



*International Council of Psychologists ICP*

# Psychology's Contribution To People, the Planet, and the World

75<sup>th</sup> Annual ICP Convention 2017  
New York, NY, USA



**July 28 – July 30, 2017**  
**Cosponsored by:**  
**Dyson College Center for Global Psychology**  
**PACE UNIVERSITY**  
**41 Park Row**  
**Bianco Room**  
**(New York City Campus)**



*International Council of Psychologists ICP*

## Psychology's Contribution To People, the Planet, and the World

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*75th Annual ICP Convention 2017*

*New York, NY, USA*

*July 28 - July 30, 2017*

*Cosponsored by: Dyson College Center for Global Psychology  
PACE UNIVERSITY*

### **ICP Mission**

Founded in 1941, ICP is committed to furthering world peace, promoting human rights and promoting collaboration among mental health professionals and social scientists, globally. The mission of ICP is:

- To advance the science and practice of psychology and to support the use of psychological knowledge to promote social health and justice;
- To contribute to world peace and human rights for all peoples by helping to empower under-represented ethnic and culturally diverse groups;
- To encourage global wellness through promotion and integration of health and mental health services globally, and
- To foster international professional development, networking, communication, mentoring and friendship among psychologists and allied mental health professionals and social scientists.

### **Membership Campaign**

- **ICP** has gained a worldwide reputation for advancing the science of psychology through annual conventions, workshops, research and practices that attracts new members to join. It seeks to continue to encourage membership from the full range of science based specialization including **allied professionals** from every venue of the world.
- **ICP seeks to continue to be creative** and encourages members to continue to generate innovative and meaningful ways of international collaboration and to provide “incubator” mentoring for students, early career, and emerging clinical and academic environments.

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2016-2017

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Board of Directors Executive Committee

<p><b>PRESIDENT</b> Dr. Machiko Fukuhara, JAPAN</p>  <p>Tokyo, JAPAN <a href="mailto:icpinc.tky-office16@nifty.com">icpinc.tky-office16@nifty.com</a></p>	<p><b>PRESIDENT ELECT</b> Jean Chin, USA</p>  <p>CEO Services, Inc. USA <a href="mailto:ceoservices@yahoo.com">ceoservices@yahoo.com</a></p>	<p><b>PAST PRESIDENT</b> Dr. Janet Sigal, USA</p>  <p><a href="mailto:janet2822@aol.com">janet2822@aol.com</a></p>	<p><b>TREASURER</b> Dr. Nancy Sidun, USA</p>  <p><a href="mailto:n.sidun@hawaiiintel.net">n.sidun@hawaiiintel.net</a></p>	<p><b>SECRETARY</b> Justine Aire</p>  <p>St. Charles University, GRENADA <a href="mailto:jaire@sgu.edu">jaire@sgu.edu</a></p>
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### DIRECTORS AT LARGE

#### ICP Directors at Large

TERM EXPIRES IN 2017		TERM EXPIRES IN 2018	
<p>Dr. Polly C. Dy</p>  <p>Manila, Philippines (63) 917- 794-4552 <a href="mailto:clin_reports@yahoo.com.ph">clin_reports@yahoo.com.ph</a></p>	<p>Dr. Richard Velayo</p>  <p>Professor of Psychology Pace University Psychology Department 41 Park Row, 13th floor New York, NY 10038 212-346-1506 <a href="mailto:rvelayo@gmail.com">rvelayo@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.rvelayo.com">www.rvelayo.com</a></p>	<p>Anna Laura Comunian</p>  <p>Universita Degli Studi De Pad Via Venezia 8 1-35100 Padova, ITALY <a href="mailto:annalaura.comunian@unipd.it">annalaura.comunian@unipd.it</a></p>	<p>Dr. Sandra E.S. Neil</p>  <p>Satir Centre of Australia, Suite 2 1051 A-B High Street Armadale VIC 3143, AUSTRALIA Ph: +61 3 9824-7755 Fax: +61 3 9824 7865 <a href="mailto:office@satiraustralia.com">office@satiraustralia.com</a></p>
TERM EXPIRES IN 2019			
<p>Merry Bullock</p>  <p><a href="mailto:merrybullock@intl-psych.org">merrybullock@intl-psych.org</a></p>		<p>Michelle Downey</p>  <p><a href="mailto:Michelle.Downey@gmail.com">Michelle.Downey@gmail.com</a></p>	

## 2017 ELECTED OFFICERS



Natalie Porter  
President-Elect Designee



Andrew Simon  
Director at Large



Josephine Tan  
Director at Large

## NON-VOTING BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

UN NGO Chair: Dr. Florence Denmark, USA

National & International Liaison Chair: Dr. Tara Pir

Research Interest Groups: Dr. Varda Muhlbaour, ISRAEL; Dr. Diana Boer, GERMANY

World Area Chair: Dr. Sandra E.S. Neil, AUSTRALIA

Membership Chair: Dr. Andrew Simon, USA

Long Range Planning Co-Chairs: Dr. Merry Bullock, USA; Dr. Maria Lavooy, USA

Parliamentarians: Dr. Florence Denmark, USA; Dr. Ann Marie O’Roark, USA

## CONTRACTS

Newsletter Editor: Ann M. O’Roark

Banking and Records: Nancy Quatrano

Website Manager: J.P. Abilla

## Welcome from the President

On behalf of the International Council of Psychologists, I would like to welcome you to the 75th ICP, Inc. Conference in New York City, U.S.A.

The theme of the Conference is "Psychology's Contribution to People, the Planet, and the World." This Conference is especially meaningful because it is being held in New York City, where this organization was founded 75 years ago. Congratulations!

ICP is a unique psychology organization in that it keeps up with person-to-person relationships through the academic interests of members from different parts of the world with different backgrounds

Highlights of the NYC Conference are found in the conference program:

Distinguished keynote speakers from inside and outside of the organization are also invited to symposia and speeches. This reflects our wish to share and develop our scholarly friendship among both younger and older individuals in order to improve the welfare of human beings throughout the world

Across the ocean from Japan, I am happy to report that the NYC Conference Committee has worked extremely hard cooperating in a good networking structure. Thank you to the team, headed by Dr. Jean Lau Chin, Conference Chair and Incoming President, ICP, Inc. Thank you, also to Dr. Sonia Suchday for the conference space at Pace University, to Drs. Florence Denmark and Richard Velayo for the Scientific programming, and to Dr. Andrew Simon for the local logistics. I know that participants coming to this Conference will be rewarded with new ideas and friendships.

Let me add that ICP, Inc. is preparing the publication of our 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Book in celebration of our jubilee event. Appreciation for this book goes to the editorial committee chaired by Dr. Harold Takooshian. Reading it will give you the opportunity to know more about our history, present and future.

With warm regards,

Machiko Fukuhara, Ph.D.

ICP, Inc. President (2016-2017)



## 2017 Conference Committee

**Conference Chair:** Jean Lau Chin, President-Elect

**Conference Co-Chair:** Florence Denmark

**Scientific Program Chair:** Richard Velayo

**Scientific Program Co-chair:** Sarika Persaud

**Local Arrangements:** Andrew Simon

**Long Range Planning and Website:** Merry Bullock

**Logistics Coordinator:** Arthur Roh

**Logistics:** Krystal Lozada

**Awards Coordinator:** Josephine Tan

**InAbsentia Posters Chair:** Anna Laura Comunian

**InAbsentia Posters Co-Chair:** Joshua Wright

## Dyson College Center for Global Psychology

The Dyson College Center for Global Psychology is generously cosponsoring the ICP conference. The following are its mission statement, objectives, and programs:

# Dyson College Center for Global Psychology



ENHANCING THE  
GLOBAL CAPABILITIES  
OF PACE UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS  
AND FACULTY

For inquiries regarding  
membership please contact:

The Dyson College Center for  
Global Psychology  
[globalpsych@pace.edu](mailto:globalpsych@pace.edu)

### Mission Statement

The mission of the **Dyson College Center for Global Psychology** at Pace University is to enhance the global capabilities of Pace University students and faculty from psychology and psychology-related fields by providing high-quality academic and professional development experiences.

### Objectives

- Provide a platform for Pace University faculty, staff, and students to engage in scholarly exchange and collaboration in psychology and psychology-related fields on the global stage.
- Promote cross-cultural, -institutional, and -disciplinary scholarship through partnership with other institutions, and the sponsorship of academic activities including workshops, symposia, conferences, and training seminars.
- Strengthen global psychology curriculum and educational experience by offering courses with a global psychology perspective.
- Work with partner institutions to facilitate the development and coordination of travel courses, study abroad programs, joint-degree programs, local and international internships, and visiting scholar programs.
- Sponsor research and publications that contribute to the knowledge of global psychology.

### Planned Programs

- Facilitation of research and training grant applications for its members (faculty and students), seeking international collaborators, and providing cultural consultants and translation services for grant applications and research.
- Support of publications, such as editorial work for newsletters, conference proceedings, special issues, and books resulting from Center activities.
- Offering of workshops and seminars, and other training programs to local and international participants.
- Sponsorship of international conferences, inviting renowned scholars to speak at colloquia, seminars, panel discussions, and training workshops.
- Development and coordination of various global study-abroad programs and international travel courses.
- Strengthening of the curriculum for the Global Psychology Research track through development of interdisciplinary courses and overseas research opportunities.
- Establishing an international faculty network to help students from Pace University and other institutions, both local and global, who seek mentorship.
- Hosting visiting international scholars to engage in research and exchange programs in psychology and psychology-related areas.

Find more information:

[www.pace.edu/dyson/global-psychology](http://www.pace.edu/dyson/global-psychology)



## PACE UNIVERSITY MAP



**New York City Campus**  
**One Pace Plaza**  
**New York, NY 10038**  
**(212) 346-1200**

**The Bianco Room (Level B) and the 7 classrooms (on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor) are all in One Pace Plaza. The Psychology Dept is in the 41 Park Row building just across the street.**

NOTE: In One Pace Plaza, access to the B-Level East and West will be through the Courtyard at the Spruce Street side. An accessible ramp will be placed at the Courtyard, and entrance to both the East and West sides of the building will be at the North side of the Courtyard. On the West side, the Spruce Street elevators and stairs will be open.

## **Welcome from Jean Lau Chin, ICP President-Elect**



The 21<sup>st</sup> Century is characterized by rapid change, instant communication, and fluid borders. As such, ICP, as an international psychology organization, has a unique opportunity to provide leadership in addressing the challenges. As countries become increasingly diverse, and communities become increasingly global, how we engage one another as people, communities and societies will be central to achieving a world that is marked by peaceful coexistence, harmonious collaboration, and inclusion of all

groups and communities. I look forward to meeting with all ICP members in New York City, also known as the Big Apple. I hope our conference: *Psychology's Contribution to People, the Planet, and the World* will engage you in participating to advance psychology as reflected in our three forums on an International Leadership Research Exchange Network, Human Rights, and Town Hall meeting to brainstorm and vision how ICP can make a unique contribution to the landscape of international organizations. I take this opportunity to thank our outgoing president, Dr. Machiko Fukuhara, for a job well-done on this occasion of our 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.

With warm regards,

Jean Lau Chin, EdD, ABPP

ICP President-Elect

*PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE, THE PLANET, AND THE WORLD*  
*75<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL ICP CONVENTION—NEW YORK, NY, USA—JULY 28-30, 2017*

**Program at a Glance**

Time	Friday July 28	Saturday July 29	Sunday July 30					
8:00 AM		Registration / Coffee	Coffee	P O S T E R S				
8:30 AM								
9:00 AM	Pre- Conference Workshops 9am-3pm  (also July 27, 2-5pm)	Opening Session 9:00-9:30	Symposia and Indiv Papers 9:00-10:30		2016 Award Talk 9:00-10:00	Forum 1, Leadership cont. 9:00-10:30		
9:30 AM		Keynote Speech Janel Gauthier 9:30-10:30						
10:00 AM								
10:30 AM			Break/Posters 10:30-11:00		Break/Posters 10:30-11:00			
11:00 AM			Forum 1 Leadership (Chin) 11:00-12:30		Symposia and Indiv Papers 11-12:30	Forum 3 Former Presidents 11:00-12:30	Symposia and Indiv Papers 11:00-12:30	Workshops 11-12:30
11:30 AM								
12:00 PM								
12:30 PM			Lunch/Posters 12:30-1:30		Awards Luncheon, 12:30-1:30			
1:00 PM								
1:30 PM			Forum 2: Human Rights (Neil) 1:30-3:00	Symposia and Indiv Papers 1:30-3:00	Annual Business Meeting 1:30- 2:30	Symposia and Indiv Papers 1:30-2:30		
2:00 PM								
2:30 PM				Break 2:30-3:00				
3:00 PM		Break/Posters 3:00-3:30		Symposia and Indiv Papers 3:00- 4:30	Workshop 3:00-4:30	Incoming EC Meeting 3:00-6:00		
3:30 PM		Forum 2 Human Rights cont. (Neil) 3:30-5:00	Town Hall Mtg (Bullock/ Simon) 3:30-5:00					
4:00 PM	Panel: US Psychological Science in a Globalizing World; USNC-IUPsyS, Nat'l Acad. Sciences			Conference Wrap-Up 4:30-5:00				
4:30 PM								
5:00 PM	Opening Reception CoSponsored by Dyson Center							
5:30 PM								
6:00 PM		Chinese Banquet at Oriental Garden, 14 Elizabeth Street 6:00-8:00						
6:30 PM								
7:00 PM				Conference Banquet at Madison Bistro (238 Madison Ave at 37 <sup>th</sup> Street) 7:00-9:00				
7:30 PM								

## Program Schedule

### Thurs, July 27, 2017

2:00-5:00 PM

**PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP: *The 7-Step Integrative Healing Model: A journey for healing, happiness and sustainable community building***  
Ani Kalayjian

5:00-6:30 PM

**Reception for National Academy of Science Meeting Attendants**  
Cosponsored by the Dyson Center for Global Psychology (ICP Attendees invited)  
Location: Bianco Room

### Friday, July 28, 2017

9:00-3:00 PM

**PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP: *Ethical Framework for Global Mental Health***  
Elena Cherepanov

9:00-4:00 PM

**Outgoing ICP Board Meeting** – Machiko Fukuhara, President  
Psychology Dept Rm 1319 (Building: 41 Park Row)

4:00 PM

**Panel – *US Psychology in a Globalizing Science***  
US National Committee for Psychological Science, National Academy of Sciences  
Cosponsored by the Dyson Center for Global Psychology  
Location: Psychology Dept Rm 1321 (Building: 41 Park Row)

5:00 PM

**OPENING RECEPTION**  
Cosponsored by the Dyson College Center for Global Psychology  
Welcome – Machiko Fukuhara, President  
Location: Bianco Room

### Saturday, July 29, 2017

8:30 AM

**Registration and Coffee**  
Location: Bianco Room

9:00-5:00 PM

**Posters and InAbsentia Posters**  
Location: Bianco Room available throughout the conference

9:00-9:30 AM

**OPENING SESSION**

*PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE, THE PLANET, AND THE WORLD*  
*75<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL ICP CONVENTION—NEW YORK, NY, USA—JULY 28-30, 2017*

**Opening Remarks: Jean Lau Chin, Conference Chair and President-Elect**  
**Welcome Remarks: Sonia Suchday, Dyson College Center for Global Psychology**  
Logistics: Andrew Simon  
Location: Bianco Room

9:30-10:30 AM

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: *Psychology's Contribution to People, the Planet & the World***  
Janel Gauthier, President of the International Association of Applied Psychology, and  
2016 ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE AWARD  
recipient  
Location: Bianco Room

10:30-11:00 AM

**BREAK – Time for Posters**  
Location: Bianco Room

11:00-11:20 AM

**PAPER: *From Cognitive Screening To Scanning: Neuropsychology & Neuroimaging In Dementia Diagnosis***

Swati Bajpai, Saroj Yadav, Ashima Nehra and A.B Dey  
Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Psychology & Gender: An Ineludible Historical Debt***

Dra. Ana Guil  
Location: Room W-622

**PAPER: *Cognitive and Personality Determinants of Memory Misinformation***

Adrabo Soliman, Rania Alfat, and Fatima H. Alkuwari  
Location: Room W-617

11:00-12:00 PM

**SYMPOSIUM: *Discussions of Research on Globalization, Culture, and Health***

Andréa Sonenberg, Keville Fredrickson, Rhonda Maneval, Carol Roye, Alsacia L. Sepulveda-Pacsi  
Location: Room W-612

11:00-12:30 PM

**FORUM 1: *Global and Diverse Research Leadership***

Jean Lau Chin, Chair; Craig Shealy, Toshi Sasao, Arthur Roh, Renee Staton, Lee Sternberger, Devin Thornburg, Marco Aponte-Moreno, and Lindy Brewster  
This Forum will identify a common problem and apply its work to leadership development to address contemporary problems for a diverse and global society.  
Location: Bianco Room

**SYMPOSIUM: *Violence Against Women Around the World***

Carolyn Springer, Janet Sigal, and Florence Denmark

*PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE, THE PLANET, AND THE WORLD*  
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Location: Room W-628

11:30-11:50 AM

**PAPER: *Psychosocial Needs of Adolescents and Young Adults Diagnosed with Cancer***

Gwendolyn Quinn

Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *A Qualitative Inquiry into the Need for Community-based Psychotherapy for Sex-Trafficked Women in Russia***

Kaitlin R. Hollis

Location: Room W-622

**PAPER: *Philianalysis: Foundations for the Psychology of Solitary Love***

Elison Santos

Location: Room W-617

12:00-12:20 PM

**PAPER: *Overweight & Neurocognitive Functioning: Unraveling the Antagonistic Relationship in Adolescents***

Swati Bajpai and SPK Jena

Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *A Good Example of Integration of Immigrants in Istanbul: Women's Club***

Nezihe Atilgan, Bihter Dazkir Erdendogdu, Sumeyye Balci

Location: Room W-622

**PAPER: *Second Language Acquisition (SLA): Determinants for Successful Second Language Acquisition***

Ia Aptarashvili, Mzia Tsereteli, Natia Gaprindashvili

Location: Room W-617

12:30-1:30 PM

**LUNCH** – Time to Visit Posters

Location: Bianco Room

1:00-4:30 PM

**FORUM 2: *The Endangered People and Children, Human Rights World Summit 2017***

Sandra E.S. Neil, Chair; Roswith Roth; Jason Wynter; Machiko Fukuhara; Justina E.

