have intensified due to the COVID-19. This study aimed to analyse the potential effect of experiences linked to the pandemic on the adjustment of first-year students to higher education. Methodology: The sample consisted of 419 Portuguese first year engineering students (34.6% women; M = 17.85 years; SD = 0.5). The pre-COVID sample consisted of 226 enrolled in the 2019-2020 academic year (21% lived with their parents, 79% lived away during the school year) The COVID sample consisted of 193 students enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year (31% lived with their parents, 79% lived away during the school year). Data from the pre-COVID sample was collected during October-November of 2019, while data from the COVID sample was collected during the same months of 2021. The Portuguese version of the Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire (SACQ) was applied to assess students' adjustment. A MANOVA was conducted to explore the differences between groups in relation to academic, personal and social adjustment. In addition, the possible interaction of the place of residence of the students (with parents or away) with the pre-COVID and COVID conditions was explored. Results: No significant differences were obtained between the adjustment scores of the students assessed before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, but a significant interaction effect was found. Namely, students living in the family home during the COVID-19 outbreak seemed to adjust academically and personally worse than those living away from home.

Paper number 995 | Poster | Educational and Developmental

Metacognitive and cognitive learning strategies in late adolescents: before and after the COVID-19 outbreak

Sonia Nouws, Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto; Zeltia Martínez-López, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Mª Emma Mayo, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela; Eva Villar, Universidade De Santiago De Compostela; Carolina Tinajero, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Aims and objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic represented a significant challenge for the lives of students all over the world. They have had to cope with major changes in the daily organization of their school life (e.g., social distancing, timetable changes, deprivation of traditional learning methods...) that could have significantly impacted the way they self-regulate their learning (SRL). SRL is recognized as a core competence for academic success and life-long formation. It is defined as a process of activating and sustaining cognitions, affects, and actions, when students address learning objectives in interaction with environmental factors. The present study aims to analyse the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on SRL (i.e., metacognitive and cognitive learning strategies) during late adolescence. Methodology: The sample consisted of 419 first year college students (226 enrolled in the 2019-2020 academic year, and 193 enrolled in the 2021-2022 academic year; 34.6% women), with an average age of 17.85 years old (SD=0.50 years), attending a public polytechnic teaching institution in Portugal. All students were selected applying the following academic and family-related criteria: freshmen, first-year of attendance at higher education, undertaking a full-time course, aged less than or equal to 20 years, and economically dependent on their parents. The use of metacognitive and cognitive learning strategies was assessed with the Portuguese version of the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ). The MSLQ scores of pre- COVID and COVID groups were compared using a T-test. Results: The COVID group showed a significant lower use of the cognitive strategy of rehearsal (Pre-COVID vs. COVID groups). Practical implications and value: Perhaps autonomy support from the teachers in response to all the changes resulting from health restrictions could have led their pupils to a less superficial learning. These results strengthen the importance of considering the social and environmental conditions to fully understand SRL.

Paper number 1449 | Panel Discussion | Occupational

How to get published

Pirashanthie Vivekananda-Schmidt, University Of Sheffield

Whether you identify as a practitioner or an academic (or both) DOP invites you to consider publishing your work, thereby contributing to our understanding of occupational psychology as both science and practice.

Using OPO as its focus, this session will be of particular interest to new as well as established authors and covers how to take your idea for a paper from initial conceptualization, through development and writing up, and submission to a peer-reviewed publication. It covers common pitfalls and how to avoid them, along with tips for improving your submissions.

Paper number 1404 | Symposia Paper |

Promoting Mental Health in the Workplace: The H-WORK Innovation Platform and its Interactive Tools

Lucia Volpi, University Of Bologna; Davide Giusino, University of Bologna; Marco De Angelis, University of Bologna; Federico Fraboni, University of Bologna; Luca Pietrantoni, University of Bologna

Research aims and objectives: The H-WORK Innovation Platform is a digital tool developed to promote and support mental health at work. This paper describes its design process, tools available, and the value it brings to occupational mental health.

Theoretical background: Mental health issues are a growing concern in the workplace. Evidence-based interventions are needed to address these problems. The H-WORK Innovation Platform is based on evidence-based practice principles and provides employers with tools to identify and implement effective interventions to promote mental health.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: The design process involved reviewing existing digital platforms and identifying valid and reliable psychometric measurement tools. The H-WORK platform is accessible for free and informed by user feedback.

Results: The H-WORK Innovation Platform comprises interactive tools to support employers, HR professionals, and OHPs to assess and compare their organisation's performance on mental health. The second part illustrates the H-WORK Road Map, defining steps for successful intervention implementation. Lastly, policy briefs offer guidelines on best practices for promoting mental health.

Limitations: The H-WORK Innovation Platform is still under development. Changes related to the design, structure and content of the platform are ongoing and informed by the feedback gathered in the user testing phase, which is in progress.

Research/Practical Implications: The H-WORK Innovation Platform provides a valuable resource for employers, HR professionals, and OHPs to assess and improve mental health initiatives.

Originality/Value: The H-WORK Innovation Platform is an innovative tool for promoting and supporting mental health in the workplace. Its interactive tools, road map, and policy briefs provide practical guidance for employers, HR professionals, and OHPs.

Paper number 1029 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Enhancing resilience in teachers to spike up student motivation

Jeanine Voorsluijs, Het Baarnsch Lyceum

Aims: This presentation describes the school based intervention as a reaction to students reporting high levels of stress after lockdowns: a teacher training about mental health with a double aim. Teaching teachers about their own mental health and them becoming more aware and responsive to their students' needs.

Theoretical background: We know that teacher-stress has an effect on students in many ways.

The lockdowns influenced every parameter of the Self-Determination Theory for everybody involved. By giving teachers psycho-education we expected teachers to become more able to handle their own stress and as a result would become more responsive to their students, thus improving the relatedness with them. We also expected teachers to feel more competent in a new strange situation and as a result would be more willing to talk about this to students, which would effect everybody's feeling of competence. If those two parameters heightened, motivation should rise.

Intervention: One physical interactive 3 hours session with a Schoolpsychologist, and a follow-up reminder: teachers learned theoretical background, statistics and were asked to exchange their own best practices with each other.

Goal was to give teachers a common language about resilience and to create a start for interaction on this topic with colleagues and students.

Results & value: Participating teachers reported feeling more in control of their own mental health and that of students'. Since then other schools have followed.

Limitations: There is no before-after data for teachers. Although the intervention was carried out in other schools- resulting from a nationally funded project on Wellbeing in schools – current presentation includes the experiences of 1 school.

Possible Implications: Implementing training about positive psychology topics helps reducing teacher-stress and spikes up student motivation.

Paper number 1227 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Stigma among mental health care professionals: assessing the attitudes towards individuals with a forensic psychiatric status

Ellen Vorstenbosch, Gemma Escuder-Romeva, Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu; Erik Bulten, Pompestichting Nijmegen; Josep Maria Haro, Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu

Aims and objectives: Individuals with a forensic psychiatric status (IFPS) face double stigma: they have a severe mental illness and a history of criminal offending. Stigma among mental healthcare professionals (MHCP) interferes with treatment and rehabilitation and negatively impacts the recovery of these individuals. Nonetheless, there is little research on this issue, and a specific instrument to measure it is lacking. This study aims to assess the attitudes of MHCP by developing a specific stigma instrument.

Methods: A Delphi study was used to seek consensus on relevant stigma items. Five international expert panels (academics publishing about stigma or forensic psychiatry, MHCP in forensic or non-forensic psychiatry, and IFPS) evaluated the relevance of 85 preselected items on a 7-point Likert scale. Consensus was reached when ≥80% of the expert panels agreed on the inclusion or exclusion of the item. Between consecutive rounds, participants received feedback on the levels of consensus.

Results: Overall, 98 experts participated; attrition was 8% and 16% for rounds 2 and 3, respectively. After three rounds, consensus was reached on the inclusion of 26 items. Most items concerned stereotypes (13) or discrimination (11), and few were related to prejudice (2). Most items were positively formulated, covering topics like treatability, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society. Most significant discrepancies were found between IFPS and MHCP in forensic psychiatry (8) and IFPS and MHCP in non-forensic psychiatry (5).

Conclusions: The Delphi method was partially successful in achieving consensus among expert groups. Items related to prejudice, meaning the emotional reaction toward IFPS, were underrepresented. Further research with IFPS will be conducted to obtain complementary information regarding the experienced stigmatising attitudes by MHCP. Future studies will be needed to test validity and reliability of the questionnaire. A better understanding of MHCP attitudes can give indications for targeted interventions, education programmes or awareness-raising events.

Paper number 931 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

An exploration of effectiveness of a community-based model for Offender Rehabilitation to Reducing Harm and Re-Offending

John Voss, Cardiff Metropolitan University; Scott Morgan, WRAP – with JV

"Empowering Change through Ownership within the Community"

Grand Avenues is a ten-year project led by HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) in Wales in conjunction with the Third Sector to support 'People on Probation' returning to their communities with an aim to reduce re-offending and harm. Based within two wards in Cardiff – Caerau and Ely, its main aim is to empower 'People on Probation' to lead and own their journey through positive reintegration into their community. It encourages them to support themselves, their families, and to promote a positive image for others to follow.

Providing a Single Point Of Contact (SPOC) to access a wide range of services from government, medical, and leading charities the project aims to provide a strong foundation. This foundation helps to address underlying concerns, not just focussing on offending. This support is also extended to their nominated family members.

Cardiff Metropolitan University is exploring the psychological experience of the project for participants, staff and family members through a co-production approach with service and ex-service users. The research explores the view that people are more likely to desist from reoffending when they have family and community ties, and when they experience feelings of worth, hope, and meaning in their lives (Maruna and Mann, 2019).

Paper number 532 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Recognizing the impact of social norms on sustainable commuting

Kaisa Vuori, University Of Turku

Research aims and objectives: Our aim is to explore how behavior of others and, thus, social norms impact sustainable commuting behaviour. Social norms are defined among age groups, occupations or work units and in dynamics between managerial and staff levels.

Theoretical background: Social norms guide the predominant behaviours of groups and individuals. Transportation behavior can depend on the intrinsic need to conform into the actions one thinks others expect of them. Transportation is a significant source of CO2 emissions and to explore whether these behaviours can be changed with social tipping or norm nudging it is beneficial to research within which context individuals behaviour is most affected by the group.

Methodology: The data came from 40,434 public sector employees (response rate 62%) who participated in the Finnish Public Sector study in 2022. Aggregate measures are calculated on active commuting for age group, occupation, and work unit to compare how individuals' different reference groups influence their sustainable commuting behaviours (active transportation mode). Active commuting measure is also compared between managerial and staff levels.

Results: Preliminary results will be shared at the conference.

Limitations: Finnish Public Sector study was not designed for analyzing social norms and it is based on self-reports.

Implications: Cultural processes and social norms manifest in varying ways in different settings. This would imply that groups have accommodated into the rising environmental concerns of the 21st century in heterogeneous ways. By examining groups that have successfully accommodated their behavior according the climate crisis, we can learn how to tip the cultural processes into direction that can aid in the climate change mitigation.

Originality: The dataset allows a uniquely detailed investigation into the role of social norms.

Intended audience: Academics and practitioners.

Keywords: Transportation; climate change; social norm.

Paper number 1297 | Symposia Paper |

Psychology and assisted dying: a UK perspective.

Tony Wainwright, University of Exeter

The topic of voluntary euthanasia/assisted dying has become of increasing public debate in the UK, with challenges to the existing legal framework. Professional bodies, for example the British Medical Association, have changed their approach and now take a neutral stance and there have been debates in Parliament on a private members bill that reached the committee stage. There is a remarkable absence of psychological voices in this field, where many psychological issues are manifestly involved. The ethical questions are also of major importance. There is an extensive literature in this area, but relatively little from a psychological perspective and even less in terms of how we relate as psychologists to this debate.

The existing UK legal guidance indicates that someone helping someone to die will not necessarily be prosecuted.

A year ago, the Lancet Commission on the Value of Death was published and described the story of dying in the 21st Century as a paradox as many have died during the pandemic in highly medicalised settings whereas in other parts of the world no healthcare at all was available. It is in this context that there has been this increasing momentum in the UK towards legalising assisted dying and presenters at the symposium contributed papers to a UK parliamentary briefing on the topic that will be discussed.

The debate about whether there should be legalised assisted dying is one with complex ethical challenges, but one aspect seems less problematic and will be explored in this paper; that decisions about dying are psychological as well as medical and spiritual and so psychology and psychological science needs to be represented in the drafting of any legal instruments in this regard.

Paper number 1416 | Symposia Paper |

Decolonising core competency in psychology

Waikaremoana Waitoki, New Zealand Psychological Society; Ainsleigh Cribb-Su'a, New Zealand Psychologists Board; Tania Anstiss, New Zealand Psychological Society

In Aotearoa New Zealand, the psychology profession is required, by government legislation to ensure that the curriculum meaningfully reflects Māori culture, language and knowledge. The responsibility to ensure that training programmes and psychologists meet their cultural obligations guaranteed to Māori, lies with the New Zealand Psychologist's Board as the regulatory authority. Research to date shows that university psychology programmes provide limited, or no, opportunity to critically examine the impact of institutional racism, interpersonal racism, structural racism, and epistemic racism. The implication of racism is evident in way that competency is described or required. This presentation describes fundamental differences between Maaori concepts of knowledge and being, and western concepts of knowing and being. The International Declaration on Core Competencies in Professional Psychology is an example of a western, monocultural value-base that reflects colonial-settler imperatives. It is notable that psychological societies around the world have apologised for their role in colonisation and racism towards Indigenous peoples and Black, Asian and Middle Eastern peoples. Apologies are insufficient without dismantling the structures that create and maintain racism; and that processes are put in place to ensure safe and competent practice. This presentation describes local obligations to ensure that Indigenous rights are protected and developed in psychology. We describe the role of the Psychological Society and the Psychologists Board, and allies, in advancing and requiring Indigenous rights are upheld. This presentation also argues that the language of competency must be understood as a decolonial and anti-racist project that seeks to support multiple professional identities.