Aire; Ann Marie O'Roark; Andrew Simon; Chris Mulchay; Sofia Sousa; Denrich Suryadi

This Forum will discuss the goals and issues at the 2017 Human Rights World Summit

Location: Room W-622

1:30-1:50 PM

**PAPER: *Media and Social Dissent: At the Crossroads of Otherness and Psychopathology***

Samuel Ballou

Location: Room W-623

**PAPER: *A Crash Course in Implementing Behavioral Health Services into Primary Care Clinics***

Stacy Ogbeide

Location: Room W-621

1:30-2:30 PM

**SYMPOSIUM: *Human Rights Violations on a Global Scale: Sex Trafficking***

Nancy M. Sidun, Imma Barron, and Louise B. Silverstein

Location: Room W-612

1:30-3:00 PM

**SYMPOSIUM: *I am Psyched!: The Inspiring and Lives of Women of Color in US Psychology***

Shari E. Miles-Cohen, Chair; Jean Lau Chin, Carlotta M. Arthur, Maria Elena Torre, and Roseanne Flores

Location: Room W-628

2:00-2:20 PM

**PAPER: *Grieving the Loss-of-Self: Challenges in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Self-Management***

Lucille R. Ferrara, Joanne Singleton, Kyeongra Yang, Keville Frederickson

Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Black Sheep Get the Blues: A Meta-Analytic Review of Experimental Research on Social Rejection***

Sumbleen Ali

Location: Room W-623

2:30-2:50 PM

**PAPER: *Contextualizing Well-Being in Hidden or Forgotten Minority Communities in Japan: A Social Justice Perspective***

Toshi Sasao

Location: Room W-623

**PAPER: *Resilience in the Face of Tragedy: Mental Health & Resilience in Post Ebola Liberia***

Gilberte Bastien

Location: Room W-621

3:00-3:30 PM

**BREAK** – Time to visit Posters

Location: Bianco Room

3:30-3:50 PM

**PAPER: *Evaluating the Psychometric Properties of the Original Grit Scale Using Rasch Analysis in an Arab Adolescent Sample***

Shaljan Areepattamannil and Myint Swe Khine

Location: Room W-624

**PAPER: *Personality Traits, Probability of Marital Infidelity and Risk of Divorce***

Bahareh Zare

Location: Room W-623

3:30-5:00 PM

**TOWN HALL MEETING: *Celebrating ICP Present and Future Directions***

Merry Bullock and Andrew Simon

This brain-storming session will begin with a review of past visioning activities in ICP, and a review of current ICP Present/Future Survey results. All are encouraged to attend to discuss ICP's longstanding and unique contributions to the landscape of international organizations.

Location: Bianco Room

**SYMPOSIUM: *Stress and Health in an Urban and Globalized World***

Sonia Suchday, Suman Kapur, Christopher Godfrey, Charles Swencionis, Judith Wylie-Rosett, and Maudry Lashley

Location: Room W-612

**SYMPOSIUM: *Qualitative Research's Impact on the Understanding of Subjectivity***

Eliza Wierzbinska, Kelsey Power, Ting-Yung Tseng, and Yocheved Keren

Location: Room W-628

4:00-4:20 PM

**PAPER: *Cultural Impetuses and Impediments of Romantic Love: Historical and Global Review***

Victor Karandashev

Location: Room W-623

4:30-4:50 PM

**PAPER: *Assessing Personality Traits in Ordinal Survey Data***

Saman Muthukumarana

Location: Room W-624

6:00-8:00 PM

**CHINESE BANQUET**

**Oriental Garden** (10 course menu; Optional at \$60; must preregister)

14 Elizabeth Street, New York, NY

**Sunday, July 30, 2017**

8:30 AM **COFFEE**

8:30 AM–12:00 PM

**Posters**

Location: Bianco Room

9:00-9:20 AM

**PAPER: *Teaching Efficacy, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal Skills and Teaching Performance in the Tertiary School***

Dr. Marie Paz H. Angeles

Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Interpersonalness of Trauma Moderates Effect of Personality on Suicidality in PTSD Patients***

Yongjoon Yoo, Hyeon-Ju Park, Soowon Park, Maeng Je Cho, Seong-Jin Cho, Soo-Hee Choi, and Jun-Young Lee

Location: Room W-617

9:00-10:00 AM

**AWARD RECIPIENT INVITED SPEAKERS**

Chair: Josephine Tan – Awards Coordinator

Joan Chrisler, 2016 Denmark-Grunwald Feminist Research and Service Award Recipient  
***ICP and Me***

Anna Laura Comunian, 2016 Frances Mullen Award Recipient  
***Cross-cultural Similarity and Differences Related to Kindness and Moral Development***

Swati Bajpai, 2017 Seisoh Sukemune/Bruce Bain Early Career Award Recipient  
***Development of Mental Stimulation Exercises Manual: Cognitive Training Program for Elderly***

Location: Room W-624

9:00-10:00 AM

**SYMPOSIUM: *Issues in Internationalizing Psychology Education***

Uwe P. Gielen, and Harold Takooshian, and Florence L. Denmark

Location: Room W-612

9:00-10:00 AM

**INVITED FORUM: *Psychology at the UN***

Florence Denmark

*Location: Bianco Room*

9:00-10:30 AM

**FORUM 1: *Continuation of Global and Diverse Leadership Forum***

*PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE, THE PLANET, AND THE WORLD*  
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Jean Lau Chin, Craig Shealy, Toshi Sasao, Arthur Roh, Renee Staton, Lee Sternberger,  
Devin Thornburg, Marco Aponte-Moreno, and Lindy Brewster  
Location: Room W-623

9:00-11:00 AM

**SYMPOSIUM:** *Building Safe Societies: Understanding Attitudes and Actions Relevant to Aggression, War and Peace via Bronfenbrennar's Ecological Systems in Cultural Context during Identity Development*

Sherri McCarthy (Organizer), Kelvin VasquezLuna, Natallia Yesaulenka, Alejandra Padilla, Gilberto Galindo, Carina Fulquez, Victor Karandashev, and Luis Alfredo Padilla  
Location: Room W-628

9:30-9:50 AM

**PAPER:** *Cultural Shaping of Trauma: Comparative Study of Syrian and Afghani Refugees in Germany and the US*

Shaifali Sandhya  
Location: Room W-617

**PAPER:** *Effort Investment and Family Climate: The Mediating Role of Hope and Loneliness*

Malka Margalit  
Location: Room W-621

10:00-10:20 AM

**PAPER:** *The Impact of Comfort with Non-professional Help Seeking on Psychological Distress and Social Support among International College Students*

Suchun Dong, Sonia Suchday  
Location: Room W-621

**PAPER:** *Psychological Distress of Filipino Deaf: Role of Vulnerabilities, Self-Efficacy, and Social Support*

Marcella Sintos  
Location: Room W-617

10:00-10:30 AM

**PAPER:** *History of Psychology Archives*  
**David Baker**

Location: Bianco Room

10:30-11:00 AM

**BREAK** – Time for posters

11:00-11:20 AM

**PAPER:** *The Importance of Including Culture when Teaching Statistics*

Susan A. Nolan and Andrew F. Simon  
Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Perceived Quality of Corporate Governance as Predictors of Intellectual Capital***

Oluwarantimi Ojowuro  
Location: Room W-622

11:00-12:00 PM

**SYMPOSIUM: *Industrial-Organizational Psychology and Social Change: From Local to Global***

Chair: Harold Takooshian  
Presenters: Melissa Woroschinki and Stuart C. Carr  
Discussants: Carolyn Springer, and Suzanne Roff  
Location: Room W-612

11:00-12:30 PM

**INVITED SYMPOSIUM: *FOOTPRINTS & VISIONS: Reflections of Former ICP Presidents***

Chair: Ann Marie O'Roark  
Co- Chairs: Chok Hiew, Dennis. Trent, and Elisa Margaona  
Former Presidents: Elisa Margaona, Florence L. Denmark, Uwe P. Gielen, Sandra E.S.Neil, Frank Farley, Roswith Roth, Dennis Trent, Anna Laura Comunian, Chok Hiew, Consuelo Barreda-Hanson, and Ann Marie O'Roark  
Location: Bianco Room

**WORKSHOP: *Women and Mental Health***

Javita Nauth and V. Prafulla Ragireddy  
Location: Room W-617

**WORKSHOP: *Healing through Groups in the Wake of Terrorism and Natural Disasters***

Shoshana Ben-Noam  
Location: Room W-624

11:30-11:50 AM

**PAPER: *The Impact of School Environmental Factors to the Motor Development of Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)***

Hannah Lois Y. Pancho  
Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Influence of Personal Factors on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Organizations***

Amit Jain, Leena Chatterjee, and Abhishek Goel  
Location: Room W-622

12:00-12:20 PM

**PAPER: *Perspectives in Cultural Clinical Psychology and Their Relevance to Teaching and Research***

Josephine C. H. Tan

Location: Room W-621

**PAPER: *Interdisciplinary Study on Patient-Doctor Relationship at Medical Settings***

Naoki Asazuma

Location: Room W-622

12:30-1:30 PM

**AWARDS LUNCHEON**

***Awards for Student Posters***

***Posters in InAbsentia,***

***ICP Awards***

Location: Bianco Room

1:30-1:50 PM

**PAPER: *Guyana and Community-Based Conservation***

Julie Pellman

Location: Room W-623

**PAPER: *The Motivational Effects of Teachers' Disciplinary Styles on Secondary School Students in Nigeria***

Ocheho ThankGod Ugbede

Location: Room W-621

1:30-2:30 PM

**ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

Machiko Fukuhara

Official public handing of the flag to the incoming president by the outgoing president and Appreciation Awards

Location: Room W-622

2:00-2:20 PM

**PAPER: *Psychological Costs of Development for Youth in Sikkim, India***

Rashmi Jaipal

Location: Room W-623

**PAPER: *International Psychology: What Students and Supervisors Need to Know***

Uwe Gielen and Judy Kuriansky

Location: Room W-621

*PSYCHOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE, THE PLANET, AND THE WORLD*  
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2:30-3:00 PM **BREAK**

3:00-3:20 PM

**PAPER:** *Bringing Action Research (Back) to Psychology*

Andrew F. Simon

Locations: Room W-621

3:00-3:30 PM

**PAPER:** *Empowering Humans and Society: The Humanistic, Revolutionary and Ground-breaking Approach of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy*

Debbie Joffe Ellis

Location: Room W-623

3:00-4:30 PM

**WORKSHOP:** *Developing Cultural Intelligence with Mindfulness Practice*

Sophie Revillard Kaufman and Sue Maxam

Location: Room W-624

**WORKSHOP:** *Advances in QIGONG: An Awareness & Experiential Update--2017 International Travel Insights*

Chok Hiew and Ann Marie O'Roark (Chair)

Location: Room W-617

**SYMPOSIUM:** *Well-being & Spiritual /Religious practices in India*

Sonia Suchday, Anjali Jain, Kamlesh Singh, Kamlesh Singh, Anjali Jain, Dalbir Singh, and Anthony F. Santoro

Location: Room W-628

**SYMPOSIUM:** *Addicted to Technology: Global Perspectives*

Mitchell Flaum and Joanne Zeller

Location: Room W-612

3:00-6:30 PM **INCOMING BOARD MEETING**

Jean Lau Chin

Location: Room W-622

4:30-5:00 PM

**CONFERENCE WRAP-UP**

Location: Bianco Room

7:00-9:00 PM

**CLOSING BANQUET**

**Madison Bistro** (Optional at \$75; must preregister)

238 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016

## Conference Dinners

### **Saturday Conference Chinese Banquet 6-8 PM**

**\$60** (Optional; preregistration required)



Oriental Garden Restaurant  
14 Elizabeth Street,  
New York, NY 10013  
1-212-619-0085  
[manager@orientalgardenny.com](mailto:manager@orientalgardenny.com)

#### 10 course Chinese Banquet Menu

- Shrimp/Vegetable/Chicken Dumpling
- Fried Prawns Walnut & Mayonnaise
- Stir Fried Steak Cubes with Sweet Beans
- Diced Seafood Bean Curd soup
- Peking Roast Duck
- Lobster with Black Bean Sauce
- Mushroom with Spinach
- Peking Spareribs
- House Fried Rice
- Hong Kong Style Noodle
- Seasonal Fruit
- Coconut Custard

### **Sunday Conference Closing Banquet 7-9 PM**

**\$75** (Optional; preregistration required)

Madison Bistro  
238 Madison Ave. at 37th Street  
New York, N.Y., 10016  
212-447-1919  
<http://madisonbistro.com/>

## 2017 ICP Award Recipients

The International Council of Psychologists is very pleased to honor the following award recipients for their high accomplishments and contributions to the advancement of International Psychology. The awards will be given out at the upcoming ICP meeting in New York.

### *Denmark-Grunwald Feminist Research and Service Award*



**IRENE FRIEZE, PHD.**, University of Pittsburgh, (Emerita), Pittsburgh, USA.

*The Denmark-Grunwald Feminist award is presented to honor a member of the ICP who has a history of research and service that directly benefits the health, promotion, and well-being of women in the workforce.*

We are pleased to announce that Dr. Irene Frieze is the recipient of the 2017 Denmark-Grunwald Award for Feminist Research and Service. She exemplifies the spirit of the Award in the double area of feminist research and service. She is an outstanding scholar, researcher, leader and mentor. Dr. Frieze was identified as a "Pioneer in Feminist Psychology" by the Association for Women in Psychology (2009). She was selected for an oral history of her life as one of the "influential leaders of the women's movement" in Pittsburgh in the late 1900s (2008). Her major research interests are: cross-cultural studies of work and gender, cross-cultural study of changing work, family and gender attitudes in Central and Eastern Europe and the United States, place attachment and motivational factors in migration decisions, and interpersonal violence.

Dr. Frieze is internationally recognized and has been a visiting professor at the University of Ljubijana, Slovenia twice and a visiting professor at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland. She very much is an international psychologist.

Dr. Frieze is a leader. She has been the President of Division 9, Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues and of Division 35, Society for Psychology of Women, of the American Psychological Association, and is currently the President of Division 1, Society for General Psychology. She has mentored countless students throughout her life.

*The 2017 Denmark-Grunwald Award committee consists of Dr. Donna Goetz (Emerita of Elmhurst College, USA) Award Chair, Dr. Florence Denmark (Emerita of Pace University, USA) and Dr. Janet Sigal (Emerita of Farleigh Dickinson University, USA). The 2016 Award winner was: Dr. Joan Chrisler*

## Frances Mullen Distinguished Contribution to International Psychology Award



**SANDRA E. S. NEIL, PHD AUSTRALIA.**

*The Frances Mullen award is presented to honor a member of the ICP who has a long and distinguished history of research or applied contributions to one or more international areas.*

We are pleased to announce that Dr. Sandra E. S. Neil, PhD, MA (Clinical Psychology), BA, Bed (Counselling), FAPS, is the recipient of the 2017 Frances Mullen Distinguished Contribution to International Psychology Award. She is a registered psychologist, a clinical psychologist and an individual, group, marital and family psychologist. She is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society, a member of the College of Clinical Psychology of the Australian Psychological Society, and a member of the International Association of Applied Psychologists. She is an International Affiliate of American Psychological Association. As World Area Chair Coordinator for many years, and President of the International Council of Psychologists in 1998-99; also in the same year had a preconvention in Bali Indonesia. She has chaired and presented eminent psychologists' work in Human Rights and Global World Summits since 1982 in Portugal Spain, England, Japan, China, USA, Canada, Israel, Taiwan, Philippines, South America and Australia, and is the Australian representative of the International Academy of Family Psychologists. Dr Neil is a member of the International Women's' Forum. She is a Director of The Satir Centre of Australia. Her biography has been published in Who's Who in America, the World, and, Medicine and the Health Sciences, since 2005. She has worked in the Civil, Supreme and County Courts of Australia as a Forensic Psychologist for 15 years.

Dr Neil was born in Brooklyn, New York. Her parents originated from Poland and Russia. Dr Neil and her physician husband Dr Robert Silverberg have been blessed with nine grandchildren between the ages of 18 and 6. The family history has been a motivating factor for Dr Neil's lifelong involvement in international migration and refugee status issues. This has been documented in her book "A Journey Through Three Continents and Four Generations: A Family Reconstruction" (co-authored with her daughter, Dr Simonne Neil in 2001). Dr Neil believes that her background shaped the topics she pursues in her clinical and research work. These interests resulted in her book (with her husband, Dr Robert Silverberg) "The Family Chessboard: Sound Moves for a Sounder Family" (Neil & Silverberg 1995, 2nd edition 2014). Her personal interests include literature, music and the performing arts. She has appeared in Opera Australia's production in 2015 of "Carmen" at the Sydney Opera House, Australia. Dr Neil trains Actors for the Melbourne Theatre Company. She initiated the Public Relations and Media Committee to train Psychologists in the press, television and on radio in Australia and USA. Dr Neil worked with Dr Edith Grotberg and published chapter 'Enhancing Family Resilience' published by Praeger 2003. Initiated a series of workshops and published a chapter in Depression:

Psychologists Working With Depression Across The Lifecycle. Preface and Chapter 5: “Disengaging Depression by Building Resilience, and Supporting And Educating Families, Sandra E. S. Neil (2003).

Dr. Neil believes that we as ICP members can join together as Psychologists, providing leadership through example, in promoting Human Rights in the world. We are inherently multicultural: not only in the usual sense, but in the sense of multiple diverse disciplines as well. We are both scientists and artists. We are both teachers and students. We are both imaginative and practical. We explore both Eros, and Thanatos. What a privilege! Psychologists today are at the peak of professional excellence and we need to be proud of all the good and intricate work we do in the communities we live in.

*Dr. AnnaLaura Comunian (Italy )is the Award Chair. The 2016 Award recipient was: Anna Laura Comunian.*

## ***Fukuhara Advanced International Research and Service Award***



**UWE P. GIELEN, PhD** St. Francis College, New York City, USA.

*The Fukuhara Award is given to a mid-career or senior level psychologist with distinguished contributions to international psychology in research and service.*

We are pleased to announce that Dr. Uwe P. Gielen is the recipient of the 2017 Fukuhara Advanced International Research and Service Award. He studied sociology at the Freie Universitaet in Berlin, Germany (1963-1965), received a MA in Psychology from Wake Forest University, USA (1968), and a Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Harvard University, USA (1976). He completed his dissertation on the moral reasoning of radical German students under the guidance of Lawrence Kohlberg.

Currently, he is a professor-emeritus of psychology and director of the Institute for International and Cross-Cultural Psychology, which he founded at St. Francis College, New York City in 1998. He has also taught at Shanghai Normal University, China; Padua University, Italy; Montfort College, India; City University of New York; Fordham University, New York, and has lectured on more than 340 occasions in 34 countries. In addition, he has served as president of the International Council of Psychologists, the Society for Cross-Cultural Research, and APA's International Psychology Division (52), and as chair of the Psychology Section and the McKeen Cattell Award Committee for the Best Dissertation in the United States, New York Academy of Sciences. In addition, he represented ICP at the United Nations for 5 years.

Dr. Gielen's main areas of interest include moral development, international and cross-cultural psychology, Chinese American immigrant adolescents and young adults, and the Tibetan Buddhist society of Ladakh, India. His more than 175 publications include 24 edited/co-edited/co-authored books that have appeared in five languages such as Arabic, Chinese, English, German, and Italian. The books include *The Kohlberg Legacy for the Helping Professions*, *Psychology in International Perspective: 50 years of the International Council of Psychologists*, *Cross-Cultural Topics in Psychology*, *Psychology in the Arab Countries*, *Handbook of Culture, Therapy, and Healing*, *International Perspectives on Human Development*, *Handbook of Counseling and Psychotherapy in an International Context*, *Toward a Global Psychology: Theory, Research, Intervention, and Psychology*, *Principles of International Multicultural Therapy and Counseling*, *Pathfinders in International Psychology*, and *Childhood and Adolescence: Cross-Cultural Perspectives and Applications*. He has also served as editor of *World Psychology (ICP)* and the *International Journal of Group Tensions*.

*The 2017 Fukuhara Award committee consists of Dr. Ann Marie O'Roark (USA) Award Chair, Dr. Elisa Margaona, (Mexico), Dr. Anna Laura Comunian (Italy), Dr. Donna Goetz (USA), and Dr. Justinia Aire (Grenada, West Indies). The 2016 Award recipient was Dr. Janel Gauthier.*

## ***Seisoh Sukemune-Bruce Bain Encouragement of Early Career Research Award***



**SWATI BAJPAI, MA., PHD SCHOLAR, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, India**

*The Sukemune-Bain award recognizes outstanding early career contributions to scholarly endeavors addressing psychological issues of a universal or multinational significance.*

We are pleased to announce that Ms. Swati Bajpai is the recipient of the 2017 Sukemune-Bain Encouragement of Early Career Research Award.

In many developing countries, old age is the most neglected stage of life where the life seemingly become burden to the caregivers, and if the elderly suffers from some kind of physical or psychological ailments, the burden would become so evident on the family members that they either look for some kind of shelter homes for the ailing elderly or shun away from taking care of them. There is also huge treatment gap in dementia in many developing countries. There are several major barriers to closing this treatment gap including the low levels of awareness about dementia as a medical disorder; however, the most significant barrier is the very low human resource capacity for the care and management for people with dementia.

The award winner Swati Bajpai started her research career in cognitive rehabilitation in Alzheimer's disease at the Clinical Neuropsychology unit, in AIIMS, New Delhi. She has extensively worked to develop and validate an intervention which aimed to retrain the cognitive abilities, in early Alzheimer's disease cases so that these elderly could maintain a bit of independent functionality and reduce their caregivers' burden. Besides, she has tested the intervention efficacy through a randomized controlled clinical trial which yielded some encouraging results. Her dedication and hard work on the same research topic led her to win many prestigious national awards and publications such as Gandhi Scholarship, Centenary Award of Best Young Psychologist, copyrights and couple of Government of India travel award.

Our selection panel members tend to find cognitive rehabilitation in dementia/AD playing a very important and crucial role in the tertiary prevention of elderly universally which needs more attention and extensive research work in improving the management of dementia, especially in developing countries such as India. Hence, our panel members unanimously believe that her large contribution to the dementia field makes her deserving of the ICP Seisoh Sukemune-Bruce Bain Encouragement Of Early Career Research Award, which hopefully will encourage her to continue improving her meaningful work towards the field in the future.

*The 2017 Sukemune-Bain committee consists of Dr. Cecilia Cheng (University of Hong Kong, HK)-Award Chair, Dr. Dietrich Albert (University of Graz, Austria), Dr. Chok Hiew (University of New Brunswick, Canada), and Dr. Yoshiko Kato (Kobe University, Japan). .*

## **Invited Speakers and Bios**

### **KEYNOTE: Psychology's Contribution to People, the Planet & the World**

**Janel Gauthier, Ph.D.: 2016 ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE AWARD**

**9:00-10:30am, July 29 (Bianco Room)**



Professor Janel Gauthier has a doctorate degree (Ph.D.) in clinical psychology. He is Professor of Psychology at Laval University in Canada, President-Elect of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and Canadian Delegate to the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). He also is a Fellow and a Past-President of the Canadian Psychological Association. He has published over 100 scientific papers and book chapters on the applications of behavioural, cognitive, and social psychology to mental health. Since 2002, ethics has become the main focus of his research and writings. His most recent achievement involves the development of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, which was unanimously adopted by IUPsyS and IAAP in 2008 following a six-year process of research and broad international consultation. Professor Gauthier was the chair of the international working group which drafted the Universal Declaration. He has received several awards for his distinguished contributions to the international advancement of psychology and ethics.

## **FORUM 1: Global and Diverse Leadership Network**

**11-12:30pm, July 29 (Bianco Room) and 9-10:30am, July 30 (Room W-623)**

**Abstract:** This International Leadership Network, initially Jean Lau Chin's presidential initiative of Division 52, International Psychology is intended to promote mutual exchange and collaboration on research, training and education on issues of global and diverse leadership. At the 2017 International Council of Psychologists 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference in NYC, we are convening an International Research Exchange Forum potentially to collaborate in a common research project on global and diverse leadership. We would examine leadership toward its application for policy and practice in contemporary society, to develop a pipeline of culturally competent leaders—able to embrace diversity, be inclusive of cultural differences and world views, and to promote social justice issues when exercising leadership.

The forum will consist of a working panel to deliberate a common research question, measures, and/or database to promote collaborative research on global and diverse leadership with the goal of applying the work to leadership development and enactment that is inclusive of diverse forms of leadership to address real world and contemporary problems for a diverse and global society. ICP Conference participants are invited as observers with an opportunity for participation at the end. This forum will be like a study group with the goal of building a research collaboration network and exchange on leadership which might meet virtually, and face to face annually at the next ICP conference to be held in Montreal.

Whereas leadership theories have largely remained silent on issues of equity, diversity, and social justice, and most leadership studies have been Eurocentric and male dominant, we feel this network could foster collaboration on more inclusive, cross-cultural and diverse studies on leadership. By diversity, we refer to the variability among individuals and groups within society including social and cultural identities that often result in assigning social status and disparate power, privilege, and equity among and within different groups within societies. Issues of oppression, exclusion, discrimination and inequity may lead to oppressive leadership toward minority groups or non-dominant groups within and across societies. A diversity perspective acknowledges the multiple statuses and conditions people experience in a society while a global perspective involves becoming less ethnocentric in our understanding, access about the exercise of leadership that is collaborative, transnational and intercultural. A global perspective addresses cultural differences and similarities with and between societies and countries. Developing and fostering effective leadership within a rapidly changing global and diverse society means examining both micro issues related to leaders, followers, and organizations as well as macro issues related to society and their interaction.



**Chair: Jean Lau Chin, Ed.D., ABPP** is Professor at Adelphi University in New York. Dr. Chin is distinguished as an educator, administrator, clinician and scholar. She has held senior management positions as: Dean, Derner Institute for Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University; Systemwide Dean, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University; President, CEO Services; Regional Director, Massachusetts Behavioral Health Partnership; Executive Director, South Cove Community Health Center; and Co-Director, Thom Child Guidance Clinic.

She received a Fulbright Scholar Award as Distinguished Chair in Cultural Competence to the University

of Sydney, Australia for 2018. Academically, she has trained psychologists and health care professionals in the diagnosis and treatment and has helped to develop culturally competent training curricula for working with diverse populations. Her scholarship and research on leadership, diversity and women's issues have been extensive with books on: *Women and Leadership: Transforming Visions and Diverse Voices* (2007), *Diversity and Leadership* (2014), and *Global and Culturally Diverse Leaders and Leadership* (2017).

Dr. Chin has held leadership positions within American Psychological Association governance as president of three APA divisions (Ethnic Minority Issues, Division 45; Psychology of Women, Division 35; and International Psychology, Division 52) in which she has advanced issues of global and diverse leadership. Dr. Chin has also served in many leadership positions on international, national, state, and local boards including: Advisory Committees for Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; President, National Council of Schools and Programs of Professional Psychology; Division of Women's Issues, New York State Psychological Association; Currently, she is the incoming President Elect of ICP.

**Craig Shealy, Ph.D.** Executive Director of the International Beliefs and Values Institute ([www.ibavi.org](http://www.ibavi.org)) and Professor of Graduate Psychology at James Madison University (<http://www.psyc.jmu.edu/gradpsyc/people/shealy.html>). Dr. Shealy works with the IBAVI's Executive and Advisory Boards to lead and coordinate a wide range of scholarly, educational, and service projects, activities, and partnerships with individuals and organizations in the United States and internationally, including *Cultivating the Globally Sustainable Self*, a three-year research-to-practice summit series hosted by James Madison University ([www.jmu.edu/summitseries](http://www.jmu.edu/summitseries)).

Dr. Shealy's research on the etiology, maintenance, and transformation of beliefs and values – explicated through Equilintegration Theory, the EI Self, and the Beliefs, Events, and Values Inventory (BEVI) – has been featured in a wide range of publications and scholarly forums, including an edited volume on “beliefs and values” with Springer Publishing ([www.springerpub.com/product/9780826104526](http://www.springerpub.com/product/9780826104526)) as well as invited presentations in the United States and internationally (e.g., Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT-Bombay, India; Centre for Dialogue at La Trobe University, in Melbourne, Australia; Centre for the Sociology of Culture at Kazan State University, Russia). The BEVI is used in multiple settings and contexts (e.g., clinical, education, forensic, leadership, organizational) as well as the six-year, multi-institution Forum BEVI Project, which assessed the processes and outcomes of international, multicultural, and transformative learning ([www.forumea.org/research-bevi-project.cfm](http://www.forumea.org/research-bevi-project.cfm)).

Drs. Shealy and Merry Bullock, Senior Director of APA's Office of International Affairs, also co-edit *Going Global: How Psychology and Psychologists Can Meet a World of Need*, a forthcoming volume from APA Books, which features the work of leading psychologists in the U.S. and internationally.

**Toshi Sasao, Ph.D.** (Ph.D., University of Southern California; B.S., M.Ed., University of Washington; Postdoc, University of California, Los Angeles, and University of Illinois at Chicago) is a social and community psychologist, Professor of Psychology, Education and Peace Studies at International Christian University (ICU), Tokyo, Japan, and a Fellow of American Psychological Association (Divs. 27, 45, and 52). He directs ICU's *Peace Research Institute* and coordinates the *Interdisciplinary Peace Studies Program*. For over 30 years, his teaching and research have been in the U.S., Poland, Japan, and South Korea. Dr. Sasao's current research interests include: evidence-based social and community interventions in ethnic and cultural communities and schools with a focus on social justice, social capital and

psychosocial resources; innovative research and prevention evaluation methods in community and school settings; pedagogical strategies and issues in multicultural contexts; and institutional and individual well-being in schools, work settings, and communities. Some publication titles include *Gang Violence and Substance Abuse: A Multicultural Approach* (Sage), *Japanese Handbook of Community Psychology* (University of Tokyo Press), *International Community Psychology* (Springer), *Critical Readings in Social Psychology* (Seishin Shobo Books), *An Introduction to Community Psychology* (Minerva Books), *APA Handbook of Community Psychology* (American Psychological Association), *Liberal Arts Education and Colleges in East Asia* (Springer).

**Renee Staton, Ph.D.** is a Professor in the Department of Graduate Psychology's Counseling Programs at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia. She works to incorporate transformative leadership practices into courses such as Multicultural Counseling, Counseling Supervision and Consultation, and Advanced Developmental Psychology. Her research interests include multicultural counseling; international education and leadership; and gender issues in counseling, particularly affirmative counseling practice with young people.

**Lee Sternberger, Ph.D.** As Associate Provost in Academic Affairs and Executive Director of the Center for Global Engagement (CGE), Dr. Lee Sternberger currently leads a campus-wide effort to internationalize university curricula, services and programs, and coordinates global and international activities across JMU's seven colleges. Dr. Sternberger is responsible for administering CGE programs, including study and service abroad, international student and scholar support, immigration services and curriculum development. She also directs JMU's activities within its international consortium – the International Network of Universities – and assumed the presidency in January 2012 for a three-year term and is currently completing her second term. She developed the university's Quality Enhancement Plan (QEP) that focuses on enhancing the quality of higher education and student learning.

**Devin Thornburg, Ph.D.** is a Professor of Education at Adelphi University, teaching courses in cognition, culture and learning, social justice, and human rights. He has been involved in school reform and teacher education for three decades, writing about teacher-student relationships and roles in diverse settings. His latest work is on trust in learning. He served as part of the leadership team of the Metro Center at NYU a decade ago and has been deeply involved in collaborations with non-profits all of his professional life.

**Marco Aponte-Moreno, Ph.D.** Dr. Aponte-Moreno's research focuses on how leadership is communicated across cultures. He was born and raised in Caracas, Venezuela, but has lived abroad most of his life in the United States, France and the United Kingdom. He is fluent in Spanish, French and English.

**Lindy Brewster, OR Consulting,** With 20 years of experience as a senior manager at board level, teaching and consulting, Lindy is the President of ORConsulting Inc. She has an established international track record of successfully supporting top leadership of organizations in the Fortune 500 and teaching leadership self awareness and effective behaviors in the Business Schools at Lancaster (UK) and Georgetown Universities. She has developed organization-wide interventions that include adapting to culture change, increasing retention in a highly volatile market, increasing performance and managing effective relationships with trade unions.

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**Arthur Roh, M.A.** in Psychology at Adelphi University. His research is focused on social justice as outcomes of leadership as well as examining the lack of diverse perspectives in the leadership literature. He aims to promote and raise awareness for the need of more diversity in all aspects of leadership scholarship and practice.

## **FORUM 2: The Endangered People and Children, Human Rights World Summit 2017**

**\*FULL PROGRAM IS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD ON WEBSITE**



**Sandra E.S. Neil, PhD, Chair**  
**(Room W-622)**

**PART ONE (1:00-2:30pm) Saturday, July 29**

### **Innovative Family Treatment and New Techniques for Newest Forms Of The Family**

This Human Rights Summit will address The Universal Family. How do the social, economic and gender status of families who are affected by poverty, create submission, subjugation, psychological schisms, closed systems and the “Psychology of the Enemy”? Why is triangulation more evident in closed family systems within the dominant submission model? How do family exclusions occur? How can families lessen the consequences of inequality? How can families who live with exclusions, triangulation and cut-offs live with less pain and more love? How can the process of de-triangulation occur? Dr. Neil will address these issues and propose solutions for improvement of family functioning. Treatment options to enable open systems, gender equality in parenting, de-triangulation, and promoting the “Psychology of Compassion” in the family will be discussed. Newest clinical techniques for the new forms of the family will be presented in five case studies and observing multigenerational patterns in both adoptive, foster families and blended families. The notion of fathering in five layers and also Men’s Mother Complex as it affects the family. Lastly, what goes right in families (The Psychology of Compassion) and what goes wrong to make children either enlightened human beings, or its opposite, lacking in esteem and identity (The Psychology of the Enemy).

**Sandra E. S. Neil, Ph.D.** FAPS, is a registered psychologist, a clinical psychologist and an individual, group, marital and family psychologist. She is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society, a member of the College of Clinical Psychology of the Australian Psychological Society, and a member of the International Association of Applied Psychologists. She is an International Affiliate of American Psychological Association. As World Area Chair Coordinator for many years, and President of the International Council of Psychologists in 1998-99, she has chaired and presented eminent psychologists' work in Human Rights and Global World Summits since 1982 in Portugal Spain, England, China, USA, Canada, Israel, Taiwan, Philippines, South America and Australia, and is the Australian representative of the International Academy of Family Psychologists. She is a Director of The Satir Centre of Australia. Her biography has been published in Who's Who in America, the World, and, Medicine and the Health Sciences, since 2005. Dr Neil and her physician husband Dr Robert Silverberg have been blessed with nine grandchildren between the ages of 18 and 6.

### **Human Rights—Endangered Children/youth and the Elderly**

In Japan including children/youth and the elderly, are surrounded by many issues. Many changes in areas such as the economy, social structure, the preservation of culture and the environment are occurring very rapidly in peoples’ lives. Japan is no longer ranked as the number 2<sup>nd</sup> country in terms of GPS as it was. As the result, similarities and differences among endangered people in terms of cause and effects vary in individuals/groups. I see being endangered as an affect of self-actualization of human being. The population of Japan will decrease from 120 million in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to 80 million in the 21<sup>th</sup> century. The average life expectancy of males is 80.97 years and females is 87.05 years, and in 20 years 25s% of the population will be elderly. The population of those under 65 is decreasing and the lack of motivation for working, financial problems and poverty is being created. Young parents are obliged to work hard,

while children become neglected. Collaborative systems in Communities in which both children/youths and the elderly are being taken care of are developing, and the Extended Family concept, which has not been familiar in Japan is becoming popular. The importance of this is that people learn to care about and respect each other without becoming endangered. This kind of system is likely to offer chances to children/youth and the elderly to know themselves and to know how to care/respect the others of different ages with different situation, and of those different from themselves. Findings from my study concerning the issue are 1) 'Endangered' affect on peoples 'self-actualization', 2) Causes and effects of endangered are different among individuals, and, 3) We will have to see 'endangered' multi-culturally from the stand point of Wellness of Human Being.

**Machiko Fukuhara Ph.D.** is currently Professor Emeritus, Tokiwa University, Japan. She earned her M.Ed .in Counseling and Psychological Services, at Springfield College and her Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from the University of Tokyo in 1981. Her specialty is Counseling Psychology. While working for several universities in Japan as a psychology professor, she made contributions to the establishment of Counseling/ Clinical Psychology Education leading to the certification of clinical psychologists in Japan. She founded JAMC (Japanese Association of Microcounseling), a non-profit academic organization in 1984, which is recognized by the Japanese Council of Science. She is a director of the Psycho-education Institute, an NPO. As a scientist-practitioner, she has carried out many research studies, especially on EPPS (Edwards Personal Preference Schedule), STAI (State Trait Anxiety Inventory), and Stress and Neuro-Counseling. She has written over 20 books in addition to many chapters ,papers and translations. Her interest in research is to understand the similarities and differences among individuals and groups of people from multicultural views in order to build better communication with people worldwide. The late Dr. Charles D. Spielberger was one of her great mentors for research and international activities. Dr. Fukuhara has been a member of the ICP, Inc. since 1964 (associate member up to 1976) and served as Board Member 3 times (1984-1987, 1991-1993 and 2000-2003). She organized its 48<sup>th</sup> annual Convention in Tokyo in 1990. In 2012, Dr. Fukuhara, as the first female psychologist, was awarded by the Japanese Psychological Association (JPA) for her contribution to research and international activities in the psychology profession. In 2014, she received a Fellow from IAAP (International Association of Applied Psychology) for which she served as a Board Member (1994-2010). In addition, Dr. Fukuhara is an honorary member of the Japanese Association of Applied Psychology, the Japanese Association of Counseling Science, the Japanese Association of Clinical Psychology and the Japanese Association of Student Counseling for her long-term contribution to those Associations as a member and an officer.