Paper number 287 | Poster | Students & Early Career

Links between early maladaptive schemas and academic burnout

Vera Walburg, Catholic University of Toulouse; Alexandre Collache, Catholic University of Toulouse

Objective and background: This research aims to explore the implication of early maladaptive schemas (Young, 1999) in the process of academic burnout (Salmela-Aro & Upadyaya, 2014). Some research has already linked early maladaptive schemas and burnout in the professional context (Kaeding et al., 2017; Simpson et al., 2019), but not in the academic context. However, early maladaptive schemas represent a kind of cognitive patterns serving as filters for perceiving the world, oneself, or one's projection into the future and therefore it is possible that a preponderance of certain schemas are risk factors for academic burnout.

Method: The sample consisted of 1161 student participants. These participants completed several online questionnaires assessing levels of academic burnout, early maladaptive schemas, and sociodemographic data. This data collection was done on a secure platform guaranteeing the anonymity of the participants.

Results: Regression analyses indicate that two domains of early maladaptive schemas are significantly associated with high levels of academic burnout, namely, the separation and rejection domain and the lack of autonomy and performance domain. When we focus on these two domains specifically, we obtain a significant association between a high level of academic burnout and the schemas "emotional deprivation", "abandonment" and "isolation" for the first domain and the schemas "failure" and "vulnerability" for the second domain.

Limitations: The data was collected during the COVID-19 period and partially during lockdowns, which may have exacerbated some feelings of loneliness, vulnerability, or abandonment.

Discussion and perspectives: Nevertheless, the results indicate that students with a tendency to feel isolated, vulnerable, neglected, abandoned, or when faced with the possibility of academic failure are more likely to suffer from academic burnout. This fact may open perspectives of care through schema therapy for students who suffer from academic burnout or prevention initiatives such as peer counselling to limit students' loneliness.

Paper number 1282 | Symposia Paper |

Using the Frankish Model of Emotional Development in a Group Setting

Susan Walker, Frankish Psychological Services

Aims and objectives: To evaluate the use of the Frankish model of emotional development in a family trauma group setting.

Theoretical Background: The Frankish model is based on a stage model developed by Margaret Mahler that identifies natural progression through childhood, and takes account of the role of attachment in that development. Frankish used these stages to develop a way of assessing the emotional stage of an individual to inform strategies for psychological therapy.

Method: The study is using a phenomenological approach comprising idiopathic case study for each of four participants – two adults and two children, and also studying the group processes. This study is currently active; therefore, data will be drawn from the history of each of the individuals in the group and from the records of the group processes. Data analysis will consider the meaning making by the individuals and the impact of that on the group. The different stages of emotional development evident at different times during the group therapy will inform how interactions play out.

Results: This study is still to be completed; however, it is expected that this will illustrate the effects of the Frankish model when used in group therapy.

Intended Audience: Academics and practitioners.

Keywords: Groups; Trauma; Attachment.

Paper number 1129 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Community Psychology

A Mixed Methods Evaluation of Involvement in a Football Team on Psychological Wellbeing in People with Learning Disabilities

Sarah Wallace, HPFT as part of Essex Learning Disability Partnership; Leanne Andrews, University of Essex; Selena Hammond, University of Essex

People with learning disabilities are at significant risk to mental health difficulties. Physical activity has been studied in relation to mental health and in particular football has received attention for the impact it may have on mental health. Most of the research has been carried out with players without learning disabilities and in mainstream football settings. Additionally, most studies have employed a symptoms-based quantitative design. This evaluation therefore aimed to explore the experiences of people with learning disabilities who participated in a community football team and to explore the potential impact of participation on their psychological wellbeing. The evaluation also explored carers' and coaches' views of the impact of the football project on the psychological wellbeing of those who attended. This evaluation utilised a mixed method design and service user participation was a large component. Participants were 24 football players, seven carers, and three coaches recruited via the football project. Self-report measures were used to explore if football had an impact on psychological wellbeing of players. Measures were completed across two time points. Semi-structured interviews were utilised with participants. Quantitative data were analysed for statistical and clinically significant change. Qualitative data were analysed using Braun and Clark's (2006) thematic analysis. Results indicated clinically significant change (improvement in psychological wellbeing) for four participants. This analysis highlighted that the average psychological wellbeing score for participants at Time 1 was higher than the average score reported in the normative population. Two main themes were identified: Belonging and Growth. Participation in the football project appears to provide a sense of belonging which impacts on players' sense of self and relationships. Growth occurred across confidence, skills, and personal development. The evaluation highlighted the importance of considering the impact of other social factors such as housing on the overall psychological wellbeing of people with learning disabilities.

Paper number 1448 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Action Learning session

Karen Walsh, Aspire coaching and consulting Ltd

Action learning, pioneered by physicist and Olympic athlete Reg Revans, provides the space to reflect on complex problems in a small group which meets every 6–8 weeks. The group, bringing a range of perspectives, offers challenge and support.

This short interactive session creates an opportunity for you to find out more about action learning and see for yourself how it could support your practice and development both personally and professionally.

Paper number 68 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Prejudice reduction through human library and reflective writing: A study of a multicultural education course in Taiwan

TA-WEI WANG, National Pingtung University

Prejudice reduction is one of the five dimensions of multicultural education according to Banks (1994). Educators and psychologists have embarked on reducing all kinds of prejudice regarding gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, gender identity, class…etc. in past endeavor. However what is the best way to achieve that goal remains unclear. The current study aims to use two strategies that were effective in past literature, namely human library and reflective writing in a group of college students enrolled in a multicultural course. The concept of human library is to invite people from marginalized or oppressed groups to share their life stories as the "books," and the participants or readers borrow these "books" to read and then reflect. In the current study, five people (the disabled, gays and lesbians, transgender, BDSM, and indigenous peoples) shared their experiences. Then students listened to, interacted and discussed with the speakers. After that students wrote reflective writing pieces regarding the experiences

as homework. A total of 53 students participated in this study and completed a pre- and post-test questionnaires. Weekly reflective writing works were also collected to be analyzed qualitatively. The preliminary findings suggest that the participants' concept of multiculturalism and the attitudes towards the oppressed groups change after attending the class. Qualitative analysis suggest that participants experienced some emotional and cognitive transformation regarding the oppressed groups and themselves. Overall, participants deemed the course as a whole, and specifically the human library and reflective writing experiences helpful in examining their own prejudice toward oppressed groups and then taking action to reduce it. Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Paper number 575 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Silent majority: How are Employees' Perceptions of Corporate Hypocrisy Related to Their Silence

Yiming wang, Hunan University; KU Leuven

Behind the frequent occurrence of corporate hypocrisy scandals, it is often the silence of organizational immorality. Although the literature on corporate hypocrisy has been growing, researchers have paid little attention to employees' reaction to corporate hypocrisy. Drawing upon attribution theory, this study investigates the impact of corporate hypocrisy on employees' silence. In Study 1, we found corporate hypocrisy was positively related to employee silence through cognitive trust and prosocial motivation, respectively. In Study 2, we found consumer pressure weakened the mediating role of cognitive trust and prosocial motivation, while regulatory pressure strengthened the mediating role of cognitive trust and prosocial motivation. Overall, this study explains why and when employees remain silent when they perceive corporate hypocrisy. Finally, the implications for theory and practice are discussed.

Paper number 71 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Relationships to Mental Health and Family Satisfaction: A Community Survey in Southern Taiwan

TA-WEI WANG, National Pingtung University

This study aimed to understand the impact, distress, and family bonding during the Covid-19 pandemic, and also investigate the relationships of resilience, social support, depression and anxiety, and family satisfaction among a community sample in Southern Taiwan. 938 people (290 males and 648 females) completed a questionnaire survey. In this sample, 77 people had tested positive of the virus and 161 people had lived with a family member who tested positive. The main findings are: (1) The level of impact of the pandemic was slightly high, and the family bonding was high on a 10-point scale. The level of impact was significantly correlated with distress during the epidemic. (2) The level of impact was significantly correlated with resilience, and with depression and anxiety. (3) The level of distress was significantly correlated with resilience, social support, depression and anxiety, and family satisfaction. (4) Family bonding was significantly correlated to resilience, social support, depression and anxiety, and family satisfaction. (5) Those who have lived with a family member who tested positive had higher resilience, and lower levels of depression and anxiety than their counterparts. (6) Compared with the general public, the medical staff (including social workers) have higher resilience, and lower levels of depression and anxiety. Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Paper number 416 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Calm down! Or not? Decentering predicts high- and low-arousal positive emotions similarly

Jia-Yi Wang, National Tsing Hua University; Chieh Lu, National Tsing Hua University; Ying-Hsiu Yeh, National Tsing Hua University; Yen-Ping Chang, National Tsing Hua University

Background: Decentering – the ability to shift away from one's common first-person perspective and onto that of the experience target itself – has been known to correlate with positive emotionality generally. What's still unclear, however, is whether all positive emotions operate alike in the process.

Aim: Addressing this theoretical gap, we tested the hypothesis that decentering's predictability is stronger for low- than high-arousal positive emotions. This is because, when individuals decenter, their psychological distances to experiences elongate, and, as a result, their levels of emotional arousal reduce. Statistically, this means decentering, although conducive to high-arousal positive emotions for them being positive, may suppress the emotions at the same time due to their high arousal. By contrast, there shouldn't be similar suppression but only the promotion for low-arousal positive emotions.

Method: Having recalled and written about their last week, 200 adult participants answered the modified Differential Emotions Scale and the Metacognitive Processing of Decentering Scale to indicate their emotions and levels of decentering, respectively, in the recalled experiences.

Results: Different from the hypothesis, there was little indication high- and low-arousal positive emotions varied in their correlations with decentering. Nonetheless, we replicated decentering' positive correlations with positive emotions, and found further evidence for its negative correlations with negative emotions.

Conclusion: Not supporting our hypothesis, the present study implies that decentering might impact emotions regardless of their arousal levels and, thus, psychological distances to one's self-construal. We hence discuss the results in how decentering may be factored in psychological-distancing-based emotion-regulation training as a moderating facilitator.

Paper number 493 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

How does COVID-19 affect Marginalized Families? Stress and Coping among South Asian Families in Hong Kong

Iris Yili Wang, The Education University Of Hong Kong; Luisa Castro, The Education University of Hong Kong; Rebecca Y. M. Cheung, University of Reading; Miron Bhowmik, The Education University of Hong Kong

Theories, Research Background, and Objectives: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has posed unprecedented and constant challenges for families, particularly those who are marginalized (Prime et al., 2020; Fegert et al., 2020). Despite the well-documented negative impact of COVID-19 on Chinese families in Hong Kong (e.g., Chan et al., 2021), limited research has examined the difficulties faced by local ethnic minorities including South Asian families. Based on the model of risk and resilience in family well-being (Prime et al., 2020) and theories of stress and coping (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), this study aimed to delve deeper into the stress and coping strategies encountered by South Asian families in Hong Kong during COVID-19.

Methodology: Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 South Asian parents residing in Hong Kong. Each interview lasted approximately 60 minutes. Data were analysed using thematic analysis by generating coding categories, coding, and identifying salient themes (Aronson, 1995).

Results: Findings suggested that South Asian families experienced pre-existing vulnerabilities, protective factors, and stress revolving around COVID-19. In addition to COVID-19 related stressors such as challenges in physical health, parents encountered challenges in family dynamics, social relationships, racism, and religious practices as a result of the pandemic and social restrictions. To deal with challenges, South Asian parents applied adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies, including seeking social support, cognitive reappraisal, planful problem-solving, and distancing.

Discussion, Implications, and Limitations: This study underscored the need for researchers and practitioners to recognize the unique stressors and coping strategies experienced by marginalized families during COVID-19. The findings added to the literature about the experiences of South Asian families in Hong Kong during COVID-19. Nevertheless, the qualitative design limited the generalisability of the findings to ethnic minorities in Hong Kong and other contexts. Future research should apply both qualitative and quantitative approaches to further study this topic.

Paper number 423 | Oral Presentation | Cyberpsychology

The mediation effects of moral disengagement and toxic disinhibition between the Dark Triad and cyber aggression: A three-wave longitudinal study

Cheng-Yan Wang, Institute of Education, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Yih-Lan Liu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

Objective: Although the Dark Triad has been shown to play an important role in cyber aggression, little is known about longitudinal mediating mechanisms underlying this relationship. Based on the integration of the general aggression model (GAM) and previous empirical studies, the current study included two potential variables – moral disengagement and toxic disinhibition to examine how they mediated the relationship between the Dark Triad and cyber aggression.

Method: We surveyed 1,077 Taiwan social networking sites users (39% boys, Mage = 27.5) in three waves over an 8-month period. We analyzed longitudinal data using the full longitudinal mediation model, an advanced method for analyzing theory-guided personality and behavioral studies examining complex causal relationships.

Results: Full longitudinal mediation model analysis showed that the Dark Triad at Time 1 was indirectly related to cyber aggression at Time 3 via toxic disinhibition at Time 2, yet moral disengagement at Time 2 was not. It failed to significantly mediate the relationship between Dark Triad at Time 1 and cyber aggression at Time 3.