### **Peer Association and Perception of Harms and Benefits associated with Marijuana Use among Jamaican Adolescents**

This article delves into a key issue of substance abuse among adolescent students in Jamaica. The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between peer association and perception of harms and benefits associated marijuana use among 300 Jamaican adolescents in grades 10 and 11. Lifetime prevalence for marijuana use was higher for total males 34% compared to total females 26%. Overall lifetime prevalence roused by 4% in the move from grade 10 or form 4 to grade 11 or fifth form. Data reveal the mean age for first use at age 12 years. Data revealed that males were more likely to have friends who use marijuana than their female counterpart. There was a significant difference in opinion relating to perception of harms of marijuana use and peer association, which was evidenced with a weak correlation of .29. Also, there was a significant difference in benefits of marijuana use by peer association, with a moderate correlation of .31.

**Jason Wynter, Ph.D.** Jamaican, holds a Bachelor's degree in Counselling with emphasis in Industrial Counselling, a Master of Science degree in Counselling Psychology, and a doctoral degree in Counselling Psychology with an emphasis in Family and Marriage Therapy from Northern Caribbean University (NCU), Manchester, Jamaica. Dr. Wynter joined the faculty at NCU Spring 2008 and currently serves as Acting Chairperson for the Department of Behavioural and Social Sciences at NCU. Dr. Wynter is a licensed Associate Counselling Psychologist with over eight years in teaching and counselling practice. Dr. Wynter was Northern Caribbean University's outstanding faculty member in the rank of Assistant Professor for the academic year 2015-2016. He is Jamaica's 2014-2015 representative at the Organization of American States (OAS)/ Inter-American Drug Control Commission (CICAD) research fellow at Center for Addition and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, Canada. In 2016, Dr. Wynter received the Developing Country Scholarship from the International Council of Psychologist, (ICP Inc.) in Yokohama, Japan for Research. Currently, Dr. Wynter is the Area Chair representing the Caribbean for the International Council of Psychologist for 2016-2017 period. As a Counselling Psychologist, Dr. Wynter conducts numerous presentations and educational seminars in countries such as Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Colombia, and Turks and Caicos Islands on topics such as family life, HIV/AIDS prevention, stress management, interpersonal relationship, substance use, and has published on mental health related topics. He is the current weekly host of MIND, BODY, and SOUL, mental health radio program aired on NCU FM 91.1, 91.3, and online at ncumediagroup.com Jamaica. He has engaged in numerous community empowerment and volunteerism initiatives. Research interests are: substance use, family cohesion, depression, and marital satisfaction.

#### **Ethical Decisions at Palliative Care Unit**

The ability to effectively address ethical dilemmas is an essential component of health care. The emphasis in ethical reasoning is on a sensible progression from the facts of the situation to a morally sound decision. Health executives, physicians, nurses, social workers, and other health professionals use similar techniques to assess ethical dilemmas with the goal of gaining a shared sense of what is morally acceptable. With some adjustments, it may also be used by lay persons. Using the five principal steps of the ethics workup, health professionals holding a variety of philosophical and religious positions regarding ethics can share a basic framework for thinking about and discussing morally troubling cases: We conducted interviews with physicians and nurses at two Palliative Care Units in Austria and analysed the decisions and emotional impact on them. Based on the results we developed a training program for health care provider who accompany humans during their last months, weeks, days and hours of their lives.

**Roswith Roth, Ph.D.** 1980 at the University of Graz, Austria, 1993 Associate Professor, 2004-2009 University Professor of Psychology at the Institute for Psychology, University of Graz, Austria, retired 2009. Trainings in client-centered psychology and behavior therapy, license in 1991, health and clinical psychologist. Visiting professor at the University of Little Rock at Arkansas (USA) (1999), Erasmus teacher at the University of Padua, Italy (2003) and visiting professor at Hiroshima University, Japan (2005). Several research visits at Yasuda Women's University, Hiroshima City, Japan and South Florida University, Tampa, USA. Chair of the division of gender and health research (2000-2009), chair of the Equal Opportunity Group at the University of Graz (1994-2006) and other academic functions. 2000-2001 president of ICP 2010-2012, editor of 9 ICP Proceedings chair of the NGO Committee on the Family at the Vienna International Center (UN), member of the Committee on the Status of Women. As a member of the International Council of Psychologists (ICP), I have been at the board of directors for four years and was then elected as president of ICP for the period from 2001 to 2002. I also acted as main editor of

nine volumes of the proceedings of ICP. Currently, I am representative of ICP in the Committee on the Status of Women at the UN in Vienna. My main areas in research are health psychology, mainly prediction, prevention and treatment of chronic diseases as type 1 and type 2 diabetes, including diabetes education and management of the disease in children with type 1 diabetes and their parents. My research focuses also on health psychology and gender, cross-cultural comparisons of health and diseases, prevention of health risk behavior as smoking, eating disorders and sexual harassment and gender aspects in higher education. Recently I am dealing with our aging society and the events at the end of our life.

### **Risk Takers at Risk: Endangered Executives and Special Populations**

The RISK TAKERS that gave focus to my professional practice were those who were willing and able to pursue executive roles in corporations and service organizations. Heart disease was sidelining or killing more than half of executives studied by the US American Management Association. Stress was named as the culprit (Hans Selye. 1956, 1974) and, soon, Anger was found to be the greatest contributing factor to the high number of deaths (C.D. Spielberger. 1982, 1983,1998). Identification of individuals who could survive, and often thrive in high stress roles began in the Office of Strategic Services during WWII with the guidance of Henry A. Murray. Assessment of persons capable of being effective in high pressure work situations was continued during post war years. In the USA, scientific studies were primarily carried out at Bell Laboratories under the leadership of Douglas Bray. Today awards are given for healthful work environments and the heart disease rates are significantly reduced in executive level workers. OPTIMAL CHALLENGE, balancing risk with rational thinking and reasonable behaviors, made a difference (A.M. O’Roark. 2000, 2012). Today other special populations of risk takers around the world are endangered or at risk and in need of methodological solution finding for survival and well being. For example: (1) the great migration of refugees willing to move away from their homelands and cultures to find a safer and more healthy, satisfying life for their families; (2) Those with life threatening illnesses willing to take newly developed treatments to find a cure and a greater quality of life; (3) People in careers such as emergency medical treatment, fire fighting and peace keeping military duty.

**Ann Marie O’Roark, Ph.D.,** works with individuals and organizations interested in management and leadership development. In addition to organizational consulting clients, primarily financial, governmental, educational, and healthcare, Ann served 15 years as on-call instructional faculty for the American Management Association’s Executive Effectiveness Course, was the consultant who helped establish the Leadership Development Institute at Eckerd College.

She is author of *The Quest for Executive Effectiveness: Turning Vision Inside Out* (2000, Blue Dolphin / Symposium Press); editor of *Bearding the Lion That Roared. The Levinson Cornerstones of Organizational Consulting Psychology: Immersion & Diagnosis, Courage, Leadership* (St. Augustine, 2010 in productions); co-editor of *Stress and Emotion, Vol. 15 & 16* (Taylor & Francis); co-editor of *The Society of Personality Assessment Fiftieth Anniversary History and Directory* (LEA); and co-editor of *The International Council of Psychologists 67th, 68th, and 69th Conference Proceedings: International Developments in Scientific Psychology* (Shaker Verlag); *Psychological Values Around the World* (CLEUP, University of Padua); and, *Integration of Health and Mental Health in the Context of Culture: Providing Comprehensive Services in Partnership with Allied Professionals* (CLEUP, University of Padua)

Ann Marie was elected to serve the Society of Consulting Psychology [American Psychological Association (APA), Division 13] as President, Treasurer (2-terms), Fellows Chair, as the first

Organizational Renewal/Development Chair, and to represent the division on the APA Council of Representatives. She is a Board Member of APA's International Division; and 2010 Chair of the American Psychological Association Fellows Committee.

**PART TWO (3:00-4:30pm) Saturday, July 29**

**A Caretaker's Journey—Learning how to communicate with a partner who has suffered a stroke—Resilience in the Face of Personal and Bodily Trauma**

Steve and I had been married 3 years when Steve suffered a stroke. It happened in Hong Kong on a layover having just spent a wonderful Christmas with our families in the US and Australia. We were only hours away from flying back to London to continue a 3 year contract. Steve was in a coma the first 72 hours and the doctors told me he could recover some function or remain paralyzed and non-responsive. He did recover physically but his communication was severely affected – he couldn't talk nor understand what was being said. Twelve months later he started having seizures. Our conscious world was tipped upside down in the blink of an eye. We were used to measuring the values of success in material ways. It was a time of total disbelief and denial that our lives had so changed. Immediately after the stroke, our success centered on the number of steps Steve could take unaided, and blood test results. Steve was a management consultant and used to communicating with clients in meetings and one on one. That was no longer possible. I was shocked and felt betrayed when our senior business partner told us to leave London and to leave the company. It gave us the freedom to concentrate on Steve's recovery. I became his champion and learned to navigate the complex and insidious world of brain injury. I had to re-learn how to communicate without words and this in turn led us down a new path of enriched love for life and each other. Steve died two years later unrelated to the stroke. I wrote a book "Stroke of Love" a story of love and courage that will help anyone who has grieved or been unfortunate to lose their loved one through a stroke.

**Sofia Sousa, M.B.A.**, a Client Experience Specialist at DXC Technologies (formerly HPE) and has expertise in Financial Control, Governance and Market Research, having worked in the Retail, Telecommunications, Automotive and IT industries in Australia, USA, Canada and the UK. Currently responsible for completing Voice of the Client interviews and surveys, measuring and analyzing client and internal feedback to continuously improve client satisfaction and loyalty. Sofia's interest in mental health and wellbeing began when she entered into counselling after the breakdown of her first marriage. Two years later she took part in a course "Satir Model for Families" and "Advanced Satir Model and Self".

It was a year after the first intensive that Sofia met Steve, whom she married and had a wonderful life as they lived in Australia, USA, England and Canada. After Steve had his stroke, Sofia found it frustrating she couldn't find a book about someone else's experience of surviving a stroke. She wanted to know how they felt, how they coped and naively, what she might expect so she wrote a book about her experiences. Since then she has learnt that the physical effects of each stroke is different but the feelings of helplessness, guilt and loss are not. The way we manage those feelings as well as the way we cope day to day living with a stroke survivor was the reason she wanted to write this book. Sofia also wanted people to know and remember Steve and in writing this book, discovered an extraordinary love story. Sofia today has learned to live with Steve's death by unearthing his love. Sofia continues her psychological development journey and has attended 2 previous ICP conferences in Toronto (2003) and Washington DC (2011) as well as the International Family Therapy Association conference in Hawaii (2016).

**Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)—An Under-diagnosed Malaise in Adults**

The DSM IV & V states that, the essential feature of Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) is a recurrent pattern of negativistic, defiant, disobedient, and hostile behavior towards authority figures. Its diagnostic criteria include, but are not limited to, a pattern of angry/irritable mood, argumentative/defiant behavior, or vindictiveness lasting at least 6 months. The disturbance in behavior is associated with distress in the individual or others in his/her immediate social context (e.g. family, peer group, work colleagues), or it impacts negatively on social, educational, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. The manifestations could be mild, moderate or severe, depending on the environmental setting/s in which they are displayed. It is also claimed that ODD is more prevalent in families in which child care is disrupted by a succession of different caregivers or in families in which harsh, inconsistent, or neglectful child-rearing practices are common. Two of the most common co-occurring conditions with ODD are attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADDHD) and conduct disorder (“Comorbidity”). These two are more highlighted thus getting requisite attention and treatment. Yet, from my professional experience, it seems that the ODD malaise persists into adulthood. For example, what about those whose condition was not diagnosed at school, and therefore, are unaware of their situation? Quite likely prevalent in several developing countries and societies. My suggestion, therefore, is that continuous assessment be carried out up to adulthood to enable awareness of the disorder and, thus, put in place an appropriate care and control measure for its management. This awareness of the disorder in adults will encourage and sustain amicable relationships. This is a challenge to psychologists and “ICP Endangered People and Children World Summit: New York, USA 2017”. Culturally relevant and universally acceptable suggestions for action shall be proffered and discussed at the Conversation Hour.

**Justina E. Aire, Ph.D.**, is Professor of Psychology in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Arts and Sciences at St. George’s University (SGU), Grenada. She was previously on the faculty of her alma mater, the University of Ibadan, from which she obtained her B.Ed., M.Ed. (Guidance & Counseling) and Ph.D. (Counseling Psychology) degrees. Professor Aire’s specialized areas of research include, Development through the Lifespan, Dynamics of Personality, Vocation and the application of these through counseling psychology to behavior modification and the enhancement of human adjustment. Professor Aire is a member of several professional associations including the International Council of Psychologist (ICP Inc.), and the American Psychological Association (APA) amongst others. She is also a Founding Fellow of the Grenadian Psychological Association (GPA).

**Reaching the Children of Uganda**

This presentation will be an overview of the social factors shaping the lives of the children in Uganda. It is based on my collaboration with the longest-standing, child-oriented non-governmental organization in that country. The NGO, originally known as the Uganda Community Based Association for Child Welfare (UCOBAC), was founded in 1990 to serve the overwhelming needs of the country’s children. At that time, Ugandans were confronted with a staggeringly high number of deaths among parents and caretakers as a result of civil war, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases. Such factors contributed to a country with more than one million orphans and at-risk children. Community leaders understood that the needs of these children were too great for the Ugandan government to address on its own. In response, UCOBAC emerged from within communities, taking on the mission of providing children with health care and educational services. As the number of orphans and vulnerable children in Uganda grew in the ensuing years, it became apparent that their needs would not be met without also providing support to their primary caretakers – the women of Uganda. UCOBAC responded by developing programs that would provide mothers, aunts, and grandmothers with health care, legal guidance, advocacy training, and education. These programs took on such importance that UCOBAC changed its name to the Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Child Care in 2015. Despite many successes, UCOBAC and the children of Uganda still face daunting challenges. As HIV/AIDS and other diseases continue to

spread throughout the country, estimates now put the number of orphans and vulnerable children at over 2.4 million. In this presentation, I will address how cultural and systemic factors are shaping Uganda's children, and how efforts to address these factors are central to reaching the country's children.

**Andrew F. Simon, Ph.D., Psy.D.** Chair of ICP's Membership Committee, is Associate Professor of Psychology at Seton Hall University, New Jersey, USA. He has also held senior staff positions as an education facilitator in executive education programs at The Wharton School of Business and in the Non-Profit Leadership Program, University of Pennsylvania. Andrew engages in participatory action research by collaborating with organizations that address issues concerning human rights and social justice. His research has been presented at international conferences for psychology, medicine, and business, and has been published in numerous peer-reviewed journals and edited books. His projects have included collaborations with the longest-standing, child-oriented NGO in Uganda and with a network of grantmaking institutions committed to international human rights. He has been invited to present his research at "Psychology Day" at the *United Nations* as well as at international conferences for psychology, business, and medicine. His research has been published in numerous peer-reviewed journals and book chapters. Andrew holds a Ph.D. in social psychology and a Psy.D in organizational psychology, both from Rutgers University.

**Over-diagnosed, over-medicated, and under-treated children in America.**

I would like to focus my portion of the conversation on the limited assessment our children receive before they are diagnosed and medicated. I would like to focus on the institutional factors that have led to these changes like the school system and insurance reimbursement for medication. I hope to emphasize the need for appropriate evaluation, intervention, and treatment that honor our children's rights in a manner that helps them succeed and develop as naturally as possible.

**Chris M. Mulchay, Ph.D.** received his Doctorate Degree in Clinical Psychology at Palo Alto University, CA. Dr. Mulchay is currently working as a licensed psychologist at Asheville Testing where he conducts technologically advanced individualized psychological assessment evaluations. Dr. Mulchay completed his postdoctoral fellowship at Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children in Honolulu, HI where he helped manage three rural clinics; completed comprehensive evaluations; and focused on the impact of child maltreatment, parenting abilities, and treatment/service planning.

**Panel Discussion and Summary:**

Florence L. Denmark Ph.D., (Pace University, USA)

**Recorder for Journal:**

Robert L. N. Silverberg, MD, FAAFP (Australia and USA)

**SYMPOSIUM: FOOTPRINTS & VISIONS: Reflections of Former ICP Presidents**

**11:00-12:30pm, July 30 (Bianco Room)**



CHAIR: Ann Marie O'Roark, Ph.D., ABAP, USA

CO-CHAIRS: Chok Hiew, Ph.D., CANADA; Dennis Trent, Ph.D., ENGLAND; Elisa Margaona, Ph.D., MEXICO

Symposium to honor former presidents of ICP, Inc. Each will make a short statement about the theme they selected for their annual meeting and a statement about their hopes for the future of ICP, Inc.