Conclusions: Despite the wealth of information on the links between the Dark Triad and antisocial behaviors, little is known about the longitudinal associations between the Dark Triad and cyber aggression. The current study is the first to document the longitudinal mediating effect of moral disengagement and toxic disinhibition in the link between Dark Triad and cyber aggression. We found that the Dark Triad, as a socially aversive personality trait, can predict cyber aggression via toxic disinhibition rather than moral disengagement. These findings may help design effective psychological interventions to improve toxic disinhibition in social networking sites users with higher levels of cyber aggression.

Paper number 549 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Rejection Sensitivity and Employee Effectiveness: The moderating Role of Emotional Labor

Li Fang Chou, Department of Psychology, National Cheng Kung University; Jia Sian Rao, Department of Psychology, National Cheng Kung University; You Lin Wang, Department of Psychology, National Cheng Kung University

“Being positively accepted” is a basic need of people, and “being rejected” is a scary and sad thing which exhaust our energy. Based on attachment theory, Downey and Feldman (1996) suggest that each person has different tendencies to feel and react to rejection and proposed the concept of “rejection sensitivity”. Rejection sensitivity (RS) is defined as “a cognitive-affective processing disposition to anxiously expect, readily perceive, and overreact (emotionally or behaviorally) to rejection”. Previous studies have found that RS has a negative correlation with individual's mental health and well-being, and even triggers self-harming or aggressive behaviors. This study aims to investigate, in the workplace, how RS affects employees’ effectiveness (includes job performance and job satisfaction), and explore the moderating effect of emotional labor (surface acting and deep acting). In Study 1, we used the critical incident technique (CIT) to collect the employee’s experiences of being rejected in the workplace. 61 participants and 128 valid cases used for constructed “employee rejection sensitivity questionnaire”. Considering the cultural context of high power distance in Taiwanese company, we differentiated the RS targets for supervisors and coworkers respectively. In Study 2, 231 supervisor-subordinate dyads as participants for a cross-sectional survey of Taiwan private enterprise. Results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that (1) RS is unrelated to job performance, but it can significantly negatively predict employee’s job satisfaction, among which, RS-supervisor has stronger impact than RS-coworker. (2) Surface acting strengthens only significantly the negative relationship between RS-supervisor and job performance. (3) Deep acting weaken significantly all the negative effects of both dimensions of RS on employee

effectiveness. Finally, we discuss the contributions and limitations of this study. Suggestions for future research and implications for practice are provided as well.

Paper number 830 | Oral Presentation | Poverty and inequalities

Moral injury and moral re-orientation in relatives of long-term missing people; an art-based exploration of the challenges, liminality, and support needed by relatives of missing people.

Pascale Waschnig, Uwl

Every year, around 155,000 individuals go missing in the United Kingdom (National Crime Agency, 2021), which is more than the population of York. Worldwide, it is 8–12 million people. When we realise that each missing person has a direct emotional and financial impact on twelve people in their close circle and community (Wayland & Maple, 2020), the scale of the problem becomes clear. Relationship breakdown, mental illness, anxiety, depression, dementia are the main causes of missing in the United Kingdom. In addition, one in fifty people disappear because of financial problems (Missing People, 2022).

This mixed-methods art-based research gathered insights of 39 relatives of a missing person to examine ambiguous loss (Boss, 2007), their problems and need for support through the lens of moral injury, not explored until now. It showed that relatives of a missing person suffer from moral injury to the self, moral injury from others, and moral injury from authorities and organisations in the form of betrayal (Litz et al., 2009).

This study's findings should add to the body of literature on missing people's relatives by providing a variety of narrative formats (storytelling, augmented reality art, film and animation), making it easier for academics researching the topic, psychologues, therapists, members of the public, local communities and agencies to understand their voices and need for support.

To reduce stress and improve coping mechanisms, promote moral reorientation, adaptability and restore agency, treatments and policies should prioritise strengthening factors inherent in the missing context, such as moral injury, ambiguous loss and technical investment in missing prevention.

Participants and the public's initial reactions to the results imply that the study effectively emphasised families' experiences, problems, and assistance needs. These responses suggest the research is trustworthy and credible. They add moral injury to missingness, which has not been studied before.

Paper number 803 | Oral Presentation | Climate Change and sustainability

Energy-saving interventions: Framing information based on personal values

Sophie Watson, Heriot-Watt University; Claudia Aravena, Heriot-Watt University; Mioara Cristea, Heriot Watt University

Research aims and objectives: This study aims to examine the effectiveness of an information-based energy-saving intervention and possible significant factors, e.g., information-framing and households' socio-economic characteristics. We will also investigate the explanatory power of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), Value-Belief-Norm Model (VBN) and a combined TPB-VBN model.

Theoretical background: The energy sector accounts for over 75% of UK human-caused greenhouse gas emissions. To meet net-zero emissions, behavioural and technological changes are needed, meaning that energy-related interventions may become more frequent. Interventions can frame consequences of energy-saving in several ways, e.g., economic or environmental impacts, which has been found to affect pro-environmental intervention's effectiveness depending on audiences' personal values.

Methodology: This study is an online 8-month longitudinal field experiment using a randomised-control-trial design. Approximately 500 participants will be sent monthly energy-saving leaflets and 5 surveys recording data including energy meter readings and personal values. This presentation relates to baseline data recorded during the first survey.

Expected Results: We predict that the effect of framing will vary depending on participants' values and that socio-economic and property characteristics will impact participants' energy use and ability to save

energy. Additionally, we expect a combined TPB-VBN model will significantly explain participants' behaviour, greater than individual models.

Limitations: Due to study length, participant dropout may be an issue but compensation for participation is provided to reduce this.

Research/Practical Implications: This study's findings will identify whether information-framing and personal values interact and, if so, describe how, and whether a combined TPB-VBN model improves our understanding of energy-related behaviour. It will also inform policies and energy-saving interventions how to effectively frame their information based on their audience.

Originality/Value: This study proposes a new combined TPB-VBN model and investigates how information-framing impacts energy-saving interventions, which is novel for this behaviour.

Intended Audience: The audience is academics and policymakers.

Paper number 1286 | Symposia Paper |

Perceptions of career development of Black South African adolescent males and their parents

Mark Watson, Nelson Mandela University; Mary McMahon, The University Of Queensland; Gary Collett, Nelson Mandela University

There has been a growth in post-apartheid South Africa of an emerging middle-class Black population. Black adolescents from this socioeconomic background may experience transitional cultural conflict in their career development, while their parents are likely to have experienced historical disadvantage in their career development. The present paper explores discrepancies in the perceptions of career development of a purposive middle-class sample of black adolescent males and their parents. A qualitative research design encouraged participants to narrate their career development experiences across two generations. The Systems Theory Framework of career development formed the theoretical background to the study. Adolescents and their parents independently completed a qualitative career instrument, the My System of Career Influences. In addition, each parent and adolescent was interviewed in a semi-structured process and the data analysed through a process of Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis. Adolescents were in Grade 11, between 16 and 17 years of age, taught through the medium of English, and had been in their current school since Grade 8. Their biological parents were in professional careers such as teaching, nursing and business entrepreneurship. Amongst themes identified from the results were discrepancies between parents and adolescents about the adolescents' career development. Parental perceptions were implicitly influenced by their awareness/experience of historical disadvantage in their own career development, cultural beliefs such as their right to determine their adolescent's career choice, parental encouragement of career choices that met their approval, and parental fear of an acculturation process influencing their adolescent's career development. Adolescents expressed reservations about the influence of parental expectations on their career development, as well as how their development was influenced by the middle-class schools they attended. The implications of these findings for career practitioners are discussed.

Paper number 983 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Balance and Motivation In Everyday Solitude: Diary Data as the Basis for International Collaboration

Netta Weinstein, University of Reading

Research Aims and Objectives: This research was designed to model contextual predictors of daily well-being during everyday solitude. It provides a foundation for an international collaboration to enhance solitude.

Theoretical background: Our days are split between moments of solitude and time spent socializing with others. How they are balanced may influence daily well-being, and might even speak to what has been termed the paradox of solitude, that studies find seemingly contradictory findings regarding how time spent alone contributes to well-being in terms of enhancing it or undermining it. 'Balance' between social and solitude time might be based on time spent alone (vs with others), or on the motivation for this time.

Procedure: Participants (n=170) reported on their self-determined motivation for solitude and completed a 21-day diary study measuring daily solitude time through reconstructing their daily events, daily choiceful motivation for solitude, and daily well-being (aloneliness, loneliness, perceived stress, autonomy and day satisfaction).

Results: Pre-registered analyses conducted in Feb 2023 will test both linear and quadratic paths between time spent in solitude, motivation for it (choiceful, self-determined motivations), and well-being outcomes. We will identify variability at daily and individual level, and examine whether variance relates to the motivation for solitude at the individual and daily levels.

Conclusions: This research was conducted in the United Kingdom and is ultimately correlational; solitude interventions are needed across cultures to develop a better understanding of the potential benefits and costs of solitude. Yet the current findings systematically test balance between solitude and social time in everyday life in terms of two competing explanations: time in, and motivation for, solitude.

Implications: Findings inform future quantitative and qualitative research in clinical, developmental or social psychology focusing on the role of solitude on mental health or well-being, across cultures and across the lifespan.

Paper number 990 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The Benefits of High-Quality Interpersonal Listening

Netta Weinstein, University of Reading

Research Aims and Objectives: This talk will present studies designed to explore the influence of listening on psychological needs for relatedness and autonomy, well-being and insight. Studies were designed to understand these impacts during intimate or threatening conversations.

Theoretical background: The path that conversations take, and their outcomes for speakers, depends on the quality of listening that take place as partners speak. This may be especially important during personal and threatening disclosures, where speakers open themselves up to understanding and intimacy or judgment and rejection. This talk integrates self-determination theory with a growing literature on high-quality interpersonal listening to explore these relational processes. We discuss the role of high-quality listening as a distinguishable autonomy-supportive strategy that satisfies basic psychological needs, reduces defensiveness, and promotes insight.

Procedures: Experimental studies concerned with parent-adolescent communications (n=1001 adolescents, U.K.) manipulated parental listening when an actor-adolescent disclosed he had vaped (committed a transgression) and been rejected for refusing to vape (was feeling hurt). Two additional experimental studies (n=141, U.K., and n=172, Israel) relied on discussions of controversial topics such as one's prejudice and a disagreement.

Results: Results suggested benefits of high-quality listening that may be understood in terms of the influence of listening on autonomy and relatedness psychological need satisfaction. Adolescents who observed high-quality listening anticipated their needs would be met in these situations (when disclosing transgression and hurt), and that they would be more likely to disclose to the high-quality listening parent. When discussing controversial topics in in-lab conversations, high-quality listening fostered need support, insight, and openness.

Value and Limitations: This research has implications for understanding insight-building through conversation, particularly during difficult conversations. But the research was conducted in the United Kingdom, and a cross-cultural research program to investigate listening is needed.

Paper number 583 | Symposia | Forensic

"A collection of presentations about new models of interventions developed to address stalking by Psychologists in England and Germany"

Rachael Wheatley, University Of Derby

This symposia will present multiple examples of new models and interventions developed within England through psychology services, and in Germany.

It aligns with the ECP 2023 thematic theme: 8. Forensic

It aligns with two of the four interdisciplinary themes for ECP2023: “psychological responses to the pandemic” (namely, the introduction of an online therapy model for early charges of stalking), and “conflict, diplomacy and peace” (namely, trust in governments and institutions, in relation to managing the rising cases of stalking).

There will be multiple presenters from the BPS divisions of forensic, counselling, and clinical psychology, researchers in forensic psychology, and psychological psychotherapy services from Germany.

The symposia will report on new and developing services to address the risks and needs presented by people who stalk and present early research findings to demonstrate real world impact (Research & Practice/ Academics and Practitioners).

N.B. There is 12 minutes per presenter and each will cover an overview of the model/intervention/setting, the theory of change, early findings/real-world impact, challenges and learning to be able to progress the global effort to address stalking.

N.B. No Q&A time as speakers can be contacted throughout and after the conference by providing professional contact details.

Paper number 1413 | Symposia Paper |

The Early Awareness Stalking Intervention project

Tom Page, University of Derby

An Overview of the Early Awareness Stalking Intervention

Objectives: Despite the high prevalence of stalking, there are currently no empirically validated interventions to treat stalking perpetrators. Early and targeted intervention is, therefore, essential in offender risk management, prevention of stalking escalation and reduced recidivism. The current intervention and evaluation project, which concluded March 2023 (pending extension), sought to pilot and evaluate the Early Awareness Stalking Intervention (EASI); a new multi-agency programme targeted at ex-intimate/rejected stalkers in the earliest stages of offending.

The presentation will cover the model and the evaluation findings.

Design: The EASI partnership model identifies people charged with stalking in the West Midlands region of the UK. These individuals are referred to a forensic psychologist to undertake focussed Acceptance and Commitment Therapy via remote/online methods with victims offered bespoke support. The EASI delivers stalking psychoeducation and aims to improve psychological flexibility in stalking perpetrators.

Methods: The outcomes of the EASI are being evaluated using mixed methods, including quantitative and qualitative analyses. These will provide an understanding of the outcome effects against a control group (i.e., those not involved in the EASI) and the experiences of those who have received the intervention. A profile of stalking cases recorded by West Midlands police was also generated.

Results: The EASI provides a rich example of the responsibilities and opportunities of Forensic Psychology in the early treatment of stalking. The presentation will offer some reflections on the EASI model and include preliminary findings, which have been positive in terms of lowering further police contacts and in improving psychological flexibility amongst those who have stalked.

Conclusions: This pilot intervention offers brief and evidence-informed psychological treatment for ex-intimate/rejected stalkers. The implications for effective multi-agency working in the management of stalking cases will be discussed.

Paper number 500 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Direct and indirect relationships between self-regulation, physical environment perceptions, and physical activity

Dominika Wietrzykowska, Swps University, Wroclaw; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Hanna Zaleśkiewicz, SWPS University, Wroclaw; Maria Siwa, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Aleksandra Łuszczyńska, SWPS University, Wroclaw

Research aims and objectives: The study investigates how self-regulation indicators (awareness of standards, self-regulatory effort, self-monitoring) and perceived physical environment (at home, work/school, local neighborhood) operate together in explaining physical activity (PA). Two competing models are tested, checking for (a) a mediating role of self-regulation in the environment--PA relationship (b) a mediating role of the environment in the self-regulation--PA relationship.

Theoretical background: In line with socio-ecological models, perceptions of the environment influence self-regulatory processes, which in turn may predict PA. A reciprocal relationship is also possible: lower self-regulation may bias individuals towards perceiving the environment as less PA-promoting and via this path, predict lower PA.

Design/Methodology/Approach/Intervention: 603 adolescents, adults, and older adults (aged 11-86 years; M = 33.8; SD = 16.8; 65.2% women) provided their data twice spanning 6 months between T1 and T2.

Results: In contrast to the assumed indirect effect hypotheses, only direct effects were found. For example, higher self-monitoring (T1) and perceived PA-promoting built environment in the neighborhood directly predicted higher PA (T2).

Limitations: The limitations of the study include self-reported measures of PA.

Research/Practical Implications: The results suggest that physical promotion may need to target both self-regulatory skills and increase awareness of availability of PA-promoting facilities in the local community.

Originality/Value: The study adopts a longitudinal design, enrolls the population across the lifespan, and tests novel mediation models.

Keywords: self-regulation, environment, physical activity.

Paper number 1163 | Invited Symposium | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Complicating Sexuality: Diverse Sexualities in Contemporary Cultures

Liam Wignall, University of Brighton

This symposium examines intersections of psychology and sexuality research, focussing on under-studied and marginalized communities in a zeitgeist where discussions of sexuality are increasingly public, debated and sometimes stereotyped. Research on psychology and sexuality is moving away from deficit models of sexuality and frameworks of pathology to consider more diverse approaches to understanding the complexity of sexual behaviours, identities and cultures. This symposium builds on this new narrative of researching sexuality to consider the different ways that psychology can enhance our understanding of these issues. This will be done by exploring non-normative sexual practices, challenging dominant paradigms and expanding our theoretical approaches.

The symposium will be split into four talks. First, contemporary gay male, kinky subcultures will be discussed, considering how identity is formed within this marginalized community and the benefits of subcultural engagement. Secondly, the kink activity of pup play will be discussed, but focussing on neurodivergence and how pup play offers new avenues to explore sexuality for people with autistic traits. Thirdly, non-monogamous relationships and threesomes are explored, challenging common misconceptions about how they are practiced and the role they play in relationships. Finally, theoretical paradigms of research into pornography will be debated, considering how social media can be utilized to help understand pornography consumption.

Paper number 1346 | Symposia Paper |

Identity Formation within Kink Subcultures

Liam Wignall, University of Brighton

Through rapid cultural change and technological advances, kink subcultures have become more visible and accessible, and less stigmatised, than ever before. The internet has created exciting new possibilities for social identities and communities in ways that were once thought unimaginable, both online and offline. This has led to a diversification in how people engage and conceptualise kink, focusing on kink as a practice rather than an identity.

This presentation explores these changes and documents how kinky, gay and bisexual men generate kink and sexual identities within kink subcultures. The presentation draws on 30 semi-structured, in-depth interviews with kinky, gay and bisexual men, alongside over 6 years of ethnographic data collection at in-person kink events and online on kinky socio-sexual networking sites. Interviews were analysed using a modified grounded theory approach, while online profiles were analysed using content analysis.

Drawing on social identity theory and identity process theory, participants provided differing narratives about their kink identities depending on how immersed in kink communities they were. For those embedded within communities, kink provided positive distinctiveness and self-esteem, with participants privileging the social aspects of kink. While for those not immersed in communities, kink was framed as less important to them, they distanced themselves away from kink being a defining feature of their identity, and they focused on the sexual aspects of kink.

Further quantitative research is needed to further understand how kink identities are formed and the consequence of perceived (and actual) stigma on kink identities, as well as research on a wider set of demographic groups in other geographical locations.

This research highlights the significant importance of the internet in transforming kink subcultures, creating fluid boundaries to subcultural membership and fundamentally shifting perceptions of who engages in kink.

Paper number 774 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Experimental manipulation of self-compassionate writing to induce positive state in family caregivers of older adults

Farah Wiita, University of Reading

Aims and objectives: The goal of this research was to test the effects of a brief self-compassion intervention and its components (mindfulness, common humanity and self-kindness) on state mental health when reflecting on difficult family caregiving experiences.

Theoretical background: Caregiver burden can impact on the mental health of both family caregivers and their loved one. Self-compassion may help mitigate these costs. Brief self-compassion interventions have been shown to be useful but have not been tested in this population.

Methods: British caregivers were recruited through an online panel. Three experimental studies were presented online. Tasks required participants to write about difficult caregiving experiences applying mindfulness, common humanity, or self-kindness (the components of self-compassion). Measures for state self-compassion, hope, hopelessness, serenity, guilt, and sadness were completed by participants. Analyses of variance (ANOVA) measures were used to analyse the data.

Results: No significant group differences were found for self-compassion across studies. Notable findings included a negative impact of mindfulness on mood in the first two studies. Mindfulness was noted to have positive effects when participants engaged in all self-compassion components for the task in study three. However, positive effects remained when common humanity and self-kindness were included without engagement in mindfulness. It was concluded that effects of self-compassion interventions for family carers of older adults is unclear. Additionally, effects of mindfulness in these interventions requires further investigation.

Limitations: Writing times were brief. Future longitudinal studies are recommended.

Implications: Self-compassionate writing may provide caregivers with a means for relating to oneself in a positive way, acting as a buffer for confronting challenges.

Originality/Value: This study is the first to look at self-compassionate writing for caregivers of older adults.

Intended Audience: Clinical/health and social psychologists.

Paper number 1138 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The Intermediate-Long-Term Effects of Recreational Psychedelic Substance Use

Jonathan Williams, Edge Hill University; Philip Murphy, Edge Hill University

Research aims and objectives: This project investigated the intermediate and long-term effects of recreational psychedelic substance use on aspects of psychological functioning. Established psychological measures were used to assess differences between recent psychedelic substance users, former users, and control participants.

Theoretical background: Psychedelic substances can induce shifts in consciousness and psychological functioning and may elicit a therapeutic response to various psychological conditions such as depression and anxiety.

Methodology: Participant group was a between-participants independent variable comprising recent psychedelic users (n = 33), former users (n = 16: last psychedelic use > 12 months ago), and controls with no psychedelic exposure (n = 21). Data were obtained from the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), a Mood Adjective Checklist (for depression and anxiety), the Big Five Inventory (BFI), and the Wisconsin Sorting Task (WCST).

Results: A series of 2 x 2 ANOVA showed highly significant effects for recent use versus former and never use on each variable measured. Recent users reported significantly fewer cognitive failures, higher mindfulness, lower depression, lower anxiety, and a lower percentage of errors on the WCST. Also, recent users displayed significantly higher openness on the BFI, although no difference was found for any other personality trait.

Limitations: This was an online study where data collection depended upon self-reports. It was also not possible to control for IQ as there is no validated online measure of IQ. No report of the exact time since last use was recorded. Low sample size removed the ability to analyse former and non-users separately. Research/Practical implications: The absence of positive effects for former users compared to controls, and the positive effects for recent users versus former users may indicate that positive effects are short-lived.

Originality/Value: Prior research has not reported results for psychedelic users from the measures administered here.

Paper number 984 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Psychology Helps! Mental Health Projects during the Pandemic founded by the Austrian Government

BEATE WIMMER-PUCHINGER, Association of Austrian Psychologists; Helene Wimmer, Ghavidel Viola, Sophia Kral

The Corona pandemic had a disastrous impact on mental health, especially among children and adolescents. International studies, as well as Austrian studies showed a significant increase of depression in 55%, suicidal thoughts in 37%, anxiety in 47%, symptoms of eating disorders in 60% of young Austrians. In particular, all scientific studies have found that socially disadvantaged families, girls and young women are especially affected. In addition, the many psychological studies in Austria showed an increased sensitization of the public and population around Mental Health.

This is why, the Austrian federal government has reacted by commissioning the Association of Austrian Psychologists (BÖP) with large projects for psychological support of about 10,000 children and adolescents

("healthy out of the crisis") and about 3,000 young adults in their re-entry into the labor market ("#change"), furthermore 800 children affected by poverty, were supported ("we strengthen strengths"). 1,200 clinical psychologists and psychotherapists have provided psychological support in 15-20 treatment hours per person.

The initial scientific-empirical psychological evaluation in 15 psychological and psychotherapeutic units showed a significantly stabilizing effect across various psychological crises. We built an Austria-wide network of social services, NGOs and institutions that care for citizens in poverty. Moreover, we built a network of highly qualified clinical psychologists and child psychotherapists. Worth mentioning is the short matching duration in our projects: children were matched with a suitable therapist within just one week. In addition, the Association has set up a special Corona Help-Line and developed various fact-sheets for everyday coping and anxieties. These have been translated in 19 different languages and adopted by the respective ministries of Health in the EU. Overall, the pandemic has brought a higher awareness on Mental Health in the population and the media. This has strengthened the Association of Austrian Psychologists, which has a total of 12,000 psychologists.

Paper number 28 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The impact of character strength utilisation on wellbeing during a global pandemic

Zoe Wimshurst, AECC University College; Phill Heritage, Aecc University College; David Newell, AECC University College and University of Southampton

Aims and Objectives: During the national lockdowns due to COVID-19, many aspects of our lives were stripped back, and we were denied access to many areas previously considered essential to wellbeing. Character strengths are a main tenant of positive psychology and represent the components of good character and present them in a way which makes them measurable and distinct. The lack of social contact bought about by lockdown may have reduced opportunities to utilise some character strengths such as leadership and teamwork, yet given more opportunity to demonstrate perspective, self-regulation and spirituality. The purpose of this study was to explore how the lockdown impacted on the use of one's character strengths and consequently if this mediated the impact that it had on life satisfaction, wellbeing, flourishing, positive and negative affect and general feelings of coping with lockdown.

Method: An online link to five questionnaires were sent out and from these participants top and bottom character strengths were identified, as well as how their usage changed as a result of the pandemic. These were then correlated with the other measures.

Results and conclusions: It was found that the introduction of lockdown led to a significant reduction in self-reported positive affect and sense of flourishing. However, optimal use of respondent's highest-rated character strengths protected against these effects, while their underuse was a predictor of a decline in well-being. Further, use of lowest ranked character strengths also significantly correlated with improvements in well-being. This finding infers optimal use of character strengths, regardless of their relative ranking, has a protective effect on mental well-being. This finding suggests that interventions to encourage the optimal usage of character strengths in general, regardless of whether they are ones specifically identified with by an individual, could increase wellbeing.

Paper number 692 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Development and validation of the superstitious belief scale among Thai college students: The mixed-methods study

Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Faculty Of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University; Parita Leetee, Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University; Pimpika Tharasab, Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University; Wanwisa Tappasetachoti, Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

During COVID-19 pandemic, people were falling into uncertainty about life and future even in the university students who are in emerging adulthood. Superstition sometimes can sooth people anxiety and their loss in the sense of control over their life. This study aims to develop and validate the superstitious belief scale among Thai university students using exploratory sequential mixed methods design. In study 1, 3 focus group were conducted among 14 Thai college students with various gender, religious beliefs,

and areas of birth (urban/rural area). Voice records were transcribed verbatim and thematic analysis was used to explore primary constructs of the scale. Our results found 6 constructs reflexing the belief in superstition; 'destiny', 'sacred objects and prayer', 'deities, spirits and ghosts', 'presage', and 'cautionary tales'. These constructs showed significant cultural difference between this scale and the preexisting superstitious scale (e.g., the revised paranormal belief scale, the Australian sheep-goat scale). Next, the definition and questionnaire items were created and validate by 2 experts; one in Psychology, the other was from Linguistic study, and 20 university students. Study 2 will be conducted quantitatively in 400 college students across Thailand to test the reliability and construct validity using confirmatory factor analysis. Then the correlation between this scale and perceived locus of control (external/internal) and anxiety will be examined. This scale will contribute the study of health and well-being in Thailand where the religion and belief are perceived as more a way of life.

Paper number 598 | Symposia | Educational and Developmental

A Comparative Study of the Determinants of Youth Well-Being: Global Competence, Social Engagement, Media and Information Literacy.

Koon Lin Linnie Wong, The Education University Of Hong Kong

The dynamic development of new technologies and phenomena (such as COVID-19) have affected the functioning of both individuals and entire communities. They have particularly affected young people negatively and in particular their personal development and functioning in public spaces. The decline in psychological well-being (Hou et al., 2021; Liang et al., 2020) and low social participations (Hartley & Jarvis, 2021) have been highlighted. Less attention is paid to protective factors that enable youths' positive adaptation to difficult conditions. Studies suggest that satisfactory functioning in the social sphere, including becoming active on behalf of others, contributes to the well-being of both individuals and entire societies (Hofstede, 2001). Therefore, using positive youth development theory our ongoing cross-cultural research examines the relationship between youths' functioning in the public sphere and their well-being to identify both risk and protective factors affecting positive development. Particularly, we focus on the importance of global competence, social engagement, media and information literacy (MIL) and social trust on youth well-being.