- **Elisa Margaona** (Mexico); 1988. "Quality of Life: A Challenge for Modern Psychology"; 45<sup>th</sup>. NY NY
- **Florence L. Denmark** (USA); 1992. "Global Perspectives on Family and Meaningful Relationships"; 47<sup>th</sup>. Nova Scotia, Canada
- **Uwe P. Gielen** (USA); 1998. "The Family"; 52<sup>nd</sup>. Lisbon, Portugal
- **Sandra E.S.Neil** (Australia); 1999. "A Matter of Life: Psychological Theory, Research and Practice"; 56<sup>th</sup>. Melbourne, Australia
- **Frank Farley** (USA/Canada); 2001. "The Spiritual Side of Psychology at Century's End"; 57<sup>th</sup>. Salem, Mass.USA
- **Roswith Roth** (Austria); 2002. "Catching the Future: Women and Men in Global Psychology"; 59<sup>TH</sup>. Winchester, England
- **Dennis Trent**: (England) 2006. "Promoting Mental Health Across Cultures and Nations"; 63<sup>rd</sup>. Iguacu Foz Brazil
- **Anna Laura Comunian** (Italy). 2007. "International Perspectives in Psychology"; 64<sup>th</sup>. Kos Island, Greece
- **Chok Hiew** (Canada); 2008. "Peace, Hope and Well-Being Across the Cultures"; 65<sup>th</sup>. San Diego, Calif., USA
- **Consuelo Barreda-Hanson** (Australia) 2009. "Families in Transition"; 66<sup>TH</sup>. St. Petersburg, Russia
- **Ann Marie O'Roark** (USA) 2009-11. "Psychological Science: International Developments"; 67<sup>th</sup>. Mexico City, Mexico

*Twenty-One Former Extant Presidents:* 1976: Joseph D. Matarazzo (USA); 1979: Frances M. Culbertson (USA); 1980: Peter F. Merenda (USA); 1982: Francis A. Macnab (Australia); 1987: Elisa Margaona (Mexico); 1988: David Y.F. Ho (Hong Kong); 1989: Florence L. Denmark (USA); 1992: Henk van der Ploeg (The Netherlands); 1993: Stephanie Z. Dudek (Canada); 1994: Uwe P. Gielen (USA); 1998: Sandra E.S.Neil (Australia); 1999: Frank Farley (USA/Canada); 2001: Rosewith Roth (Austria); 2002: Antoinette Thomas (Canada); 2004: Natividad Dayan (The Philippines); 2005: Denis Trent: (England); 2006: Anna Laura Comunian (Italy); 2007: ChokHiew (Canada); 2008: Consuelo Barreda-Hansen (Australia); 2009: Ann Marie O'Roark (USA); 2013: Tara Pir (USA).

## FORUM: Psychology at the UN

**9:00-10:00am, July 30 (Bianco Room)**



Chair: Florence Denmark, Ph.D.

Abstract: Since the United Nations was formed in 1945, what has been the role of psychology in the UN? While psychology has been an international field since its origins in 1879, its place in the UN is unusual, and can be summarized in three points: (1) Psychology organizations are few and recent at the UN. (2) As individuals, many top psychologists have long been involved in UN work. (3) Psychologists today are low-profile among far larger UN interest groups (like economists and social workers), see much more to do, and are accelerating their efforts.

## AWARD RECIPIENT INVITED SPEAKERS

**9:00-10:00am, July 30 (Room W-624)**

**Awards Coordinator:** Josephine Tan, Ph.D.



Joan Chrisler, 2016 Denmark-Grunwald Feminist Research and Service Award Recipient  
*ICP and Me*



Anna Laura Comunian, 2016 Frances Mullen Award Recipient  
*Cross-cultural Similarity and Differences Related to Kindness and Moral Development*



Swati Bajpai, 2017 Seisoh Sukemune/Bruce Bain Early Career Award Recipient  
*Development of Mental Stimulation Exercises Manual: Cognitive Training Program for Elderly*

## Abstracts

### Preconference Workshops

2pm - 5pm, July 27

#### **The 7-Step Integrative Healing Model:**

##### **A journey for healing, happiness and sustainable community building**

Dr. Ani Kalayjian (Meaningfulworld & Columbia University)

Based on community and international disaster rehabilitation, our focus aims at expanding the healing process into a sustainable holistic mind-body-eco-spirit approach. Through Meaningfulworld humanitarian outreach programs, we have focused on transforming individual, national and international trauma, violence, and mediation through training programs and healing circles conducted in over 45 calamities in over 35 nations. At the core of all programs is the seven-step Integrative Healing Model {aka Biopsychosocial and Eco-Spiritual Model} (Kalayjian, 2002, Kalayjian & Eugene, 2010, Kalayjian & Sofletea, 2012), through which various aspects of trauma, dispute, conflict, disagreements, and disasters are assessed, identified, explored, processed, worked through, and released. This process transforms trauma and suffering by offering new meaning or a new lesson learned. This innovative model incorporates various theories including: psychodynamic, interpersonal, (Sullivan, 1953), Existential and Humanistic (Frankl, 1962), Electromagnetic Field Balancing (EMF, Dubro & Lapierre, 2002), Forgiveness (Kalayjian & Paloutzian, 2010), Learning Theory, Flower Essences, Essential Oils, physical release (van der Kolk, 1987) and mind-body-spirit chakra balancing movements, prayers and meditation.

The Seven-Step Integrative Healing Model has been utilized successfully locally and globally in over 45 calamities. The outcome has been measurable and survivors have reported experiences of being empowered, healed, strengthened, in peace, grounded, interconnected, and able to overcome their negative reactions to the trauma. They have also reported having embraced healthy coping patterns, which improves their ability to prepare by staying centered and empowered with new and positive lessons learned. Beginning with interpersonal healing, the Seven-Step Integrative Healing Model addresses the transformation and collaboration so profoundly needed by our world that is going through violent transitions, and demonstrates the interconnectedness of our interpersonal healing and development, conflict transformation, happiness and well-being, and inclusive and sustainable community building and disaster risk reduction. The workshop will end with a chakra balancing exercises, meditation, and information on natural remedies, and nutritional supplements for emotional healing.

9am - 3pm, July 28

#### **Ethical Framework for Global Mental Health**

Elena Cherepanov, Ph.D. (Certified Trauma Specialist, Boston, MA)

When mental health specialists respond to global emergencies, they face unique professional challenges and moral conundrums. Serving the most vulnerable and traumatized populations calls for the highest standards of practice and places special demands on making independent, competent and responsible decisions. In a situation with no good solutions, the humanitarian values and strategic guidelines for psychosocial intervention can provide an auxiliary, broader frame of reference and operational guidance. The 6 hours' workshop is divided into four parts. It begins with examining the history of global mental health as a quest for consistency and professional standards in the humanitarian context. After learning about the ground values of humanitarian action, the participants will discuss how they are applied to global mental health. In the third part, the participants will use the operational guidelines recommended by Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC, 2007) to practice navigating ethical challenges in psychosocial interventions. The fourth part will be dedicated to the issues of safety, self-care and self-awareness in global mental health work.

## PAPERS

**11-11:20am, July 29**

**Room W-621**

### **From Cognitive Screening To Scanning: Neuropsychology & Neuroimaging In Dementia Diagnosis**

Dr. Swati Bajpai, Dr. Saroj Yadav, Prof. Ashima Nehra & Prof. A.B Dey  
(All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India)

Diagnosis of dementia is challenging and requires ruling out underlying causes and sub-typing the dementia diagnosis to manage patients and suitably plan for the future without any overuse, underuse, and misuse of available interventions. This study aims to compare the diagnostic accuracy of the neuropsychological (Clinical Dementia Rating Scale) and neuro-imaging (FDG-PET) measures against the gold standard for dementia diagnosis in older adults. A cross sectional study design with a sample of 50 older adults (> 60 years of age) was recruited in the study from Memory Clinic of Department of Geriatric Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi. All recruited patients were classified into 3 categories: Normal Controls, Mild Cognitive Impairment and Probable AD using Clinical scores (MMSE) and MRI (Visual Rating Scales- Medial Temporal Atrophy Score and Koedam score for Parietal atrophy) (Based on NINDS-ADRDA criteria). They were further evaluated on CDR & FDG-PET scan. An ROC analysis was carried out to analyze the diagnostic accuracy of both the study measures. On plotting ROC curve comparing FDG PET with clinical gold standard, the area under curve was 0.8207. When mean SUVmax uptake of 0.955 was taken as a cut-off, the sensitivity and specificity for detecting impairment of cognition was 73% and 75% respectively with a 95% confidence interval between [0.70-0.94]. While for CDR, the sensitivity and specificity was 17% and 100% respectively. Thus, the neuropsychological measure showed perfect specificity in classifying the controls and the cognitively impaired than FDG-PET against the gold standard. However, the sensitivity was very poor comparatively to the FDG-PET, which could be attributed to the limited sample size and classification bias. At the preclinical level, neuropsychological measure is the best diagnostic intervention as compared to the neuro-imaging measure whereas the latter has the most clinical utility at the severity and sub-typing of dementia.

**11-11:20am, July 29**

**Room W-622**

### **Psychology & Gender: An Ineludible Historical Debt**

Dra. Ana Guil (University of Seville, Spain)

Psychology has as object the study of the human being, both its behavior and its internal psychic functioning. That is why their contributions have been fundamental to characterize the human race as a rational, affective and social entity. However, the lack of presence of pioneering psychologists and the invisibility of existing ones have made it possible for ancestral misogynist stereotypes to permeate their foundations, contributing to the reproduction of irrational beliefs about the nature of women. This prejudicial inheritance is responsible for the fact that today - despite the undoubted achievements of the female- the History of Psychology remains male and biased. It would seem that even today women are still a black continent for Psychology, as Freud already said. Huarte de San Juan -Spanish doctor of the XVI, precursor of differential psychology - as well as most of the considered parents of Psychology - Gall, Spencer, or Freud-had really very negative ideas about women. They assimilated without criticism the traditional philosophical and / or religious androcentrism and, despite their pretended objectivity, they made a radical mistake in characterizing women. They despised, isolated, discriminated against them and, even more seriously, prevented their access to knowledge. Christine Ladd Franklin, Jane Adams, Lou Andreas Salomé, Mary Whiton Calkins, Mary Parker Follett, Hermine von Hug-Hellmuth, Ethel Dench Puffer Howes, Margaret Floy Washburn, Margarethe Hilferding, Helen Bradford Thompson Wooley, Julia Jessie Taft, Sabina Spielrein, Leta Stetter Hollingworth or Helene Deutsch, are just some of the

many pioneers whose male psychologist colleagues have made it difficult to practice their profession. Our purpose with this work is to draw attention to the contributions of women to Psychology and the need to end the discriminations that still drag on, having been historically considered - as so aptly named by Simone de Beauvoire – “second sex”.

**11-11:20am, July 29**

**Room W-617**

### **Cognitive and Personality Determinants of Memory Misinformation**

Adrabo Soliman, Rania Alfat, Fatima H. Alkuwari (Qatar University)

The human memory is not a secure and reliable store of information that we can fully trust upon. The information in memory is subject to change, misinformation or even replacement, especially the information provided via social media e.g., Facebook and Twitter. The current study aims to examine the role of cognitive and personality factors in the distortion of the information presented via social media platforms. One hundred and seventy-one university students (57% female and 43% male) aged between 19 and 28 years participated in this study. The participants were shown a video broadcast on YouTube that was manipulated to include information about events that do not happen in the viewed video. A battery of cognitive and personality tests measured cognitive failure, dependent decision-making styles, cognitive analytical styles, cognitive complexity, uncertainty, and personality disorders. The results indicated that subjects suffering from memory and cognitive disorders were more likely to distort the information viewed in the YouTube video. Findings also revealed that participants with analytic cognitive styles, failure in everyday memory, dependent decision-making styles, failure cognition, antisocial personality and avoidant personality disorders experienced a greater susceptibility to memory misinformation when recalling events in the YouTube video. Moreover, the results also showed that females were more vulnerable to memory misinformation than males. The results were explained by false memory theories and literature on how the media effects information processing.

**11:30-11:50, July 29**

**Room W-621**

### **Psychosocial Needs of Adolescents and Young Adults Diagnosed with Cancer**

Gwendolyn Quinn (University of South Florida)

Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) cancer patients and survivors have unique psychosocial needs compared to pediatric and older adults. Previous literature has identified many of those needs yet few programs have been designed to address unmet needs. The purpose of this project was to identify psychosocial needs of AYA patients on treatment, survivors off treatment, and to compare responses to those of oncology care providers' perceptions of their needs. A secondary aim was to examine the hereditary cancer and fertility concerns of this population. The ultimate goal was to design a patient navigation program to address identified needs and improve quality of life among this population. Qualitative individual interviews were conducted with AYA (ages 18-39) on treatment (N=31); six months or longer off treatment (N=18) and providers (N=36). Verbatim transcripts were coded for a priori themes using content analysis and the constant comparison method. The majority of on treatment AYA had unmet needs regarding reproductive health (fertility and sexual health); understanding if there was a hereditary component to their cancer; assistance with children in the home; coordinating /scheduling appointments; feeling guilty about parents/spouse/friends time and feeling isolated. The majority of off treatment AYA's unmet needs focused on fear of recurrence; poor communication with health care team; education and employment needs and desire to return to normal. The majority of providers accurately predicted reproductive health concerns and poor communication needs and added that parents/partners were challenging to their ability to provide care to patient. A navigator, exclusive to the AYA population will be hired to address unmet psychosocial needs by providing assistance to reproductive health professionals, and triaging needs to social work and supportive care services.

**11:30-11:50, July 29**

**Room W-622**

**A Qualitative Inquiry into the Need for Community-based Psychotherapy for Sex-Trafficked Women in Russia**

Kaitlin R. Hollis (Columbia University)

The mental health of sex-trafficked women is an international concern. Studies done to assess the rates of mental health disorders and complaints in this population found that rates of depression and anxiety were approximately 50%-100% and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) rates were between 29.6% and 77% (Lederer, 2014; Oram, 2012; Tsutsumi 2008). These symptoms are the reason the World Health Organization reported mental illness as the leading cause of disability adjusted life years (DALYs) worldwide (NIMH). The international community has acknowledged the mental health of sex-trafficked women is of immediate concern, however, the United Nations conventions have inadvertently led to increased attention to the physical and social aspects surrounding sex-trafficking, as opposed to the mental health issues and needs (Tsutsumi, 2008). Russia is currently ranked worldwide as the country with the seventh largest slave population and among Eastern European countries ranked second (Global Slavery Index, 2016). The primary goal of the proposed study is to assess the need for community-based therapy for sex-trafficked women in Russia. The most at risk populations for trafficking are women of low socioeconomic status and young girls living in orphanages. Private mental health clinics that provide therapy as it's conceptualized in most Western countries are both unavailable in Russia and illegal (Currie, 2012). The state-run services are the only options for individuals in Russia, though these services are not offered in all parts of the country. Of the 46 territories in Russia there are 13 where psychologists and social workers are not available. (Savenko, 2014). Therefore, the present study will conduct qualitative assessment of the need for community-based psychotherapy in Russia to determine the future course of action needed to provide mental health services to sex-trafficked women in Russia.

**11:30-11:50, July 29**

**Room W-617**

**Philianalysis: Foundations for the Psychology of Solitary Love**

Elison Santos (Pontificia Universidade Catolica Do Parana, Brazil)

It is postulated that the capacity to love is a constitutive part of our consciousness and can be analyzed in a psychotherapeutic process. The theoretical basis is Viktor Frankl's contributions on the meaning of life, Giulio Tononi's contributions on consciousness and others. Through the analysis of clinical cases with couples and adults, it was observed that when the person understands the mechanisms of his psyche projected in his own history and that no matter what happens in his life, he will always have the capacity to love, he finds ways to live with more freedom his capacity to love, strengthening himself before the Psychic disorders and finding the meaning of his life, becoming also a promoter of peace. Some patients with depression have shown significant improvement when they were able to demonstrate their love or when they realized that some people they knew needed their love. The term Philia means, for the Greeks, fraternal love or solidarity. The first letter of Philia is Phi or φ in the Greek alphabet. Philianalysis is a way of analyzing the processes of consciousness in the development of the capacity to love. The term 'analysis' has its origin also in the Greek ἀνάλυση and means the resolution of something complex in simple elements, literally has the meaning of disruption, let loose, solution. Philianalysis is a process that seeks to let loose the capacity to love, to liberate it, to find the solution for its fulfillment, as a process for the cure of the existential void and for the strengthening of the personality before the psychic disorders, as a Prophylaxis, and to promote a reflection on overcoming social conflicts and promoting peace. It states that if we are constituted to love, we find happiness in loving.

**12-12:20, July 29**

**Room W-621**

**Overweight & Neurocognitive Functioning: Unraveling the Antagonistic Relationship in Adolescents**

Dr. Swati Bajpai & Prof. SPK Jena (University of Delhi, New Delhi, India)

There is dramatic increase in the prevalence and severity of overweight in adolescents, raising concerns about their psychosocial and cognitive consequences, thereby indicating the immediate need to understand the effects of increased weight on scholastic performance. Although the body of research is currently limited, available results have identified an inverse relationship between obesity and cognition in adolescents. The aim of this study was to examine the association between increased Body Mass Index in adolescents and their neurocognitive functioning. A case-control study of 28 participants in the age group of 11-17 years (14 Males and 14 females) was recruited in the study following the WHO -Body Mass Index chart from a school. All the participants were randomized to two groups, the overweight adolescents group (BMI - 25.29.9) and normal weighted adolescents group (BMI- 18.5-24.9). A complete neurocognitive assessment was carried out using validated psychological scales namely, Color Progressive Matrices (to assess intelligence); Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test (Perceptual motor functioning); PGI-Memory Scale for Children (memory functioning) and Malin's Intelligence Scale Indian Children (verbal and performance ability). Statistical analysis of the results depicted that 57% of the overweight group lack in cognitive abilities, especially in general knowledge (99.1±12.0 Vs 102.8±6.7), working memory (91.5±8.4 Vs 93.1±8.7), concrete ability (82.3±11.5 Vs 92.6±1.7) and perceptual motor functioning (1.5±1.0 Vs 0.3±0.9) as compared to normal weight adolescents group. Our investigations suggest that weight gain results, at least in part, from a neurological predisposition characterized by reduced executive function, and in turn obesity itself has a compounding negative impact on the brain. Though, larger sample is needed to make more affirmative claims.

**12-12:20, July 29**

**Room W-622**

**A Good Example of Integration of Immigrants in Istanbul: Women's Club**

Nezihe Atilgan, Bihter Dazkir Erdendogdu, Sumeyye Balci (Zeytinburnu Municipality of Istanbul)

Under the Municipality of Zeytinburnu, Family-Women Support and Disabilities Center (AKDEM) works for and provides social assistance to women, children, youth, refugees, disabled children and adults, and elderly. In addition, AKDEM supports immigrants and refugees through social counseling services. The biggest problems immigrants encounter is language barrier and unemployment. As a consequence, our center receives many questions related to these issues. In order to meet this demand, a Women's Club was founded and funded by the Municipality. In the Women's club, female immigrants who usually come from a similar background get together to support each other, learn new skills and have a good time. The main concern of our center is to provide these women a safe space to relax and let them be productive so that the traumatic effects of migration are expected to decrease. In order to provide a practical solution to the unemployment of the women and allow the members learn the occupational skills that might be helpful in finding a job. For instance, a crafts activity has been formed recently. In the club gatherings, women make handcrafts with the help of a crafts teacher. The relevant workshops in order to make the products are provided every week. Crafts activity empowers the women by helping them being creative and productive. They also gain a sense of self-sufficiency. In order to provide the women a financial income, these crafts are collected under the brand of "Kar Serçesi (Snowfinch)". Snowfinch is a type of bird that migrates only when it is mandatory. The products of Snowfinch are up to sale in a nearby mall. All the money is given to these women whoever owns the product. The municipality provides all the equipment that is necessary to make the products.