The study is being conducted in two cultural contexts with samples of 16-24 year olds from Europe and Asia. The study uses: the Psychological Well-Being Scales PWBS (by Caroll Ryff), Global Competence Survey Questionnaire (adapted from OECD, 2020), Social Engagement Questionnaire (Author et al., 2022), Media and Information Literacy Questionnaire (Author et al., 2022) and Social Trust Scale (adapted from Cheng, et al., 2021). Employing the Antecedents of Youth's Well-Being model, the statistical analyses will test the hypothesized relations among attributes of MIL, social engagement, global competencies, social trust and well-being. Interviews will also be conducted with sub-samples. The symposium will present the results of both quantitative and qualitative analyses from the project partner countries as well as a comparative analysis across countries.

Paper number 1439 | Symposia Paper |

Media information literacy: Social engagement, social trust, global competences, and wellbeing

Koon Lin Linnie Wong, The Education University Of Hong Kong; Keith Ki Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong; Eric King Man Chong, Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Although social media often provides valuable new information, it both shares information confirming students' current views (confirmation bias, Wong & Chiu 2022) and presents attractive, progressively more extreme views (including false information) along a slippery slope, thereby polarizing the population and lowering social trust (Spohr, 2017; Tucker et al., 2017). Such social costs foster negative emotions (e.g., fear, frustration, anger), harm student health (e.g., suicide, bullying, depression), worsen attitudes towards government policies, and destroy social cohesion (Hooghe, 2007). Hence understanding harmful mechanisms of social media can inform suitable media and information literacy (MIL) counter-measures to enhance students' social engagement, social trust and well-being.

This presentation explores how media information literacy (MIL), in particular critical thinking and information gathering, relates to global competence, social trust, social engagement, and wellbeing. Media and Information Literacy (MIL) is essential not only for students' global competence and social engagement, but also for their well-being. We collect quantitative and qualitative data from China-Hong Kong to test hypotheses (H1: students with higher level of MIL would have higher social engagement and global competences; H2 students with higher social engagement would have higher level social trust and better well-being). Qualitative data will be collected via semi-structured interviews to explore relations among media information literacy, social engagement, global competencies, social trust and well-being. The statistical analyses will test the generality of these hypothesized relations among attributes of MIL, social engagement, global competencies, social trust and well-being. The qualitative analyses will: (a) identify the detailed complexity of these relations (b) explore how national and social contexts, gender, ethnicity and SES affect these relations.

Keywords: media information literacy, social trust, wellbeing.

Paper number 1264 | Symposia Paper |

Understanding Former Higher Education International Students' Long-Term Career Transitions to Support Inclusive Practice for Equitable Career Pathways

Jon Woodend, University of Victoria; Nancy Arthur, University of South Australia

Although Covid-related travel restrictions disrupted the decades-long increase in international students in higher education, with travel restrictions now lifted, these trends in student mobility are returning. At the same time, many destination countries are experiencing skilled labour shortages and governments are making economic policy goals connecting international education and employment, with opportunities for international students to apply for work vias and eventually permanent residency. Many international students are aligned with these economic policies as some have long-term career goals to work in the destination country context. However, for both to be successful in their goals, there needs to be consideration of international students' long-term career transition post-study to avoid or overcome known barriers to international students' career success (e.g., underemployment, precarious employment). Moreover, it is important to consider the diverse and complex influences on international students' career transitions for an understanding of the practices that support inclusive practice for equitable career pathways. In this study, based in the Canadian context, Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis was used to investigate former international students' lived experience and meaning-making of transitioning to the labour force, 3-5 years post-graduation. Using the Systems Theory Framework of Career Development to purposefully explore diverse influences on former international students' experiences, the discussion of the results will expand two themes: 1. Career Choices (exploration & exposure; ruling options in/out; family influence; assumptions) and 2. Work Experience (types of positions; value of position). The results will be grounded in the participants' understanding of the individual, social and contextual influences that shaped their experiences. The implications will be discussed considering strategies to help former international students map out influences on choices across countries and to identify pathways that work for them.

Paper number 771 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Exploring the narratives of residential staff working in the Children & Young People Secure Estate

Fee Woodgate, Salomons Institute for Applied Psychology; Tamara Leeuwerik, Romana Farooq

The Children & Young People Secure estate accommodates children and young people who present with multiple complex needs as well as high risk, high harm and high vulnerability. These are highly restrictive settings in which young people can often be labelled as "violent and vulnerable", often experiencing difficulties with attachments and having experienced significant and multiple trauma. Research has highlighted how emotionally challenging it can be to work in highly restrictive and secure settings. However despite this there is very little research exploring the experiences of staff working in the children and young people secure estate where they act as both corporate and therapeutic parents to young

people with complex needs. Research into the Child and Young Person's Secure Estate (CYPSE) is limited and has predominantly focused on the experience of the young people, despite the high risk of secondary trauma and burnout in staff. This research aims to explore the stories and narratives that residential staff working across the CYPSE tell of their experiences.

11 semi-structured narrative interviews were conducted with individual residential staff across three welfare secure children's homes in the UK. Narrative analysis with a social, critical and feminist framework was utilised.

The emerging narratives will be presented with a focus on the impact of social, cultural and political influences on the narratives of staff working in these settings as well as the impact it has on their wellbeing and their relationship with the children accommodated in these settings. The paper will outline some of the clinical implications of how clinical psychology can influence the experience of staff working in secure settings, including providing support which is socially and culturally responsive. The results will highlight implications for the need to focus on staff wellbeing and support in these secure settings.

Paper number 194 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

EMDR for sexual abuse memories in men who have sexually offended against children: Changes in perceptions of abuse and offending

Lisa Wright, Mersey Care Nhs Foundation Trust

Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy was designed to alleviate the impact of traumatic experiences on current functioning. When applied to memories of child sexual abuse (CSA) in adult survivors who have gone on to commit sexual offences against children it has produced emotional, cognitive and physiological change, including change in sexual arousal patterns. This study sought to understand more about the processes involved in these changes. Five adult males

who had sexually offended against children and had also been victims of CSA were interviewed about their experiences of completing EMDR on memories of their CSA.

Data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Themes identified encapsulated descriptions of a change in participants' perspectives of their CSA (from viewing themselves as consenting to being abused) that led to change in perspectives of their offending behaviour and victims, reduction in sexual pre-occupation, increased desire for healthy adult relationships and reduced sexual

arousal to children. These changes are likely to impact on recidivism and challenge the dominant narrative in forensic services of sexual arousal to children as being unchangeable. Generalisation to a wider population cannot be assumed from these findings. However, the descriptions provided by participants are consistent with previous literature on this specific population and EMDR theories of change. The use of EMDR should therefore be considered – possibly as an adjunct to standard, best practice CBT-based interventions – for individuals who identify their own sexual abuse experiences as contributing to their sexual offending against children. This is also consistent with a tailored and formulation based approach to working with adults who have sexually offended. Further exploration of EMDR and its application in the forensic world could contribute to the development of a greater, more responsive and sensitive range of interventions that may reduce risk of harm to children.

Paper number 780 | Oral Presentation | Psychological responses to the pandemic

Decrease in tobacco and alcohol consumption among university students and its relation to stress and anxiety during the pandemic

Dagmara Wrzecionkowska, C3 – Centre for Complexity Science, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Christopher Stephens, UNAM

Objectives: Analyze the prevalence of tobacco and alcohol consumption among university students before and during the pandemic, and its relationship with stress, anxiety, and depression during the pandemic.

Method: In this descriptive, retrospective cross-sectional study, 467 students (84% women) participated in virtual interviews. The prevalence of cigarette and alcohol consumption was analyzed: T1) before entering

the university and before the pandemic; T2) in the university before the pandemic; and, T3) in the university during the pandemic. t-tests and χ2 were carried out. The level of stress was measured with Perceived Stress Scale (PSS); anxiety and depression with SCL-90-R at T3, and overall stress with one item during 3 periods.

Results: There were no significant differences between T1 and T2. Between T1 and T3, the prevalence of smokers and active drinkers decreased significantly, from 23% to 14% and from 34% to 26%, respectively. Those who continued to smoke, or drink decreased the amount consumed. Several hypotheses are proposed to explain the decrease in consumption given the limited access to socialization spaces due to COVID-19. Stress measured with one item increased significantly from T1 to T2 and from T2 to T3. Smoking was associated with higher levels of anxiety in women, and alcohol use with higher levels of anxiety and perceived stress in the total sample.

Limitations: 1. sample size, 2. overrepresentation of women, 3. comparability with other studies due to analysis units (e.g.: lifetime consumption vs. current consumption), and the moment of data collection within the pandemic timeline.

Research/Practical Implications & Value: Reflection on the role of lockdown, limited socialization, and the construction of social spaces at universities to address smoking and alcohol use among university students. Hypotheses were generated for future studies that could help support interventions for substance use among students.

Paper number 389 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

A Study on Adoption Experiences and Parent-Child Interaction in adoptive Parents with Adopted Adolescents

Li-yun Wu, National University Of Tainan Dept. Of Counseling And Guidance

The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of telling adoptees about adoption, challenges for adoptive parents and parent-child interaction with adopted adolescents. Qualitative data collected from 7 pairs of adoptive parents who adopted child when child was aged from 3.5-7 months. Based on the Thematic analysis of 6 hours semi-structured focus group interviews. First, the results showed adoptive parents told about adoption:(1)They accepted the organization's suggestions and a positive and open attitude towards adoption was told;(2)They believed that the better they told as soon as possible;(3)Because they didn’t know how to say, it’s the most difficult to tell at the first time;(4)The accumulated love between parents and adoptees let parents have confident to tell;(5)They agreed to tell by the "slowly unfolding" way from childhood. Second, adoptive parents confronted opinions from others:(1)Other people's negative opinions about adoption made parents feel distressed;(2)They moved house to avoid others’ opinions;(3)Assisted the adoptees in dealing with the curious from teachers and classmates. Third, when parenting with challenges and conflicts:(1)Parents sometimes attributed it to the genetic inheritance;(2)When adoptees said "you were not my parents", the parents felt heartbroken and sad;(3)Even in conflicts, parents never regret and want to terminate adoption;(4)Parents' mutual support played the role of moderating, lubricating and soothing;(5)Went back to the original intention of adoption, reconciled and reconnected with the adoptees;(6)Parents support groups gave parents courage to parent. Fourth, the adoption reunion:(1)Adoptive parents accepted the adoption reunion was a natural issue for adoptive families;(2)Adoptive parents was willing to accompany adoptees reunion;(3)Worried the adoptees would be lose and sad when the process of reunion was not all right;(4)Parents provided adoptees the information about original families as positive as possible, and didn’t criticize the original family and parents.

Paper number 448 | Poster | Psychological responses to the pandemic

The moderating role of emotion regulation in the relationship between negative emotion and cyberbullying among youth during the COVID-19 pandemic

Yi-xuan Wu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Yih-Lan Liu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University; Cheng-Yan Wang, Institute of Education, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge negative effect on individuals' physical and mental health. Recently, there has been growing evidence of the association between negative emotion and cyberbullying during the COVID-19 period.

According to general strain theory, negative emotion has been shown to predict a wider range of aggressive behavior. Therefore, this study aims to investigate whether the way students cope with negative emotions, such as "anger," "anxiety," and "depression," during the COVID-19 pandemic affects cyberbullying behavior.

The study hypothesizes that emotion regulation moderates the relationship between negative emotions due to COVID-19 and cyberbullying behavior. Online questionnaires were distributed to Facebook, Dcard, PTT, etc., the most popular social networking sites in Taiwan. And a total of 350 college students were recruited during two waves with an interval of 2 months.

These hypotheses were tested using longitudinal data (N = 350, Mage=22.45; 2 waves). The regression analyses showed that "depression" and "negative emotion regulation strategies" had a significant interaction, which meant that negatively coping with depression resulted in higher levels of cyberbullying behavior. Specifically, students were more likely to engage in cyberbullying behavior when they blamed others or themselves, had catastrophic thinking, or constantly thought about the negative experience.

Although this study only collected two waves of data, it highlighted the importance of changes in college students' emotional development during the COVID-19 pandemic, the current state of cyberbullying, and the importance of training students to cope constructively with depression. Future research is recommended to collect more data waves to better understand the relationship and changes over an extended period.

Paper number 521 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The amount of prosocial benefits matter: An replication and extension of the moral threshold model in China

Weilong Xiao, Zhejiang Normal Universitiy, China; Ku Leuven, Belgium; Luyun Xu, Zhejiang Normal Universtiy, China; Binghai Sun, Zhejiang Normal Universtiy, China

Research aims and objectives: Previous studies found inconsistencies in the result of the diminished upside sensitivity hypothesis of the moral threshold model across cultures (Xiao et al., 2021; Zlatev et al., 2020). The present study investigates whether the magnitude of prosocial benefits affects the diminished upside sensitivity hypothesis and further provides evidence for the cross-cultural consistency of the moral threshold model.

Theoretical background: The diminished upside sensitivity hypothesis proposed that people are not primarily concerned with maximizing prosocial benefits but with maximizing economic benefits.

Methodology: With 1145 participants (Mage =19.74, SD = 1.57, 65.20% male) recruited from Chinese collectivist culture, a binary logistic regression shows a significant interaction effect in the low benefit condition and an insignificant interaction effect in the high benefit condition. Results: The result showed that participants were more likely to choose the risky option when the level of risk increased for the low benefit condition. This result indicates that the diminished upside sensitivity hypothesis is supported by the low-benefit condition but not by the high-benefit condition.