12-12:20, July 29

Room W-617

**Second Language Acquisition (SLA): Determinants for Successful Second Language Acquisition**

Ia Apatrashvili, Mzia Tsereteli, Natia Gaprindashvili

Language has a significant value for integration in specific culture and society apart from its role in communication. In the context of multicultural societies, language becomes more crucial as the lack of knowledge of dominant language hinders the process for ethnic minorities to integrate in social life as full-fledged citizens. Accordingly, second language acquisition is the significant precondition for cultural approximation and integration and becomes actual topic for Georgia as multicultural country, where divers ethnic minorities cohabitate through the scope of history. The goal of the research is to reveal the factors that determine the successful acquisition of second language; to determine which of the factors have predictive value and which correlate without prediction. The following target factors had been selected: gender, age, social status, economic status, ethnic origins, generation sequence, length of residing in Georgia, attitude towards his/her education and future, forms of language realization, acculturation strategies, cultural belonging. 151 respondents aged 18-24 participated in the research, which was administered individually through the survey. Respondents filled in the questionnaires themselves. Research questionnaire was developed basing on the following tools: Barry – The East Asian Acculturation Measure (EAAM) 2001 and Benet-Martinez – Acculturation Scale 2006. Research data was processed through regression analysis. Several regression models had been verified and the best model had been highlighted, where several predictors in coexistence serve as a common determinant, whereas the contribution of each independently had no significance. The most effective model occurred to be acculturation strategies, language realization forms and cultural belonging. Regression analysis revealed that for the level of second language acquisition, acculturation is one of the significant predictors.

- Integration: ( $R^2 = .074$ ,  $F(1,123) = 10.90$ ,  $p < .001$ ) ( $\beta = .285$ ,  $p = .001$ ),
- Marginalization: ( $R^2 = .067$ ,  $F(1,124) = 10.00$ ,  $p < .002$ ) ( $\beta = -.273$ ,  $p = .002$ )

The following factors also have influence on SLA:

- Language realization forms: Using Media ( $R^2 = .166$ ,  $F(8,112) = 3.98$ ,  $p < .000$ ) ( $\beta = .123$ ,  $p = .215$ );
- Cultural belonging: ( $R^2 = .166$ ,  $F(8,112) = 3.98$ ,  $p < .000$ ) ( $\beta = -.136$ ,  $p = .004$ )

Discussing and sharing the results of the research will be significant for the professionals working in the field and for authors of the studies, to get feedback and outline the prospects for further research.

1:30-1:50, July 29

Room W-623

**Media and Social Dissent: At the Crossroads of Otherness and Psychopathology**

Samuel Ballou, M.A. (Antioch University, California)

From a Huxleyan and social psychological perspective, this paper sets out to explore the overreaching influence of mass media upon society. Does this influence that the mass media possesses directly impact the mental health of the everyday citizen, the polis, and if so how? Psychopathology is culturally defined, but what are the cultural catalysts that actually do the defining? Can specific mental health disorders, or perhaps all mental health disorders, be seen as a projection from a disordered society onto individuals that merely have not been able to exercise an existential yearning to dissent? How does individual psychopathology relate to social dissent while collective psychopathology remains unaddressed or merely unrecognized by the effected group? This paper will then briefly explore addiction disorders as a unique mental health disease that may potentially be understood from two perspectives: 1) Top-Down, in which the society collectively pathologizes the individual, and conversely 2) Bottom-Up, in which the individual

diagnoses the society-at-large. Finally, this paper will explore emergent societal concerns concerning the current political fiasco in the United States and what our response as mental health workers might be.

**1:30-1:50, July 29**

**Room W-623**

**A Crash Course in Implementing Behavioral Health Services into Primary Care Clinics**

Stacy Ogbeide, Psy.D. (University of Texas, San Antonio)

Patients with chronic medical conditions are more likely to suffer from behavioral health conditions such as depression, anxiety and substance use disorders than those without chronic medical conditions. The majority of behavioral health care takes place within primary care settings rather than in specialty mental health settings. Access to specialty mental health care can be difficult due to stigma, limited access to mental health providers and wait times to receive mental health care (Ede et al., 2015). Many studies show that integrating behavioral health services into primary care settings can reduce medical costs, improve treatment adherence, improve clinical outcomes and improve patient and provider satisfaction (Robinson & Reiter, 2016). Because of this, many primary care clinics have more rapidly been integrating care over the last decade. There are many integrated care models that have been adopted by clinics which can make it difficult for an organization to determine which model would be most appropriate for their patient population. The purpose of this presentation is to provide the attendees with an overview of integrated primary care models that integrate behavioral health, with a focus on the Primary Care Behavioral Health (PCBH) consultation model. Attendees will also learn specific approaches for integrated care service implementation, tracking program and process outcomes (quality improvement), and addressing the pitfalls that can occur with integrated care service implementation.

**2-2:20, July 29**

**Room W-621**

**Grieving the Loss-of-Self: Challenges in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Self-Management**

Lucille R. Ferrara, RN, EdD; Joanne Singleton, RN, PhD; Kyeongra Yang, RN, PhD; Keville Frederickson, RN, PhD (Pace University, Lienhard School of Nursing)

The aim of this study was to understand and describe the experience of diabetes self-management among patients not meeting glycemic control ( $A1C > 9$ ). Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is a complex chronic disease process. Diabetes self-management is equally complex and critical to patient outcomes and quality of life. The components for self-management include: knowledge, skills/abilities, and support. Few studies have reported on the experiences of self-management for patients with T2DM to reach and sustain glycemic control. This study used a qualitative descriptive design. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 13 patients receiving care at a diabetic clinical at a major health care system in New York City. An interview guide based on diabetes self-management was developed and guided the interviews. All data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Initially, three themes that describe each component of Diabetes Mellitus Self-Management (DMSM) and impact the patients' reaching the desired outcome were identified: acceptance of knowledge, motivation for skills and abilities, and variability and vulnerability of support. Further analysis of the three themes lead to the identification of an overarching, theme, loss-of-self. This overarching theme helped to explain the stages of grief illustrated across the themes in the participants DMSM experiences. The participants in this study identified loss-of-self, and the accompanying grief and grieving process related to the loss-of-self in response to their T2DM diagnosis. Participants were "stuck" in a stage of loss-of-self, which presented challenges to acceptance of their diagnosis, and barriers to DMSM and optimizing glycemic control.

**2-2:20, July 29**

**Room W-623**

**Black Sheep Get the Blues: A Meta-Analytic Review of Experimental Research on Social Rejection**

Sumbleen Ali (University of Connecticut)

Competing predictions about the effects and correlates of social exclusion and ostracism have been made in the previous meta-analytic findings. The present study examined an important distinction among various paradigms used to investigate social rejection. The findings suggest that rejection is significantly influences internal bodily states (like, mood and emotions). However, acceptance slightly increases mood and emotional states in a positive direction. Implications and future research directions are discussed in terms of interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory).

**2:30-2:50, July 29**

**Room W-623**

**Contextualizing Well-Being in Hidden or Forgotten Minority Communities in Japan: A Social Justice Perspective**

Toshi Sasao (International Christian University, Japan)

Amid rapidly changing and challenging contexts in families, communities, schools and workplaces around the world, understanding and promoting psychological well-being among immigrant and refugee families has become critically important especially where immigrants and migrants are more “visible” in many respects. However, in a cultural context where the majority of the population appear visibly homogeneous in places such as Japan and Korea, the needs and concerns of other less-visible groups (e.g., language, skin color, etc.) tend to be forgotten or hidden in daily routines. The focus of this presentation is on the Korean residents in Japan, having lived in several generations, but historically “hidden,” or “forgotten or ignored” due to physical and cultural similarities. The purpose of this presentation is threefold: (a) to present findings from a school-wide survey of well-being among Korean adolescents in an ethnic school (n=460) and their parents (n=139) in comparison to the parents survey done in the general population (n=340); (b) to test the strengths and weaknesses of extant well-being models; and (c) to suggest intervention approaches to enhance the well-being of Korean individuals and communities, while incorporating contextual factors into a new “life resource model” and social justice. The findings clearly show potential pathways to well-being among Korean families and communities, but the focus of contemporary interventions for improving well-being among minority communities must be contextualized because their psychological well-being appears influenced not only by “static” cultural factors, but “dynamic” multi-layered cultural factors in different socio-cultural contexts.

**2:30-2:50, July 29**

**Room W-621**

**Resilience in the Face of Tragedy: Mental Health & Resilience in Post-Ebola Liberia**

*Gilberte Bastien, Ph.D. (Morehouse School of Medicine – Satcher Health Leadership Institute)*

The devastating 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic resulted in tragic consequences for Liberia and neighboring countries. Even prior to the Ebola outbreak, Liberia faced a number of serious challenges including limited health infrastructure, under-development, widespread poverty, and a myriad of issues reflecting the complex and challenging legacy of the country's 14-year civil war, which ended in 2003. This presentation will focus on learnings from a recent project aimed at understanding the mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD), while elucidating existing strengths and resilience among EVD survivors, relatives and contacts, as well as broader communities in Liberia. Using a mixed methods, community-based approach, we surveyed a sample of 354 residents of the 2 hardest hit counties in Liberia in order to 1) assess the prevalence of MHPSS problems among survivors, contacts and relatives of EVD victims/survivors, health workers, religious/spiritual leaders, burial team members, military personnel; 2) examine EVD and mental health related stigma; and 3) explore existing strengths, resources, and resiliency among survivors and other affected groups. Preliminary analyses of quantitative and focus group data revealed a high prevalence of MHPSS problems as well as on-going stigma affecting survivors, burial team members, as well as health workers. Results illuminated critical

components of the on-going MHPSS sequelae of EVD for affected communities, while providing a unique window into the experiences of distinct groups affected by the outbreak (e.g., survivors, burial team members, religious/spiritual leaders, military personnel, etc.). Findings provide important direction for program development and refinement of existing interventions for promoting wellness among survivors and communities adversely impacted by the recent EVD outbreak.

**3:30-3:50, July 29**

**Room W-624**

**Evaluating the Psychometric Properties of the Original Grit Scale Using Rasch Analysis in an Arab Adolescent Sample**

Shaljan Aarepattamannil and Myint Swe Khine

(Emirates College for Advanced Education, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)

A growing number of Western individualistic societies have begun to recognize the crucial importance of fostering and strengthening grit among school children. Duckworth and her colleagues (Duckworth, Peterson, Matthews, & Kelly, 2007) popularized the term grit—passion and perseverance for long-term goals—in educational and psychological research, and they developed and validated two instruments, the Original Grit Scale and the Short Grit Scale, to measure grit using samples drawn from Western individualistic societies. A small body of research, conducted predominantly in Western individualistic countries, has examined the relations of grit with other student outcomes such as grade point averages (e.g., Duckworth et al., 2007; Duckworth & Quinn, 2009) and high school graduation rates (e.g., Eskreis-Winkler et al., 2014). The findings of these studies suggest that grittier students are more likely than their less gritty peers to hold positive attitudes toward school and academics, earn higher GPAs, and to graduate from high school. Given the relations of grit with positive academic outcomes in Western individualistic societies, it is crucial to examine whether or not the associations found in such societies hold true in collectivistic societies as well. Hence, prior to exploring the relations of grit with varied educational outcomes in collectivistic societies, it is critical to investigate the cross-cultural generalizability of the Grit Scales. The present study, therefore, examined the psychometric properties of the Original Grit Scale (Duckworth et al., 2007) using the Rasch measurement model in a sample of 777 adolescents hailing from a collectivistic society, one of the Arab states of the Persian Gulf. Results of the Rasch analysis provided support for the appropriateness of the Original Grit Scale as a measure of one of the non-cognitive skills, grit, among adolescents in the Arab Gulf State.

**3:30-3:50, July 29**

**Room W-623**

**Personality Traits, Probability of Marital Infidelity and Risk of Divorce**

Bahareh Zare (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)

The theory of investment model of dating infidelity maintains that loyalty is an essential power within romantic relationships. Loyalty signifies both a motivation and psychological attachment to maintain a relationship. This study examined the relationship between the Big Five Personality Factors (Extraversion, Neuroticism, Openness, Conscientiousness, and Agreeableness) probability of marital infidelity, and risk of divorce. The participants completed NEW-FFI, INFQ (infidelity questionnaire) and were interviewed by OHI (Oral History Interview). The results demonstrated that extraversion and agreeableness traits were significant predictors for the probability of infidelity and risk of divorce. In addition, conscientiousness predicted the probability of infidelity, while neuroticism predicted the risk of divorce.

**4:00-4:20, July 29**

**Room W-623**

**Cultural Impetuses and Impediments of Romantic Love: Historical and Global Review**

Victor Karandashev (Aquinas College, USA)

“Love and hunger rule the world” (Schiller, 1795). We can add security and power to this list. What takes commanding heights in motivation of people? It has been an enduring question throughout the human history and cultures, and love often took its power. The concept of romantic love represents the host of special feelings between men and women and it has had manifold meanings across cultures around the world. This talk will provide a comprehensive picture of romantic love studies in various cultural contexts. An extensive qualitative literature review (more than 300 publications) allowed tracing the historical roots of romantic love and highlighting its recent developments across the globe. These sources range extensively in time periods and geographical regions, including modern cultures around the globe. This presentation refers to the cultural diversity of love and its multiple connotations in various cultural contexts. It reveals its cultural impetuses and impediments.

Across cultures, the concept of passionate love has been remarkably similar; yet, people embraced various interpretations and held diverse attitudes toward love. Societal norms in this regard have been in flux. Culture has transformed passion as primarily based on sexual attraction into romantic love as an idealized and cultural way of loving. I will analyze how cultures affect the connection between love, sex, and marriage, as well as people’s experience and expression of love. In modern cultural contexts the following questions will be addressed: How romantic is the modern romantic love? What are the current common trends of the evolution of romantic love in the world? What are the cultural differences in love experiences and expressions? What are the modern relations among romantic love, sex, and marriages? How do intercultural romantic encounters affect modern love, especially in the context of growing cultural diversity?

**4:30-4:50, July 29**  
**Room W-624**

### **Assessing Personality Traits in Ordinal Survey Data**

Saman Muthukumarana (University of Manitoba, Canada)

Personality psychology examines personality and its variation among individuals. For the sake of convenience, many surveys consist of ordinal data, often collected on a five-point scale. For example, in a typical course evaluation survey, a student may express his view concerning an aspect of the course from a set of five alternatives: 1-poor, 2-satisfactory, 3-good, 4-very good, and 5-excellent. Sometimes five-point scales have alternative interpretations. For example, the symmetric Likert scale measures a respondent's level of agreement with a statement according to the correspondence: 1-strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neither agree nor disagree, 4-agree, and 5-strongly agree. The simplest method of summarizing ordinal response data is to report the means corresponding to the ordinal scores for each survey question. At a slightly higher level of statistical sophistication, standard ANOVA methods may be applied to the ordinal scores by treating the data as continuous.

This paper presents a Bayesian latent variable model used to analyze ordinal response survey data. The ordinal response data are viewed as multivariate responses arising from continuous latent variables with known cut-points. Each respondent is characterized by two parameters that have a Dirichlet process as their joint prior distribution. The proposed mechanism adjusts for classes of personality traits. The model is applied to student survey data in course evaluations. Goodness of fit procedures are developed for assessing the validity of the model. The proposed procedures are simple, intuitive and do not seem to be a part of current practice.

**9:00-9:20, July 30**  
**Room W-621**

### **Teaching Efficacy, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal Skills and Teaching Performance in the Tertiary School**

Dr. Marie Paz H. Angeles (Tarlac State University, Philippines)

This study investigated the relationship between teachers' interpersonal skills and teaching efficacy, teachers' intrapersonal skills and teaching efficacy, and lastly teaching efficacy and teaching performance as perceived by the teacher sample, peer and student samples. Three research questions, were generated in this study particularly looking into the significant relationship between teaching efficacy and teachers' interpersonal skills, teaching efficacy and teachers' intrapersonal skills, and teaching efficacy and teaching performance based on teachers' self-report and students' and peers' evaluation. The data on teaching efficacy, teachers' interpersonal skills, teachers' intrapersonal skills were generated through the different scales which were developed and validated by the researcher, the self-report of teachers on their efficacy was utilized to know more the samples perception on teaching and their attitude in the teaching-learning process. While the data on teaching performance were generated from the peer sample and student sample through the teaching performance instrument which was developed and validated. Descriptive statistics, item analysis procedure, Pearson correlation coefficient, using the SSPS-DOS program were the basic tools for data evaluation. The results derived from the data generated revealed that the Teacher's interpersonal skills are directly related to the teaching efficacy scores. This means that as teachers' interpersonal skills scores increases, the teaching efficacy score also increases. Teachers' intrapersonal skills are significantly related to the teaching efficacy score. This connotes that as teachers' intrapersonal skills scores increases, the teaching efficacy scores also increases. Teaching efficacy does not show any significant relationship with teaching performance. This means that teaching efficacy and teaching performance are independent from each other. Analysis of data suggests that there is no literature written on this, therefore it is about time to do a study on the topic, teaching efficacy, intrapersonal skills and interpersonal skills Educational researchers can verify the reliability of the findings of the study by using more varied and bigger sample to pretest the instruments and/or scales.

9:00-9:20, July 30

Room W-617

### **Interpersonalness of Trauma Moderates Effect of Personality on Suicidality in PTSD Patients**

Yongjoon Yoo, Hyeon-Ju Park, Soowon Park, Maeng Je Cho, Seong-Jin Cho,  
Soo-Hee Choi, and Jun-Young Lee

(Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea)

The predictors of suicidality (suicidal ideation, planning and attempt) in PTSD patients, especially in the light of the interpersonalness of the potentially traumatic events (PTEs) they have experienced, have room for exploration. The purpose of this study was to find the parameters that predict suicidality in PTSD patients and to elucidate the moderating role of the interpersonalness of the PTEs in these relationships in a nationally representative sample. This study includes 6,022 subjects from the 2011 Epidemiological Survey of Mental Disorders in Korea. After exclusion, 90 were diagnosed with PTSD. The Korean version of Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used for the survey, including the subjects' history of suicidality, the types of PTE they have experienced and the PTSD symptoms they have. The 11-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI-11) was used to assess the participants' personality traits. The PTSD patients who have experienced interpersonal PTE (I-PTE) were more likely to have suicidal ideation and plan for suicide than those who have experienced non-interpersonal PTE (NI-PTE) (ideation:  $\chi^2 = 7.374$ ,  $p = .007$ ; planning:  $\chi^2 = 3.210$ ,  $p = .073$ ). None of the BFI personality traits predicted suicidality in the PTSD group. However, when the interaction with the interpersonalness of PTE was taken into account, high Agreeableness and Conscientiousness predicted less suicidality in the NI-PTE group while predicting *more* suicidality in the I-PTE group. Agreeableness and Conscientiousness predict suicidality in PTSD patients but in opposite directions according to the interpersonalness of PTE. Investigation of the personality traits of the PTSD patients and the type of trauma they have experienced will aid in the assessment of their suicidal risks.