Limitations: This study did not determine the specific range of the diminished upside sensitivity hypothesis. Future research might explore the upper limit of the amount of benefit that would make this hypothesis valid. Research Implications: One of the theoretical implications of the present work is that we provide support for the cross-cultural consistency of the moral threshold model. Another theoretical

implication is that we shed light on how the magnitude of benefit affects the prosocial decisions people make to maintain their moral self-regard.

Originality: The finding promises a deeper understanding of how the benefit amount and cultural context function in the moral threshold model.

Paper number 435 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Should the Receiver Return More? The Effect of Reciprocating Quantity and Frequency on Observers' Evaluation

Weilong Xiao, Zhejiang Normal Universitiy, China; Ku Leuven, Belgium; Luyun Xu, Zhejiang Normal Universtiy, China; Changkang Sun, Zhejiang Normal Universtiy, China; Binghai Sun, Zhejiang Normal Universtiy, China

Objectives: Reciprocity implies equality in the giving and receiving of benefits. However, previous study found that after witnessing an equivalent prosocial exchange, third-party observers confer higher virtue-based status on the favor initiator than on the reciprocator. In the current study, we aim to examine how to improve the reciprocator's status in the third-party observer's eyes. In other words, we focus on eliminating the reciprocator's status disadvantage. Theoretical background: Based on the theory of escalation reciprocity and the mere exposure effect, we propose that the observer's evaluation of the reciprocator may be related to the quantity of the reciprocating goods and the frequency of reciprocating times. Method: A prosocial exchange scenario design adapted from previous study was used across three experiments (N = 2,015). Participants were asked to read scenarios and answer questions about their impressions of the initiator and the reciprocator in the scenario. Results: We found that reciprocators will be conferred less status than initiators in a collectivist culture context (Study 1). However, the reciprocators would receive almost the same status evaluation from the observers when they act as "Receiving drips of water when you in need, and you shall return the kindness with a spring" (Study 2). Further, the observers rated the reciprocators higher than the initiators when they returned "more favor" in two stages (Study 3). Limitations: We only focused on eliminating the reciprocator's status disadvantage. Future studies could further explore the mechanisms underlying it. Originality and Research Implications: Not only do we replicate and extend previous research, but our study also provides an answer to how returners can eliminate their status disadvantage in prosocial interactions. The intended audience for this study is academic researchers.

Paper number 289 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Differences in the Self: Clinical Individuals Have Less Individuation and Promotion, but More Prevention

Bilge Yalcindag, Abdullah Gul University; Yasemin Kahya, Social Sciences University of Ankara

This research aimed to compare two samples (clinical and university) in terms of basic self-orientations and self-regulation strategies. We expected lower scores on basic self-orientations and promotion, and higher scores on prevention in the clinical sample.

The balanced model of self claims that the flourishing of basic self-orientations (individuation and relatedness) is related to better psychological functioning. However, this claim was never tested in a clinical sample. Additionally, the regulatory focus theory, a theory of self-regulation, claims that to reach desired end states, individuals use two systems: promotion (advancement, accomplishment) and prevention (conservation, security). Individuals with psychopathology symptoms may use promotion less and prevention more.

The clinical sample consisted of 91 people (55 females, 36 males) who were under a psychological/psychiatric treatment due to various mental health complaints (Mage=29.3, SD=5.95, Range=18-42). Most of them had at least university degrees (69%). The second sample consisted of 94 university students (63 females, 30 males; Mage=23.9, SD=2.22, Range=22-34).

The first MANCOVA, comparing clinical vs. university samples on individuation and relatedness controlling for age and gender, revealed a group effect ($F(2,171)=4.751$, $p=.01$, Wilks' Lambda=0.95, partial $\eta 2=.53$).

Individuation was lower in clinical sample (M=4.90) than university sample (M=5.29). The second MANCOVA showed a group effect on the promotion and prevention (F(2,171)=13.574, p=.000, Wilks' Lambda=0.86, partial η2=0.14). Promotion was lower in clinical sample (M=19.74) than in university sample (M=22.37), however prevention was higher (M=17.52) than university sample (M=15.56).

The psychological symptoms varied in clinical sample, and were not assessed in university sample.

Individuals in clinical sample were less likely to have an individuated self, to regulate themselves with promotion, but more likely to regulate themselves with prevention. Researchers and clinicians should work on thwarted self-orientations and dysfunctional self-regulation strategies.

Paper number 476 | 3-minute Thesis – Oral Presentations | Counselling

Group Therapy Program for Taiwanese New Immigrant Children Who Exposed to Domestic Violence: An Integration of Multicultural Perspective

Yung Ju Yang, Counseling Psychologist, Changhua Student Guidance And Counseling Center

Taiwanese new immigrants have been almost 2.4% of the population, approximately 650 thousand people. Taiwanese new immigrant children exposed to domestic violence suffer from their parents' hostile attitudes, which could significantly impact their mental health. Moreover, the social stigma of domestic violence and immigrants has become double oppression. The intersectionality of identities and trauma of domestic violence is more complicated and needs to be addressed. Many researchers have mentioned multicultural concepts in the intervention of immigrant women who experience domestic violence. However, fewer consider the multicultural concepts in the intervention of immigrant children exposed to domestic violence. Therefore, multicultural counseling and group therapy are culturally appropriate for Taiwanese new immigrant children exposed to domestic violence. The paper proposes a group therapy program for Taiwanese new immigrant children exposed to domestic violence from 4th to 6th grade. The group comprises five to seven members and lasts eight sessions, 80 minutes per session. The group therapy program's conception is based on multicultural counseling and trauma treatment. Multicultural counseling and therapy used for group therapy emphasize the empowerment of group members, improving the consciousness and discussion of multicultural issues and the impact of social stigma, privilege, and oppression. In addition, therapists establish a culturally affirming and positive group climate, enhancing members' ability and willingness to engage in the group. Security and group cohesion are the foundation of trauma treatment, which allows group members to express their experiences of being exposed to domestic violence and cultural fragility. The group's theme includes establishing group cohesion, multicultural family, family story, experiences of domestic violence, empowerment, fulfillment of hopes, and reconnection with others. It is with a hope that Taiwanese new immigrant children exposed to domestic violence will attempt to integrate and rebuild their connection with themselves and others.

Paper number 237 | Poster | Counselling

Social Justice and Social Responsibility Actions: Implementation and Reflection of a Training Program for Delivering Live Stream Counselling Services

Pao-Ling Yeh, National Pingtung University

This study explored the effectiveness of a training program, in which counselling scripts were designed and participants were taught to provide counselling services through live streams to elementary schools in remote regions of Taiwan. On the basis of the study results, we provide suggestions on counselling services delivered through live streams. The participants were students majored in counselling who had completed relevant counselling courses. Totalling 12 hours over a course of 2 days, the training was administered to 71 students. Multiple discussion sessions were held with the training instructors 6 months before the commence of the training to resolve all problems pertaining to equipment. After the training, 10 participants were selected to serve as streamers who would lead counselling sessions for elementary students. The counselling service was delivered to 147 third to sixth graders studying in outlying islands. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from questionnaire responses, training workshop feedback, streaming scripts, student feedback, and counselling leader interview transcripts. The Wilcoxon

signed-rank test and inductive coding were employed for data analysis. The results were visualized in diagrams created from scenario analyses.

After the training and live stream counselling, the participants demonstrated significant improvements in their awareness of social justice, initial actions for social justice, and perceived usefulness and perceived ease-of-use of technology. Nevertheless, interview results suggest that counselling-major students require longer and more systematic training in live streaming because such training involves interdisciplinary learning. The implementation sites were outlying islands, where the distinct local cultures differ from those in other regions. This distinction provided an opportunity for the program participants to become acquainted with new cultures, expand their horizons, and improve their tolerance to different cultural backgrounds. Moreover, this program upheld the principles of social justice and fulfilled social responsibility by providing more resources to remote areas.

Paper number 833 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Others

The Relationship Between University Students' Perception of Privacy and Moral Foundations

Sevim Cesur, Istanbul University; Zehra İrem YILDIZ, Istanbul University; Metehan Tümay, Istanbul University

Moral Foundations Theory has four priorities: nativism, cultural learning, intuitionism and pluralism. Nativism, says that moral thoughts come into existence innately, in first draft. Cultural learning, forms and develops the first draft. Intuitionism; we make our decisions first, then we justify it. Pluralism; there is certain type of moral foundations: Care/harm, fairness/cheating, loyalty/betrayal, authority/subversion, sanctity/degradation.

Values shape our attitudes and they are canons for deciding what is good or bad. Privacy is a value that involves in self-direction category, which aims for independent thought and choosing actions, and it has a number of functions: regulation of interpersonal actions, self-other definitional process and self-identity.

Considering that Turkey is one of the European countries that culturally emphasizes the value of privacy the most, the relationship between privacy and moral foundations in this culture has been wondered.

In this study, the correlation between privacy and morality will be discussed mainly. We expect that moral foundations, care and sanctity factors are highly correlated with privacy. For this reason both Moral Foundation Vignettes and Privacy Perception Scale will be applied. Each test will be completed by participants. The simple random and convenient sampling method will be used for gathering data. Participants are composed of nearly 200 university students from different universities in Istanbul.

Paper number 784 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Satisfaction with Social Spaces in Universities, Sense of Belonging, and Psychological Well-Being

Cansu Yilmaz, Anadolu University; Esma Esen Ciftci Houghton, Anadolu University

Research aims and objectives: The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of satisfaction with social spaces in universities on students' sense of belonging to their units and their psychological well-being.

Theoretical background: Past work has shown that the design of university campuses affects the quantity of social relationships that students form, their sense of belonging to and satisfaction with the campus (e.g, Negm et al., 2020). In addition, sense of belonging to university was found to be positively associated with students' psychological well-being (Capone et al., 2020). However, to date, no study has investigated the mediating role of sense of belonging to university on the relationship between satisfaction with social spaces and psychological well-being. The present study hypothesized that high levels of satisfaction with social spaces in students' units would predict increased sense of belonging to their unit, which in turn predict higher psychological well-being.

Method: 539 university students (Mage = 21. 40, SDage = 3.83) at Anadolu University in Turkey participated in an online survey study. Participants rated their satisfaction with social spaces in their units and completed measures of sense of belonging and psychological well-being.

Results: There was no direct relationship between satisfaction with social spaces in students' units and their psychological well-being. However, university students' satisfaction with social spaces in their units indirectly predicted higher levels of psychological well-being through increased sense of belonging to the unit. These results remained significant after controlling for students' age, gender, type of unit, and grade.

Discussion: Despite the fact that this study is based on a single large university sample, it is the first to investigate the relationship between social spaces and wellbeing through sense of belonging in higher educational settings. In this sense, we believe it will draw both academics and practitioners to the discussion.

Paper number 831 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Complex reactions to trauma in Arabic-speaking refugees and asylum seekers in the UK

Betul Yilmaz, University of Manchester; Filippo Varese, University of Manchester; Katherine Berry, University of Manchester; Reem Alharbi, University of Manchester; Ahmad Abudoush, University of Manchester

Aim: We will investigate the role of putative psychological mechanisms as mediators of war trauma and psychotic-like experiences (PLEs) in Arabic-speaking refugees and asylum seekers (RASs) in the UK to unravel complex reactions to trauma in RASs.

Objective: Although the link between trauma and psychosis is well known, the association between war trauma and PLEs has not yet been studied in RASs. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses suggest that the risk of developing psychosis/PLEs is higher in RASs compared to migrants and native populations and more prevalent in RASs with Middle East origin.

Methods: One hundred Arabic-speaking RASs living in the UK will complete Arabic self-report questionnaires during an online/in-person meeting. We will analyse the mediating role of post-migration living difficulties, post-traumatic symptoms, dissociation, depression and anxiety, attachment styles, negative self and other schemas, and perceived discrimination in the association between war trauma (Harvard Trauma Questionnaire – Arabic) and PLEs (Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences-42 Arabic). We will apply PROCESS macro to analyse the data. Self-report measures were either translated and culturally adapted following a framework or revised by the research team.

Results: Will be available in May 2023.

Potential Impact: This study will demonstrate the complexity of RASs' mental health difficulties which goes beyond and overlap with post-traumatic sequelae. Our findings will improve the mental health assessment processes and support mental health interventions for RASs with psychotic-like experiences. We encourage future studies to explore severe mental health conditions in trauma-affected populations.

Paper number 832 | Oral Presentation | Conflict, diplomacy and peace

Mental professionals' views on working with refugees and asylum seekers with comorbid post-traumatic difficulties and psychotic-like experiences."

Betul Yilmaz, University of Manchester; Filippo Varese, University of Manchester; Katherine Berry, University of Manchester

Aim: In this study, we aim to investigate mental health practitioners' views on 1) the interplay between trauma, post-traumatic stress and psychosis in RASs, 2) current challenges in their practice regarding the diagnosis and treatment of RASs with both psychosis and post-traumatic sequalae, 3) what kind of support they may need to support their practice.

Objective: Concerns are recurrently expressed that post-traumatic stress and psychotic symptoms overlap considerably among refugees and asylum seekers (RASs) which in turn may affect their diagnostic and treatment processes. Unfortunately, its implications for mental health practice have often been overlooked.

Method: Qualitative study exploring the views of mental health practitioners who work with RASs. 23 mental health practitioners in the UK who work with RASs with psychosis/psychotic-like experiences were recruited. Qualitative data will be analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: Results will be available in May 2023.