9:30-9:50, July 30

**Room W-617**

**Cultural Shaping of Trauma: Comparative Study of Syrian and Afghani Refugees in Germany and the US**

Shaifali Sandhya, Ph.D.

In the last three years, staggering amounts of refugees have arrived in Germany; today it is host to second-highest number of international migrants worldwide. This paper explores how trauma is expressed by Syrian and Afghani forced-migrants fleeing persecution, and illustrates cultural factors affecting trauma refugees resettle in Germany and the United States. This three-phase longitudinal study using quantitative and qualitative methodologies of 40 new refugees in Germany and in the US, identifies the effects of trauma among refugees, explores indicators of successful integration for host communities, and how perceptions held by the “other” may affect psychological well-being of refugees. The paper discusses how cultural identity in contemporary Germany is not static, but rather develops and changes over time, influencing psychological well-being. Results suggest that in nonwestern countries, distress is understood more as disruptions to the familial, interpersonal and moral order, and not as being situated in the body or mind alone, typical of western ethnomedical systems.

**9:30-9:50, July 30**

**Room W-621**

**Effort Investment and Family Climate: The Mediating Role of Hope and Loneliness**

Malka Margalit, Ph.D. (Tel-Aviv University)

Effort investment among elementary school children has been often considered as a key factor in their academic success. Early research demonstrated the important role of loneliness and hope for promoting children's wellbeing (Margalit, 2012). The objectives of the current study are to examine familial cohesiveness, personal resources (sense of coherence and hope) and social distress (loneliness) as their predictors. The current study focused attention on personal resources (hope) and interpersonal risk (loneliness) as mediators to the relations between the supportive climate of families, children's effort and academic achievements. The sample consisted of 907 children (428 boys and 479 girls) students of six grade (ages  $M = 11.05$ ,  $SD = 0.70$ ), from 30 elementary schools in the central part of Israel. The questionnaires consisted of the Cohesion subscale (FACES) Sense of Coherence, Loneliness, Effort and Hope. Preliminary analysis (MANOVA) revealed that boys invested lower levels of effort than girls, and reported higher levels of loneliness. Multiple hierarchical regression and mediation analysis (Hayes, 2013) confirmed the distinctive contribution of family climate variables in predicting children's achievements, emphasizing the unique mediating roles of sense of coherence and hope as a protective factor and loneliness as a risk factor. The study has important theoretical implications, pinpointing attention at the mediating factors that extended the salutogenic and attachment models. Intervention planning will be discussed in the presentation.

**10:00-10:20, July 30**

**Room W-621**

**The Impact of Comfort with Non-professional Help Seeking on Psychological Distress and Social Support among International College Students**

Suchun Dong, M.A., Sonia Suchday, Ph.D. (Pace University)

International students experience many challenges; however, international students are not comfortable seeking help from others (Hunt & Eisenberg, 2010; Sherry, Thomas & Chui, 2010). Data from western samples indicate that comfort with seeking help from non-professional sources is correlated with lower psychological distress and stronger social support (Hobfoll, Shoham, & Ritter, 1991; Kaniasty & Norris, 2000). However, data on international college students in the US are nonexistent. In the current study, help seeking comfort, psychological distress, and social support were examined in a sample of international students enrolled at a private University in New York City ( $N=51$ ,  $Age: M=25.24$ ,  $SD=3.58$ ;  $Asian=90.2\%$ ,  $Latino\ or\ Hispanic=2\%$ ,  $Other=7.9\%$ ,  $Christian=11.8\%$ ,  $Catholic=3.9\%$ ,  $Buddhist=3.9\%$ ,

*Hindu*=3.9%, *Other*=76.5%). Data show that after adjusting for age, gender, ethnicity, religion, and English proficiency, help seeking comfort significantly predicted social support ( $\beta=.70$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and psychological distress ( $\beta=-.46$ ,  $p<.001$ ). These data indicate that among participants, comfort with non-professional help seeking may be able to access social support more easily and report feeling less distressed when compared to participants who are less comfortable seeking help. These data point to the importance of feeling comfortable asking for help in lowering distress and accessing support.

**10:00-10:20, July 30**

**Room W-617**

**Psychological Distress of Filipino Deaf: Role of Vulnerabilities, Self-Efficacy, and Social Support**

Marcella Sintos (De La Salle University, Manila)

Mental health researches on Deaf individuals exemplify that they are two to three times more vulnerable to psychological distress not because of their deafness per se, but because of their interactions in the hearing world. Throughout their lifespan, they have been exposed to several vulnerabilities such as hearing parents, communication barrier, additional disabilities, and lack of mental health services. Using the assumptions of stress-vulnerability-protective factors model of Liberman (2008), moderation analyses were performed to prove the buffering role of general self-efficacy and perceived social support on the effect of vulnerabilities in their psychological distress. 120 self-contained Deaf college students aged 18 to 25 ( $M=21.83$ ;  $SD=4.11$ ) participated in the study. Results show that (1) vulnerabilities do not influence psychological distress, (2) general self-efficacy and perceived social support do not act as buffers, and (3) perceived social support directly effects psychological distress. These entail inapplicability of the framework among Deaf population, which may be attributed to their learned resilience from the vulnerabilities they are exposed with since birth. However, the increased vulnerability of Deaf individuals compared to the hearing population hinder them from becoming fully resilient because it negatively affects their perception of themselves and others. This is exemplified in the significant relationship between their vulnerabilities and their protective factors; and supported by Vanderbilt-Adriance & Shaw's (2008) findings that protective factors diminish in the context of extreme risks. Implications of this study in the field of mental health includes provision of external support such as competent clinicians in the field of Deaf culture and mental health, and specific programs crafted for Deaf individuals to develop their life skills. This will aid in reducing their psychological distress while at the same time increasing their resilience.

**11-11:20, July 30**

**Room W-621**

**The Importance of Including Culture when Teaching Statistics**

Susan A. Nolan and Andrew F. Simon (Seton Hall University)

This presentation will argue for the importance of including culture when teaching statistics courses. The need to teach students of the link between culture and statistics is becoming a more pressing issue in a world growing in global connectivity. Internationally, most students of psychology are preparing for entry into applied professions. As such, the critical assessment of data and the skilled interpretation of research findings within cultural contexts will be central to their success and to that of the communities in which they will work. To this end, we will demonstrate how an understanding of culture is a necessary part of learning to work with quantitative data. When it comes to the link between culture and statistics, psychologists often focus exclusively on issues of psychometrics, such as whether or not an instrument created in one culture is appropriate for those in a different culture. But in this presentation we focus on the way culture affects the understanding of statistical analyses irrespective of whether data are gathered through the administration of an instrument, the distribution of a survey, or conducting an experiment. Our discussion will focus on foundational concepts in statistics, such as what it means to be 'average.' We will also address the relevance of culture to understanding measures of central tendency, variability,

effect size, and confidence intervals. Research published in the cultural psychology literature will be incorporated as exemplars. We will conclude by providing on-line sources from which instructors can access data and examples for their courses. These resources allow students to consider issues pertaining to health or literacy, for instance, while learning to analyze and interpret data.

**11-11:20, July 30**

**Room W-622**

### **Perceived Quality of Corporate Governance as Predictors of Intellectual Capital**

Oluwarantimi Ojowuro (Bank of Industry, Nigeria)

Intellectual Capital (IC) is a critical resource of value creation process in service-based industries and is crucial for the competitiveness of companies such as commercial banks. This study examined the relationship of perceived quality of corporate governance (QCG), communication satisfaction (CS) and workplace fairness (WF) with perceived intellectual capital (human capital (HC), structural capital (SC) and relational capital (RC)) among employees of selected commercial banks. Resource-based and communication satisfaction theories provided the framework for the study. Using a cross-sectional survey design, a multistage sampling technique was used to randomly sample a total of 1,527 respondents across 10 selected banks. Perceived Intellectual Capital Scale ( $\alpha=0.97$ ), Communication Satisfaction Scale ( $\alpha=0.78$ ), Perceived Quality of Corporate Governance Scale ( $\alpha=0.94$ ) and Perceived Workplace Fairness Scale ( $\alpha=0.79$ ) were used to collect data. Data were analyzed with Multiple Regression, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), One- Way ANOVA and t-test for independent measure at 0.05 level of significance. There was a significant positive relationship of perceived QCG ( $r=0.69$ ) and CS ( $r=0.52$ ) with perceived IC while perceived WF was not significantly related to IC. Employees' perceived QCG ( $\beta=.50$ ) independently predicted perceived IC. Perceived QCG, CS, and WF jointly predicted perceived IC ( $F[1,1512]=445.5$ ) and its three subcomponents; perceived HC ( $F [1,1512]=313.2$ ), perceived S ( $F[1,1512]= 380.7$ ) and perceived RC ( $F[1,1512]=286.1$ ). All the three predictor variables (QCG, CS and WF) explained 47.0%, 38.0%, 43.0% and 33.0% of the variance in IC, HC, SC, RC of commercial banks respectively. There was no significant difference between male and female bankers' perception of IC, HC, SC and RC. Perceived quality of corporate governance, communication satisfaction and workplace fairness are crucial factors in perceived intellectual capital of commercial banks. Management should develop and promote practices that foster intellectual capital in banks.

**11:30-11:50, July 30**

**Room W-621**

### **The Impact of School Environmental Factors to the Motor Development of Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)**

Hannah Lois Y. Pancho, M.A. (St. Jude College, Manila, Philippines)

Environment has a big impact to every child's development. It can affect their social, emotional or physical development. Thus, this study aims to determine the impact of the school environmental factors to the motor development of students with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The study is both descriptive and qualitative in nature. It restricted its respondents only to the administrator, Special Education teachers and parents/guardians of the students. And it has been limited to the use of self-administered survey questionnaire and interview questionnaire. A cross sectional study design was utilized to determine the impact of the school environmental factors to the motor development of students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) ages 5 to 12 years old that were under the school year 2013-2014 in Pinaglabanan Elementary School San Juan City, Philippines. Based on the summary of the impact of environmental factors on the motor development of students with ASD assessed by the school administrators and Special Education teachers it resulted with the average impact ( $X = 2.3$ ) and likewise, the parents strongly agreed the same level of impact was also on the average, ( $X =2.66$ ), respectively. Given that, in Special Education the environmental factors should not be taken for granted. This should be included in the school's main priorities for improvement. The school administrator should review and

check the different school environmental factors and its importance. The evaluation of the school environmental factors should be strengthened. Concrete evaluation of the motor skills of the students should then be done and properly documented.

**11:30-11:50, July 30**

**Room W-622**

**Influence of Personal Factors on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Organizations**

Amit Jain, Prof. Leena Chatterjee, Prof. Abhishek Goel  
(Indian Institute of Management Calcutta)

Organizations today are more and more required to deal with workforce diversity, and persons with disabilities (PwDs) are a part of this diverse group (ESCAP, 2015). Mor Barak (2015) has reported that facilitating “inclusion” is a crucial step in successfully managing diversity in organizations. Inclusion has been defined as being assimilated in both formal processes (access to information and decision-making) and informal processes (social involvement) within the organization (Mor Barak, 2005:2013). Previous studies on experience of PwDs at workplace have looked at the role that leaders (Colella & Varma, 2001), coworkers (García et al., 2005) and HR strategies (Klimoski & Donahue, 1997) play in their integration. The role of personal factors in workplace assimilation is still under explored (Colella & Stone, 2005). The present study examines how the different aspects of inclusion may be impacted by the personal characteristics of the PwD employee. Data were collected from 447 PwD employees in a variety of organizations across India, on five dispositional factors (Self-esteem, Generalized self-efficacy, Internal locus of control, Neuroticism and Extraversion) and their perceptions of inclusion (Mor Barak, 2005) through an online survey. Self-esteem ( $p < 0.01$ ), locus of control ( $p < 0.001$ ) and extraversion ( $p < 0.01$ ) are seen to significantly impact perceptions of inclusion. It was further found that generalized self-efficacy has an inverse relationship with inclusion at the group level ( $p < 0.1$ ), whereas neuroticism is inversely related to inclusion with supervisors ( $p < 0.05$ ). The study highlights that personal characteristics play a significant role in impacting perceptions of inclusion of PwD employees. While a few characteristics are important for all dimensions of inclusion, others may play a role in only a few of the dimensions. Some inverse relationships are discussed and elaborated on. The study provides evidence that organizations should focus on PwD’s personal characteristics for better inclusion.

**12-12:20, July 30**

**Room W-621**

**Perspectives in Cultural Clinical Psychology and Their Relevance to Teaching and Research**

*Josephine C. H. Tan, PhD., C. Psych. (Lakehead University)*

Contemporary clinical psychology is highly cognizant of the influence of cultural factors on human cognitions, emotions, and behaviour. Indeed, the significant amount of attention that has been directed towards cultural influences has given rise to a relatively new area called cultural clinical psychology. Different approaches have been taken to further our understanding in this subfield. Some seek for a universal understanding of human behaviour and dysfunctions, while others examine cultural variations of an underlying psychological phenomenon. Still there are others who argue that in order to truly understand clinical psychology from different cultural viewpoints, we need to set aside western epistemology and start with the folk psychology. In this presentation, I will discuss the different approaches in cultural clinical psychology and their implications for teaching and research.

**12-12:20, July 30**

**Room W-622**

**Interdisciplinary Study on Patient-Doctor Relationship at Medical Settings**

Naoki Asazuma M.D. (Kawakita General Hospital, Tokyo, Japan)

In modern society, we are multicultural well-beings each with our own individuality. We believe it is extremely important to practice a human style of attending to the clients as a physician in order to achieve client-centered medical care. What, then, is involvement in medical care? According to A. Ivey, who

recently developed microcounseling, involvement is “to be with” and “to attend”, and these are so-called “listening” in practice, which is drawing attention. We, therefore, attempt to examine a better way of involvement from the standpoint of a physician. This is a case of a 78-year-old female. The patient had been visiting the hospital once a month for medical consultation over the period of five years. We asked the patient for feedback on the involvement of the physician and patient during those five years using a feedback sheet, Ivey taxonomy. We also conducted an interview with the patient asking for her explanation about her feedbacks and the results. In the present study, we conducted a qualitative examination of medical consultations in a case of a 78-year-old female. The data on the feedback sheet and the objective evaluation by the interviews conducted with the patient were not consistent when she initially started receiving consultations. We noticed that objective consistency regarding the relationships (interaction) between the physician and patient increased as years passed by. It is suggested that we will conduct an examination further after stratifying by patient, age, profession and life environment. We are also motivated to attempt to measure physiological levels of patients simultaneously during the interview. We are encouraged to examine the benefits of researches for health management and well-being of the patients by incorporating the psychological findings and approaches into the training of physicians at medical settings.

**1:30-1:50, July 30**  
**Room W-623**

### **Guyana and Community-Based Conservation**

Julie Pellman, Ph.D. (Saint Francis College and New York City College of Technology)

The Northern Rupununi, located in the southwest portion of Guyana, has been inhabited for thousands of years, first by Paleo-Indian hunters and currently by the Makushi, “a Carib-speaking people”. These peoples, originally “seminomadic” farmers, were impacted by diseases carried by the colonists who supported settlements with regards to slavery and trade. When slavery was no longer practiced, Europeans sought to dominate the native peoples through “debt indenture.” They introduced Christianity and placed churches and schools in the Makushi communities. Today, the Makushi recognize that they are caught between their traditional ways of life and that of Western culture. An elderly villager stated that his peoples have always relied on the forest for survival. ”Everything we need we get from the forest...but for us to survive and safeguard our traditional way of life, we must modernize and adapt” (Allcock, n.d., as cited in Rawles, 2008, p. 2). Previously, the North Rupununi was inaccessible due to lack of roads to link indigenous communities with the outside world. This situation has changed and a road was built that spans the distance from Georgetown, Guyana to Brazil. Communication with outside world has further been enhanced through a radio network. Organizations with community-based conservation goals have been developed. A rainforest conservation program was established by the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development, as well as a North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDBB), composed of key informants from the Makushi people and other persons living in Guyana. Environmental stewardship may be seen as a means of alleviating poverty and bettering the lives of the villagers (Allcock, 2003; Adams et al., 2004). In 2015, I visited Surama, an Amerindian village in the North Rupununi. This paper focuses on my experiences and how community-based conservation can empower the citizens of Guyana.

**1:30-1:50, July 30**  
**Room W-621**

### **The Motivational Effects of Teachers' Disciplinary Styles on Secondary School Students in Nigeria**

Ocheho ThankGod Ugbede (Redeemer's University, Osun State, Nigeria)

The issue of discipline, also referred to as classroom management continues to surface as one of the most challenging problems in education today. However, in order to minimize misbehaviour in the classroom, teachers employ various disciplinary techniques. This present study investigated the motivational effects of teachers' disciplinary styles on secondary school students in Nigeria. Specifically, it examined why teachers use certain styles of discipline in the classroom and their effects on students' behaviour and learning outcome. Participants in the study were 63 students and 4 teachers from a secondary school in Osun State, Nigeria. Both questionnaires and interviews were used for students to assess teachers' disciplinary styles and their effects on students' learning outcome and behaviour, while only an interview was conducted for teachers so as to examine what motivates them to use certain styles of discipline in the classroom. Although, the six styles of discipline examined were found to have effects on students' behaviour and learning outcome, discussion style of discipline has the most effect. Discussion style of discipline was also found to be the preferred style of discipline students would want their teachers to use. In addition, there was no significant difference in age and gender on students' perceptions of disciplinary styles. But a significant difference was observed between students' class and their perception of disciplinary styles. Teachers used some of the disciplinary styles due to relatedness, competence, identification and external influence. Implications for educators and further research are discussed.