Future implications/Conclusion: This study will improve our understanding of the overlap between psychosis and post-traumatic sequalae, challenges in assessing and treating psychosis in RASs, and the clinical landscape for supporting RASs with psychosis/psychotic-like experiences and mental health practitioners in NHS and third sector organisations.

Paper number 1085 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The relationship between demographic variables, gender roles and pedestrian behaviours

Şerife Yılmaz, Middle East Technical University; Bahar Öz

The current study investigates the relationship between sex, gender role, pedestrian behaviours and traffic incidents. Sex and gender roles are found to be related to behaviours in traffic, such as driving anger expression, aggressive driving, traffic offences, and accident involvement; however, gender roles have not yet been studied with pedestrian behaviours. According to the 2021 statistics of the Turkish Statistical Institute, 5 thousand 362 people died from traffic accidents. 22.1% of the casualties happened to pedestrians; thus, understanding the factors contributing to these accidents is vital. Three hundred sixteen participants (157 females, 156 males, 3 other) completed a 5-8-minute online survey that measures demographic information, gender roles, and pedestrian behaviours. Linear regressions showed that increased age is related to fewer near-miss involvement, pedestrian violations, lapses, aggressive behaviours, and more positive pedestrian behaviours. MANOVA analysis revealed after controlling for the effect of age that male pedestrians engage in aggressive pedestrian violations more than female pedestrians. After controlling for age and gender, hierarchical regression analysis showed a positive association between aggressive pedestrian behaviours and the number of near-miss incidents. Lastly, after controlling for age and gender, hierarchical regression analysis revealed that higher levels of femininity relate to lower engagement with aggressive pedestrian behaviours and violations. Also, higher levels of masculinity were found to be related to higher engagement with aggressive pedestrian behaviours. This is the first study that examines the relationship between gender roles and pedestrian behaviours. According to the results, emphasizing feminine characteristics seems to influence pedestrian safety positively; therefore, these characteristics might be useful for researchers and practitioners in designing road safety interventions. The results, implications and limitations of the study were discussed in detail.

Paper number 45 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Do Bilinguals Have an Advantage in Prospective Memory?

Aslı Yörük, Hacettepe University; Mevla Yahya, International Balkan University, Skopje, North Macedonia; Banu Tavat, Hacettepe University

Aims and Objectives: It is well established that bilinguals outperform monolinguals on executive function tasks. However, the effects of bilingualism on prospective memory (PM), which also requires executive functions, have not been investigated vastly. This study aimed to compare the PM performance of the bi and monolingual participants in focal and non-focal PM tasks.

Methodology: Forty-eight Turkish-English bilinguals residing in North Macedonia and forty-eight Turkish monolinguals living in Turkey between the ages of 18-30 participated in the study. They were instructed to remember responding to rarely appearing PM cues while engaged in an ongoing task, i.e., spatial working memory task. The focality of the task was manipulated by giving different instructions for PM cues.

Results: We performed a 2 × 2 mixed factorial ANOVA with the task (focal versus non-focal) as a within-subject variable and language group (bilinguals versus monolinguals) as a between-subject variable. The results showed no direct evidence for a bilingual advantage in PM. That is, the group's performance did not differ in PM accuracy and ongoing task accuracy. However, bilinguals were overall faster in the ongoing task, yet this was not specific to PM cue's focality. Moreover, the results showed a reversed effect of PM cue's focality on the ongoing task performance. That is, both bi and monolinguals showed enhanced performance in the non-focal PM cue task.

Conclusions: These findings raise skepticism about the literature's prevalent findings and theoretical explanations. The significant limitation of the study is the absence of a control group in which only the ongoing task was applied. Future studies should consider this limitation and investigate possible alternative explanations.

The intended audience of this study is both academics and practitioners.

Paper number 428 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Hidden or unseen? Qualitative analysis of the learning and living experiences of college students with disabilities in Taiwan

Yi-An Yu, Department Of Social Work, National Taipei University; Yi-Tzu Yu, National Taipei University Department of Social Work; Yi-Yao Tseng, National Taipei University Department of Social Work

Recently individuals with disabilities have had opportunities to go to university because of the expansion of higher education and increasing multiple university entrances. As the perception of people with disabilities has shifted over the years, many universities and colleges in Taiwan have established the “Resource Room Program” authorized by the Ministry of Education since 1999, to provide additional assistance to students with disabilities. “Resource-Room Programs” invite professionals from special education, social work, counseling, and education-related fields, to provide counseling and diverse assistance for students with disabilities. Besides, many universities and colleges in Taiwan have adopted the concept of “Individual Support Programs (ISP)”. ISP has moved away from the traditional way of responding to students with disabilities and has become more proactive. In addition, ISP encourages students with disabilities to express their needs, make their own decisions, and integrate into the community.

This study aims to provide specific and feasible directions for Taiwanese colleges and universities to help students with disabilities in the future. We adopt a qualitative approach of semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis. For this study, we interviewed 62 participants from public and private universities and colleges and public or private technical universities. The results focus on students' experiences of receiving services, the interaction between students and the resource room, counseling center, or administration, the reasons why college students with disabilities choose to hide or disclose their disabilities and relative background information, the learning experience and living adjustment of college students with disabilities, and the strategies for constructing support systems by college students with different disabilities.

Paper number 544 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Zoom or Room: What did we learn from pandemic restrictions about creating close therapeutic attunement online?

Nicola Yuill, University of Sussex; Devyn Glass, University of Sussex; Zubeida Dasgupta, AVIGUK

Pandemic restrictions to in-person therapeutic meetings pushed psychology practitioners to meeting clients online. What can we learn about creating therapeutic attunement from this rare experience of a forced rapid shift in therapy delivery?

A popular intervention, Video Interaction Guidance (VIG), is derived from principles of attuned interaction, based on Trevarthen’s theoretical account of how intersubjectivity is achieved in close in-person relationships.

This project addressed how UK practitioners during restrictions sought attunement in online meetings with their clients through detailed analysis of video recordings of VIG sessions in-person just pre-pandemic (n=15) and online during restrictions to in-person meetings (n=36).

Short video clips of VIG sessions with practitioner and client were analysed using both global coding (kappa = .81) and fine-detailed behavioural coding (kappas .71-.98) focusing on attunement, using a bespoke coding scheme based on VIG principles.

Global coding showed no significant differences between in-person and online meetings in warmth, responsiveness of client or practitioner, or pacing and balance between the 2 partners. Warmth and client responsiveness were slightly lower online but both still rated approximately 4 on a 5-point scale. Detailed behavioural coding showed no significant difference in-person nvs online in frequency of open questions, non-verbal invitations and shared thoughts, although clients looked more at their practitioner partner when online.

The data represent real therapeutic meetings, and sudden restrictions provided a valuable stimulus for reflection and potential change. The sample size is very small and limited to VIG practitioners, meaning replication with a larger more diverse group is needed.

The results suggest that a stereotype of online therapy as 'remote' cannot be simply assumed. VIG practices for achieving attunement may be valuable in improving experiences of online therapy generally and potentially in increasing accessibility to therapy. This study provides a feasible method for analysing detailed aspects of attunement.

Paper number 738 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Attitudes to aging as the mediator in the relationships between wisdom and personal wellbeing in older adults

Magdalena Zadworna, University of Lodz

Objective: The period of late adulthood is characterized by challenges requiring the individual to adapt and put their wellbeing at risk. Both wisdom and attitudes to one's own aging are known to be related to wellbeing in later life. However, little is known about the potential mechanisms governing the relations between those variables. The aim of the current study is to establish whether attitudes to aging typical of later life can play a mediating role in the relationships between wisdom traits and personal wellbeing in older adults.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included 500 Polish seniors aged 60-86 (M= 71.91; SD = 7.01). The respondents completed the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI-8), Three-Dimensional Wisdom Scale (3D-WS), Attitudes to Aging Questionnaire (AAQ-24) and a sociodemographic survey.

Results: Significant relationships were found between variables. General wisdom and three wisdom dimensions correlated positively with personal wellbeing, with the highest correlation observed for compassionate dimension of wisdom ($r=.49$, $p<.001$). Personal wellbeing was also associated with attitudes to aging: physical changes ($r=.57$, $p<.001$), psychological growth ($r=.53$, $p<.001$) and psychosocial loss ($r=-.55$, $p<.001$). Attitudes to aging were also significantly associated with wisdom scores and acted as a mediator between wisdom and personal wellbeing. The relationship between psychological factors and wellbeing level was not confounded by sociodemographic factors.

Conclusions: It can be assumed that wise older adults present more positive attitudes to aging, which may strengthen their well-being. Those findings support the important role played by wisdom and attitudes to aging in successful aging interventions.

Paper number 743 | Oral Presentation | Health, Sport & Exercise

The Effectiveness of Narrative Therapy on Weight Loss among Overweight Adults

Elnaz Zahed, University of Tehran

The phenomenon of overweight and obesity is one of the concerns of today's world. Overweight is generally considered as a physiological problem, but adding to this point, psychological problems can play a role in this phenomenon as well. Therefore, the present study examined the effectiveness of narrative therapy on weight loss among overweight adults. Specifically, it attempts to find an approach to improve health among overweight adults.

Methods: In this study, N of 1 as a single subject method was used as the research design. Participants included 8 women and 4 men who took part in 10 weekly group sessions as well as 5 individual sessions every other week. Women were divided randomly into to two groups of 4 and men were one group of 4.

Before the beginning of the sessions and after the end of the sessions, body mass index and general mental state were measured and compared between groups. The general mental state was evaluated by asking the individuals what score they give to their own general mental state (quantitative data) and what is the reason for this score (qualitative data).

Results: The results showed a significant reduction in body mass index and a significant improvement in general mental status in all participants. The findings were acceptable at the 99% validity. Results showed more reduction of body mass index and more improvement of mental state in women compared to men.

Conclusion: We need to consider the obesity in a wider range, i.e. it is not limited to a physiological concern, the psychological factors can play roles. Considering the limitations of the current study, still it sheds light on the obesity from a different point of view that is worth replicating.

Paper number 334 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

Mental imagery and emotions in relation to declared choices under risk

Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University Of Social Sciences And Humanities, VAT# PL1180197245; Joanna Smieja, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Agata Sobkow, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Jakub Traczyk, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

The results of four preregistered studies (two experiments) show that mental imagery, in tandem with emotions, can predict people's willingness to take risky actions. We investigated the idea that by generating visual mental images, decision makers can "pre-experience" how rewarding or threatening future outcomes of their choice would be, which can support the decision-making process. Another prediction was that emotions mediate the link between the valence of mental imagery and declared risk taking.

In studies 1 and 3, participants were faced with risky activities and generated mental images illustrating their involvement. They rated the valence of mental images and their willingness to engage in risky actions. In Study 3, they also reported their emotions (positive and negative). We found in both studies that the valance of mental images was positively correlated with the willingness to take risks. Importantly, in Study 3, we observed that emotions mediated the relationship between the valence of mental imagery and risk-taking willingness. The more positive (negative) mental images participants produced, the more positive (negative) emotions they reported, and the more willing (unwilling) they were to take risks.

In two experiments (2 and 4), we manipulated the valence of mental images so that participants were requested to generate only positive or negative images. In Study 4, they again reported their emotions. In both studies, we found that the valance of mental imagery had a causal effect on risk-taking declarations: Generating positive (negative) mental images increased (decreased) the readiness to take risky actions. Study 4 confirmed that emotions mediate the relationship between mental imagery valence and the willingness to engage in risky actions.

To conclude, we showed that (1) generating mental imagery could impact people's decisions concerning their potential involvement in risky actions, and (2) mental images are the source of emotions that regulate risky choices.

Paper number 492 | Poster | Health, Sport & Exercise

Relationships between self-efficacy and sedentary behaviors: the moderating effect of obesity status

Hanna Zaleśkiewicz, SWPS University, Wroclaw; Anna Banik, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Ewa Kulis, SWPS University; Zofia Szczuka, SWPS University; Maria Siwa, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities; Dominika Wietrzykowska, Swps University, Wroclaw; Aleksandra Luszczynska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Aims: This longitudinal study examined mutual relationships between three types of phase-specific self-efficacy beliefs (initiation, recovery, and maintenance) and time spent on sedentary behaviors (SB) in people with overweight and obesity.

Background: The Health Action Process Approach assumes that phase-specific self-efficacy enables individuals to initiate and maintain healthy behaviors.

Methods: The participants were 603 adolescents, adults, and older adults (65.2% women, aged 11-86 years old); 16.6% had obesity, 24% had overweight. Body mass index (BMI) was measured objectively, other variables were self-reported across four time points spanning 3 months. Participants included in the study were not knowledgeable about SB at baseline.

Results: Analyses conducted with people with BMI > 25 indicated that among people with overweight the relationship between higher maintenance self-efficacy (at baseline) and lower SB (at the last follow-up) was moderated by BMI; in particular, this association was significant among those whose BMI was between 25 and 27, but not those with BMI > 27.

Self-regulatory beliefs such as maintenance self-efficacy may help individuals with BMI ranging from 25 to 27 to reduce their SB; however, other beliefs or cues may be necessary to trigger a change in SB among people with higher BMI.

Limitations: The study relied on objective measures of body mass, but self-reported SB.

Practical implications: People with overweight may benefit from interventions boosting self-efficacy belief about ability to maintain a change in SB, regardless arising barriers. For people with obesity, whose SB habits are likely to be stronger, other types of interventions may be more effective.

Originality: This is the first study to show that links between self-regulatory cognitions and changing habitual behaviors as SB may vary depending on overweight/obesity status.

Paper number 1273 | Symposia Paper |

Time use and well-being among older European couples

Olga Zamalijeva, Vilnius University; Antanas Kairys, Vilnius University; Vita Mikuliciute, Vilnius University

Background: In light of rapid demographic ageing, research on older people's time use is not only considered to be of strategic importance for social policy, as it gives an insight into economic activity and work-leisure balance, but may also provide valuable information regarding gender equality and well-being in later life. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to test whether time use is a significant predictor of well-being among older adults.

Methods: The data on 10 546 subjects aged 65 and older was drawn from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) Wave 8. Well-being was measured using the revised 12-item version of the Control, Autonomy, Self-realization and Pleasure (CASP) scale. Time use measures included household and administrative chores, leisure and voluntary activities, activities with the partner, helping relatives and sleep. In the second step of the analysis time use of the matching partner was used as a predictor of well-being.

Results: After controlling for demographic and health-related variables hierarchical linear analysis showed that for both, males and females, time spent with the partner, voluntary and household work positively associated with the well-being level. Time spent on personal care and time with children predicted better well-being in the male group, but time used to help partner was linked to lower well-being levels in the female group. While longer night sleep predicted better well-being, time spent napping and resting during daytime had a negative association in both groups. When partner’s time use was included in the analysis, several variables turned out to be a significant predictor for males, but not for females. The way older adults spend their time is indicative of their well-being and some gender differences are evident, however time use within a couple are more likely to be important for males.

Paper number 892 | Oral Presentation | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Personalised health budget as tool of social and health integration: monitoring the process

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The Personal(ised) Health Budget (PHB) is an innovative approach to mental health and a new integrated social and health instrument that supports the Therapeutic Rehabilitative Personalised Project (TRPP) for persons with mental disabilities. Two are the inspiring principles: social and health integration, and personalisation of welfare interventions It is formed by all the resources of individual, family and community aimed at improving wellbeing and inclusion of disadvantaged people, as well as promoting their active participation and autonomous life.

We have analysed the introduction of the PHB in the social and health services of the Metropolitan City of Bologna (Italy), organising the training programme for professionals (2020-2021) and then monitoring the experimental period (2021-2022).

We will present the data drawing from the monitoring research conducted on the first 50 personalized project experimentally activated so far in the 6 Districts of Bologna. We made field observations during the 50 joint meetings of practitioners, to investigate in a qualitative way how the social and health integration was realised in practice.

Three critical issues emerged:

1) The proposal to activate a PHB can come from any point of the system (user, family included) and not only from the psychiatrist. This innovation needs to be further understood by all the practitioners

2) The PHB requires since the beginning the involvement of the user (and the family) in the choices regarding his/her therapeutic-rehabilitative process. This requires a new way of thinking to professionals' own role.

3) The PHB aims to offer more flexible interventions in collaboration with the community. This means an innovation in the organisation of the welfare system.

In conclusion, the PHB has promoted a culture of recovery in all the partners involved. However, much remains to be done to consolidate and promote the TRPP starting from the citizens-users.

Paper number 975 | Invited Panel Discussion | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Does Psychology need a Coming out?

Iva Žegura, Lotte De Schrijver, Ghent University – International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH); Adam Jowett, BPS; EFPA; Douglas C. Haldeman, John F. Kennedy School of Psychology and Social Sciences; Loïque Chanel Kouankep, Directrice exécutive de TransAmical/ Présidente du réseau RITA; Marco Prado, Brazil

Mental health problems are an important worldwide public health threat. Yet, some populations – like sexuality and gender diverse persons – are more vulnerable to developing mental health problems and experience more help-seeking barriers than others. Lacking robust data collection regarding sexual orientation and gender identity in population studies or census data limits our understanding of the size of the LGBTQIA+ population in Europe and their health outcomes. Exploring the risk and protective factors leading to health disparities is important while recognizing the heterogeneous nature of this population and the importance of being sensitive to nuanced differences in subgroups within LGBTQIA+ populations. Yet, knowledge about the distribution of LGBTQIA+ persons among the general population in a given country and robust prevalence numbers regarding mental health problems reported by its subpopulations are essential to allocate sufficient resources to develop targeted prevention strategies and care programs and to evaluate the impact of implemented strategies and programs. Moreover, limited attention is given to this population in the education of European psychologists, which results in missed opportunities for developing diversity-sensitive skills and strategies for communication and care.

During this provocative session, we will discuss the urgent need for making LGBTQIA+ people visible in cross-national population studies and in evidence-based practices. Moreover, we will address institutional

heterosexism, homophobia, and transphobia within the psychological profession and how this may affect both research and healthcare outcomes. Furthermore, intersecting identities of psychologists as professionals and as minority group members or as allies will be discussed. Participating panelists, who have outstanding expertise in mental health practice and/or research in LGBTQIA+ communities, will address the need for developing standards of care for all EFPA members and the European continent and explore the ground for setting up an EFPA working group on Sexual and Gender Diversity.

Paper number 1376 | Symposia Paper |

De-pathologizing of transgender and gender-diverse people- ensuring psychological care without discrimination

Iva Žegura

To stress the importance of competent trans and gender diverse approach of psychologists to de-pathologize transgender identities and reduce the risk of minority stress and prejudice in psychological practice.

The newly accepted diagnosis of “gender incongruence” has been moved out of the mental health chapter in the new edition of the ICD-11.

Clinical consensus statements that were developed based on clinical experiences and the available literature together with WPATH Standards of Care (version 8) will be presented. The most relevant research results on mental health care of transgender and gender-diverse people in Europe will be presented in the realm of implementing the newest classification system ICD 11 and the category of gender incongruence as a process of de-pathologizing trans identities.

Professionals recommend that healthcare professionals working with trans people recognize the diversity of genders, including male, female, and nonbinary individuals. Results show that assessing gender-diverse children and adolescents should take a developmental approach that acknowledges the difference between prepubescent gender-diverse children and pubescent gender-diverse adolescents and trans adults. One out of three of all trans respondents reported discrimination by healthcare or social services personnel. Trans people seeking gender-affirming medical interventions should be assessed by professionals with expertise in trans health care and gender-affirming psychological practice.

Anti-gender rhetoric is harmful to the profession, to the professionals that work with trans people, to trans people that seek professional help, and to society. Education and sensitization of psychologists on gender diversity, gender-affirming care, that respects dignity and right of self-determination, personal, physical, and psychological integrity, autonomy, and well-being of trans and gender-diverse people should be a priority in the process of de-pathologizing of transgender and gender diverse people. Psychologists should develop professional ethics and legislation on the behalf of professional societies, associations, and chambers that will sanction any misuse of professional facts.

Paper number 1234 | Oral Presentation | Experimental: Cognitive, Psychobiology and Neuropsychology

The application of control theory in neurofeedback for PTSD

Megan (Min) Zhang, Brunel University London

Aims and Objectives: Neurofeedback has been used for PTSD for decades, with significant improvements and challenges. PTSD is a heterogeneous disorder, characterised by four symptom clusters that include re-experiencing, avoidance, negative cognition and mood, and hyperarousal. The heterogeneity is associated with the inconsistency of brainwave patterns of PTSD, resulting in diverse neurofeedback protocols and ambiguous long-term effects. This study purports to explore a conceptual framework to integrate various protocols and improve the efficacy of neurofeedback for PTSD.

Methods: Conceptual simulation with Matlab.

Results: The core theoretical component of the neurofeedback technique is the feedback loop borrowed from control theory. Based on the assumption of brain plasticity, the neurofeedback technique suggests that the non-invasive feedback loop may train brains to restore damaged self-regulation. Nevertheless,

according to control theory, rather than the mere feedback loop, the overall transformation function underlying brain plasticity determines whether the relevant brain networks are stable and healthy. The overall transformation function also implies potential approaches to drive the brain network from a pathological to a healthy state. Neurofeedback training could be ineffective or unstable without knowing the overall transformation function of affected brain networks, particularly for heterogeneous PTSD symptoms. Based on software simulation, the study suggests that a further application of control theory may help to establish the overall transformation function of the brain networks with PTSD and formulate neurofeedback protocols with conceptual rigour. Moreover, the transformation function-based framework may help to integrate neurofeedback and exposure-based psychotherapy, maximising the efficacy of neurofeedback and the well-being of people with PTSD.

Conclusions: As a promising technique based on the feedback loop, neurofeedback needs to be further developed with the solid theoretical basis of control theory. It calls for cross-disciplinary research and practice.

Paper number 426 | Poster | Social, Personality & Individual differences

Relationship between personality and intelligence: The role of personality traits as predictor and moderator variables of the cognitive component

Marco Zuin, Istituto Universitario Salesiano Venezia – IUSVE; Vanessa Donadel, Istituto Universitario Salesiano Venezia – IUSVE

The target of the research is to identify potential relationships between cognitive components and personality. The goal of the research is to identify the main components that concern the relationship between intelligence and personality through multiple regression and moderation techniques.

The experimental design arises from D. Wechsler's perspective on personality and intelligence, as well as R.B. Cattell who gave fundamental insight on these two aspects.

In order to achieve the set goals, the research was divided into two studies.

The first study (N=49) regards the administration of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire – Fifth edition (16PF-5) and of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – Fourth Edition (WAIS-IV).

On the other hand, the second study (N=116) administers the 16 PF-5 and the Raven's Standard Matrices (SPM).

The results obtained in the first study show an explained variance of 46% (F=7.24; p=.001) according to multiple regression technique which uses IQ as a dependent variable and E, L, M, N, and Q2 traits as predictors. In the second study, moderation analysis technique was involved and trait A (Warmth) of 16 PF-5 was chosen as the moderator variable in the relationship between gf (SPM's score) and Self Control (t=-2.43; p=.017).

One of the limitations of the research is the low sample size, as well as the restricted geographical area in which the sample subjects are residents.

The relationship found between intelligence and personality could have practical implications on the educational, career counseling and clinical fields.

The novelty of this research lies in the identification of a significant relationship between Self Control and gf. In contrast to other studies implying this relationship, a third variable was found which plays a statistically significant role: trait A of the 16PF-5. Furthermore, the research has detected some personality traits that could interpret cognitive functioning.

Paper number 946 | Poster | Clinical

Relationship between emotional regulation, emotional intelligence and emotional response. Emotional intelligence as mediator between emotional regulation and emotional response.

Marco Zuin, Istituto Universitario Salesiano Venezia – IUSVE; Cecilia Pellizzari, Istituto Universitario Salesiano Venezia – IUSVE

The aim of the research is to explore the potential relationships between emotional intelligence as a possible mediator of emotional regulation and emotional response.

The research design builds on Gross, Livingston and Isaacowitz's Process Model of Emotion Regulation, Bar-on's construct of emotional intelligence and Aldao and Christensens' concept of flexibility in emotional regulation.

The study involved a sample of 308 subjects (18-35 age range) to whom were administered: Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-36 (DERS-36).

Two analysis techniques were used in the study: multiple regression and mediation analysis with regression.

- multiple regression technique: For the first regression, Reapraisal score (ERQ) was set as the dependent variable and Intrapersonal, Interpersonal (EQ-i) scales and Gender as predictors; an explained variance of 23.7% was found ($F=32.71$; $p\leq.001$). For the second regression the Reapraisal score (ERQ) was set as dependent variable and Adaptability and General mood scales (EQ-i) as predictors; an explained variance of 17.1% was found ($F=32.72$; $p\leq.001$).

- mediation analysis with regression: Lack of Confidence (DERS) and Difficulty in Recognition (DERS) was set as independent variables, Suppression (ERQ) as dependent variable and EI (EQi) as mediator. The variable EI proved to be a significant mediator for the variable Lack of Trust ($\beta=0.1164$; $p=0.011$) and for the variable Difficulty in Recognition ($\beta=0.0550$; $p=0.018$).

The results demonstrate the role and impact of emotional intelligence within emotional regulation and emotional response processes.

The study has some limitations, including a sample with a narrow age range and a limited geographical area.

Possible applications concern the possibility of extending models on emotional regulation, the development of interventions to promote flexibility in emotional regulation; particularly for preventive actions in the educational and clinical spheres.

Paper number 198 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Climate Change and sustainability

Eco-anxiety and active participation in climate change prevention: the role of being a mother

Irena Zukauskaite, Vilnius University; Jurate Peceliuniene, Vilnius University; Aiste Stapulionyte, Vilnius University; Aiste Deltuviene, Medical clinic 'Sveikatos Ratas'; Paulina Deltuvaite, University of Bath

The aim: To analyse if motherhood has an impact on the relationship between eco-anxiety and active participation in climate change prevention management.

Methods: An online survey was conducted during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic period.

192 females aged ≥18 and <45 took part in the study: 87 women had children (Ch+ group) and 105 had not (Ch- group). They filled the questions about their attitudes and behaviour related to climate change, socio-demographic characteristics as well as eco-anxiety symptoms (based on the American Psychology Association description of eco-anxiety).

Results: Eco-anxiety is positively related to active participation in climate change management ($r=.225$, $p=.002$). While comparing both groups, it was found that Ch- group get higher eco-anxiety scale results ($p=.004$) with stronger feelings of being anxious, exhausted, depressed, and powerless. Ch- group more often were participating in different climate change prevention activities in general ($p=.001$), especially in

sorting waste for recycling (p=.041) and choosing more ecological vehicles (p=.001). Moderation analysis revealed that there is no interaction between the eco-anxiety scale and active preventive actions. However, motherhood is a moderator in the relationship between the item “I feel anxious about climate change” and amount of different preventive climate change actions a person takes.

Conclusions: Study results show that motherhood might reduce persons’ eco-anxiety and preventive behaviour for climate change. Given the lack of eco-anxiety studies focusing on women, we anticipate our study to be a starting point for future research.