**2-2:20, July 30**  
**Room W-623**

### **Psychological Costs of Development for Youth in Sikkim, India**

Rashmi Jaipal, Ph.D. (Representative of the APA at the United Nations)

Globalization and development was thought to promise economic prosperity as well as solving other societal problems and promoting social wellbeing. However, research has shown the impact of economic development on social relations, family structure and growing social inequality, and global increases in stress-related mental health (MH) problems, depression and suicide have been documented by the WHO. Little attention has been focused on the latter's connection to globalization and development, so to explore the psychological costs of development a pilot study was conducted in 2016 in Sikkim, India. Sikkim as a state opened up to economic development in recent years with investment in infrastructure and communications technology, but the resultant rapid social change may be having a destabilizing effect. It was a fairly harmonious agricultural Buddhist society. However, development is bringing about social and cultural changes through increasing media exposure to the global consumer economy. There has been a rise in MH problems, with the state ranked as having the second highest rate of suicide in India with a growing problem of youth suicide in particular. Forces of cultural globalization and modernization have their biggest impact on youth through exposure to the global media, cell phones, the internet and social media, and the consumer culture values, norms and lifestyle changes that that exposure brings in its wake. Pressures of acculturation and assimilation to these forces of modernization may be contributing to increasing stress levels and MH problems in youth. The pilot study was conducted with university and high school students in Sikkim, and explored the connection between culture change, internet usage and MH problems, using an acculturation stress model. Results showed that acculturation stress was present and significantly related to internet exposure and MH problems.

**2-2:20, July 30**  
**Room W-621**

### **International Psychology: What Students and Supervisors Need to Know**

Uwe Gielen, Ph.D. and Judy Kuriansky, Ph.D.

An increasing number of students are interested in pursuing international work, but are not sure about what courses to take and what opportunities they have. This presentation addresses what students need to know about international psychology as a field for study and for a career and how supervisors can help them. The presentation features a DVD documentary on the topic. The DVD has been used in the classroom setting for discussion. After viewing, students expressed greater understanding of international psychology and interest in pursuing the field. The DVD includes the definition of International Psychology; profiles of international psychologists; opportunities and advice for students; students' descriptions of their projects and funding; and guidelines about whether International Psychology is a field that fits the student. Scenes are included from Psychology Day at the United Nations; how students can join professional organizations; and professionals and students interviewed at international conferences. International psychologists featured in the video represent countries from continents of the world (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America), and various psychological organizations, including the International Association of Applied Psychology, the International Council of Psychologists, the International Union of Psychological Science, the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology and others.

**3:00-3:20, July 30**  
**Room W-621**

### **Bringing Action Research (Back) to Psychology**

Andrew F. Simon (Seton Hall University)

Action research is a process of inquiry that contributes to the functioning of communities and to the generation of new knowledge. It is based on collaborations between researchers and practitioners in which each contributes to identifying project goals. Despite its influential history in psychology, frequently traced to the work of Kurt Lewin in the 1940s, the action research approach currently resides at the periphery of the discipline. In this presentation, I will argue for the value of action research and present reasons why it warrants a more central role in psychology today. This will be done by elaborating on the underlying assumptions of action research in comparison to that of more conventional forms of inquiry. For instance, by juxtaposing the role of a conventional researcher (that of a removed, objective observer) with the role of an action researcher (that of an engaged, self-reflective collaborator) differences between the two modes of inquiry will be highlighted. Emphasis will be given to the multiple perspectives from which action researchers consider their work. Specifically, these perspectives denote learning that emerges from the personal experience of a researcher (first-person inquiry), from the relationship between researchers and practitioners (second-person inquiry), and from those further removed from the immediate researcher-practitioner relationship (third-person inquiry). Examples of action research projects done around the world will show how engaging different perspectives leads to the generation of new knowledge and to improved community functioning.

**3-3:30pm July 30**  
**Room W-623**

### **Empowering Humans and Society: The Humanistic, Revolutionary and Ground-breaking Approach of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy**

Debbie Joffe Ellis

When considering the theme of the 2017 ICP conference – *Psychology's Contribution to People, the Planet, and the World* – the immeasurable contributions of the work of Albert Ellis PhD in shaking up the therapeutic community of his time by heralding in the cognitive revolution in psychotherapy deserve our attention! Challenging the approach of psychoanalysis which dominated the field for decades in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Ellis loudly and bravely asserted his active-

directive, no-nonsense and deeply compassionate approach of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT). After some years of rejection and disdain from most of his peers, REBT came to be – along with the approaches such as CBT and others that were highly influenced by REBT – the most widely used approaches in psychotherapy, here in the USA and around the world. Ellis emphasized that - in addition to making effort to create healthy emotions, despite and including challenging situations, and teaching the how-to's for doing so - it was of great importance that individuals act in ways that served other people, their immediate communities, society and world. More than other cognitive approaches, REBT vigorously encourages people to work on having greater unconditional self-acceptance, unconditional other acceptance and unconditional life acceptance and, again, teaches the how-to's of doing so. In presenting at the ICP 2017, Debbie Joffe Ellis will share the main principles of REBT, highlighting those that contribute to greater well-being in individuals, society and the world, and will speak about the humanism, humanistic efforts and visionary nature of her late husband, Albert Ellis, whose work without a doubt has helped the lives of millions of people. She will also give a live demonstration of the approach with a volunteer from the audience. Time permitting, she will welcome questions from audience members.

## WORKSHOPS

**11-12:30, July 30**  
**Room W-617**

### **Women and Mental Health**

Javita Nauth (Gather for Good, Inc.) and V. Prafulla Ragireddy (UN Women)

“In April 2016, the World Health Organization released a groundbreaking study that established a definitive link between mental health and economic productivity.”<sup>[1]</sup> According to the study, for “every \$1 USD invested in scaling up treatment for depression and anxiety leads to a return of \$4 USD in better health and ability to work.”<sup>[2]</sup> The Women and Mental Health workshop session’s objective is to educate the audience and provide insight and resources on holistic health modalities like Yoga, Meditation, Psychodrama, Sociometry and Psycho-Spiritual tools for Mental Health self care, for treating PTSD, Anxiety, Depression, addressing Domestic and Gender Based Violence, Suicide and exploring Mindfulness. Few factors that pose a threat to women’s mental health are malnutrition, low employment rate, income inequality, gender discrimination, abuse, physical and sexual violence. All these factors make women more vulnerable to mental stress. Holistic healing practices like mindfulness are safe, cost-effective and affordable. Research data on mindfulness practices suggest that there is a significant decrease in symptoms of depression, anxiety, behavior problems and aggression. Practicing mindfulness increased the overall well being, improved attention, awareness and self-esteem, improved emotional regulation as shown in some studies<sup>[3]</sup>. The benefits of mindfulness are not just confined to mental health but beneficial to overall health like improving immunity, sleep and lowering blood pressure. Moreover, the lack of side effects makes mindfulness a safe and sustainable solution for both physical and mental health. Applications of holistic healing in Mental Health could bring about a promising global impact and also increase productivity and economic empowerment to Women and Girls to live safer, healthier, and wholeness lives.

**11-12:30, July 30**  
**Room W-624**

### **Healing through Groups in the Wake of Terrorism and Natural Disasters**

Shoshana Ben-Noam, Psy.D., CGP, L FAGPA

Traumatic events, such as September 11, the tsunami or the Boston bombing brought to the forefront group intervention as an effective therapeutic mode in dealing with the impacted individuals. Affected survivors, witnesses, rescuers, and others have been treated in groups to alleviate traumatic symptoms and improve coping. The healing factors of trauma groups include counteracting isolation, circumventing guilt, and re-establishing trust/connection to others. The impact of these groups on the therapist is influenced by the type of severity of the trauma, countertransference reactions affected by any history he/she may have, and present life stressors. Therapists of trauma groups are prone to experience vicarious traumatization, i.e. a psychological reaction that develops over time by being engaged in therapeutic work with several traumatized individuals. The therapist is exposed to and affectively impacted by the horrific stories. Such ongoing work may overwhelm her/him and intrude upon his/her psyche via nightmares or intrusive memories of the stories. To manage this experience, the therapist’s reactions have to be explored and worked through in supervision or consultation with trained colleagues. In the context addressed above, this workshop will illuminate, explore and interactively discuss the group model which has been utilized post- September 11. This will include the model’s format, groups’ time boundaries and the group leader’s role, especially when the leader has been co-traumatized by the event.

**3-4:30, July 30**  
**Room W-624**

**Developing Cultural Intelligence with Mindfulness Practice**

Sophie Revillard Kaufman and Sue Maxam (Pace University)

In this hands-on workshop, participants will have the opportunity to learn different mindfulness practices based on Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) and to explore and discuss how the practice may help promote cross-cultural understanding and develop cultural intelligence (“CQ”). Participants will learn a variety of mindfulness tools to incorporate in their daily lives. The role of mindfulness in cultural intelligence was initially theorized by Thomas (2006). A study of 215 nurses practicing in culturally diverse clinical settings in the New York City area provided initial empirical support for the key role of mindfulness in cultural intelligence (Kaufman, 2013). This workshop draws on the preliminary feedback from undergraduate students enrolled in a semester-long course on Mindfulness and Cultural Intelligence, in which a variety of mindfulness practices based on the MBSR curriculum were introduced to explore how regular mindfulness practice may help participants enhance their cross-cultural understanding and develop CQ. Students’ reflections provided initial support for the intervention. In the context of today’s highly polarized international relations, the ability to skillfully bridge cross-cultural gaps using cultural intelligence, is invaluable. Developing a regular mindfulness practice may help individuals develop CQ.

**3-4:30, July 30**  
**Room W-617**

**Advances in QIGONG: An Awareness & Experiential Update--2017 International Travel Insights**

Chok Hiew, Ph.D., (University of New Brunswick, Canada); Chair: Ann Marie O’Roark, Ph.D., ABAP

The first 100 days of 2017 brought me back to South East Asia (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia) to train health care professionals in the science of healing Qigong and equip them with time-proven mind/body/bioenergy tools to restore their resilience and emotional stability. There is substantive evidence of Qigong’s efficacy in dealing with the myriad psychopathological, chronic pain, and illnesses of the aged, the sick, and victims of post-traumatic stress disorder. Furthermore, Qigong training is user-friendly and efficient and its emotional and physical healing benefits are evident even during the brief period of practice. I see also a strengthening connection between eastern and western therapies that together are complementary to each other.

## SYMPOSIA/PANELS

11-12pm, July 29

Room W-612

### **Discussions of Research on Globalization, Culture, and Health: A Symposium**

From a bio-psycho-social perspective, this symposium explores a group of studies that examine the influence of globalization and culture on perceptions of health and health delivery systems. The presentations examine cultural influences on perceptions, participation and partnerships related to health and health systems. The symposium presents reports of research findings of four studies that include an examination of the Dominican diaspora experience with cancer and worry; exploration of experiences of stroke survivors and their family caregivers in Ghana and Ghanaian diaspora, including the influence of gender; and an analysis of the development of a culturally congruent initiative to improve access to health care and primary care workforce in Haiti.

#### **Presentation 1: Dominicans' Identification of Cancer as a Worrisome Health Problem**

Alsacia L. Sepulveda-Pacsi, DNS, FNP (Pace University)

There is a paucity of studies centering on the correlates of cancer worry among Hispanics from the Dominican Republic and the potential informatics strategies to address such worries. Data were analyzed using descriptive and correlational statistics, and logistic regression with the dependent variable of cancer worry. Independent variables for the regression were: age, gender, marital status, education, socioeconomic status, previous diagnosis of cancer, anxiety, depression, sleep disturbance, and chronic burden. Four variables significantly increased cancer worry: married marital status (OR = 1.19 [95% CI 1.01, 1.41]), younger age (OR = .992 [95% CI 0.987, 0.997]), less depression (OR = .96 [95% CI 0.94, 0.98]), and cancer diagnosis (OR = 2.12 [95% CI 1.24, 3.65]). Additionally, a qualitative study stemming from above findings, was conducted to gain more insight of the cancer worry experienced among urban Dominican immigrant women. Giorgi's descriptive existential phenomenological framework and methodology guided the study. Four essences unfolded: Cancer as Destiny, Faith, Influential Relationships, and Knowledge Acquisition. This study generated on the contextual factors that influence cancer worry among this major Hispanic subgroup. The findings from above studies should be utilized as the foundation to develop interdisciplinary, culturally congruent, informatics-based approaches that aim to decrease cancer worry by increasing awareness and education regarding cancer risk factors, prevention, and early detection. In addition, conducting more community participatory quantitative and qualitative research will provide insight into additional factors that fuel identification of cancer as a worrisome problem in the Dominican community in urban settings.

#### **Presentation 2: The Experience of Community Dwelling Stroke Survivors and Their Family Caregivers in Ghana**

Keville Frederickson, Ed,D., RN, FAAN (Pace University)

In Ghana, as with many third world countries, infectious diseases are no longer the primary cause of morbidity and mortality; non-communicable diseases are now the primary cause of illness and death. The incidence of stroke is steadily increasing and rehabilitation facilities are scarce, requiring family caregiving to promote care. The role of caregiver and caregiver burden has been documented in countries like the US and Europe. Understanding the caregiver role as well as the experience of a stroke survivor is needed to understand stroke and recovery from a global perspective. This qualitative descriptive study will contribute to an understanding of the effects emerging as Ghana must address non-communicable diseases, the needs for life style change and the aftermath of events such as stroke. Data collection for this qualitative descriptive study will consist of interviews using two semi-structured open-ended guides, one for the stroke survivor and one for the family caregiver. A minimum of fifteen dyads in the area surrounding Bolgatanga, Ghana will be selected utilizing a snowball approach for participant

identification. During our work in Ghana in June, our Ghanaian faculty partners will provide a cultural gateway to participants. Recorded interviews will be encrypted, transcribed by the US service that has transcribed interviews for the PIs previous global research. Data analysis will use an iterative process; identify meaning units, themes and sub-themes. The findings from this study will further our understanding of the experiences of stroke survivors and their caregivers from a global perspective.

**Presentation 3: The Influence of Gender on the Experience of Community Dwelling Stroke Survivors and Their Caregivers in Ghana**

Rhonda Maneval D.Ed., RN, FNYAM (Pace University)

In Ghana, the incidence of stroke is steadily increasing and disproportionately affects women in comparison to men. Studies performed in various parts of the world have found differences between sexes in stroke incidence, prevalence, mortality, and outcomes. Additionally, little is known about the gendered nature of the experience of caregiving and care receiving, particularly as it relates to the Ghanaian experience. The planned qualitative descriptive study contributes to an understanding of the experiences of men and women stroke survivors and caregivers from a gendered perspective within the cultural context of Ghana. This study is part of a broader study on the experience of stroke survivors and their family caregivers with faculty colleagues from Pace University. Two data collection methods will be employed: 1) a semi-structured open-ended interview guide, and 2) a drawing activity. The use of the drawing activity is an innovation in qualitative data collection in nursing. This method will be used and then evaluated for its effectiveness as a qualitative data collection tool in this population. A minimum of fifteen dyads in the area surrounding Bolgatanga, Ghana will be selected utilizing a snowball approach. Participants' stories, drawings and interpretations of their drawings will be explored by comparing and contrasting themes to identify commonalities and differences. A second study is planned to compare and contrast themes derived from the interviews with those living in Ghana and Ghanaian stroke survivors and their families who have migrated to New York City.

**Presentation 4: Introducing the Family Nurse Practitioner role in Haiti: A Case Study in Expanding Workforce Capacity and Improving Health Outcomes in a Low-resource Country**

Andréa Sonenberg, PhD, WHNP, CNM-BC, FPF-AACN, FNAP and  
Carol Roye, EdD, RN, CPNP, FAAN (Pace University)

Haitian people have the worst health in the Western Hemisphere. Haiti has the highest maternal/infant mortality ratio and cervical cancer deaths, most of them preventable. Furthermore, most Haitians do not have access to care. Most of those who have access receive care from a nurse; however, Haitian nurses are not educated to provide primary care, which includes diagnosis and treatment of basic health problems. There is an existing resource of ~1,400 qualified Haitian nurses who can be educated to become family nurse practitioners (FNPs). *Promoting Health in Haiti* (PHH), a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) is educating 27 Haitian nurses to obtain a Master's Degree as FNPs, who will be skilled to practice throughout the country; each providing care to ~20 people/day for up to 5,200 visits/year.

The purpose of this research study is to explore the process through which this NGO succeeded in introducing the first FNP educational program to this low resource country. The results can be used in other low resource countries to improve health care by educating nurses to provide primary care. The study utilized a *Qualitative Descriptive* methodology. The purposeful sample, comprised of 4 Haitian or Haitian-American interviewees represents stakeholders and collaborators involved in the vision and development of the PHH initiative were be. The interviews (3 of which were conducted in French) were recorded; transcribed & translated to English by a US transcription service; and through *Qualitative Thematic Analysis*, themes providing insights into facilitators and barriers to establishing partnerships to improve education and health are being identified. Primary data analysis is nearing completion The next step will be to conduct member-checks of the themes with the interviewees, to be sure that the analysis reflects their intended meanings and understanding of the issues. These study findings will inform the

process of expanding nursing practice to an advanced level in low-resource countries, with the goal of expanding their access to care and improving population health outcomes. This will be significant for the profession in those countries, but even more significant to their nations' health.

**11-12:30, July 29**

**Room W-628**

### **Violence Against Women Around the World**

Carolyn Springer, Janet Sigal, and Florence Denmark

Violence against women is of great concern at the United Nations. The UN considers gender-based violence to be a violation of women's human rights because it prevents them from leading fulfilling lives. In this symposium, speakers will discuss current international research examining various types of violence against women. Dr. Carolyn Springer (Adelphi University) will examine sexual assault and rape in different settings, including date rape on campus. Dr. Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University) will discuss the impact of culture on domestic violence and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). Dr. Florence Denmark (Pace University) will present information on Elder Abuse in various countries. All speakers will discuss recommendations to prevent violence against women globally.

**1:30-2:30, July 29**

**Room W-612**

### **Human Rights Violations on a Global Scale: Sex Trafficking**

Introduction: Overview of Trafficking

Nancy M. Sidun, Psy.D. (Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i)

Invisible Victims of Human Trafficking: Men, Boys and LGBTQ Youth

Irma Barron, Ph.D. (Carlos Albizu University, Miami, Florida)

Exploring the Controversy about Legalization within the Feminist Community

Louise B. Silverstein, Ph.D. (Yeshiva University, New York)

Sex trafficking is the recruiting, harboring, or transporting of a person for commercial sex acts through the use of fraud, force, or coercion. The Obama Administration has estimated that "more than 20 million, men, women and children are victimized by forced labor and sex trafficking worldwide, including in the United States." In the past, we have assumed that all traffickers were part of well-organized crime networks. We now know that traffickers are a diverse group. The introduction will describe this diversity; the global nature of trafficking, the stages involved in trafficking; and the macro networks that support this phenomenon. While the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation has received much attention, the sexual and labor exploitation of men and boys has garnered minimal consideration. The second presentation will present research data on the prevalence of men, boys, and LGBTQ youth among victims. The final presentation will focus on the controversy within the feminist community about criminalization vs. decriminalization. Participants will learn how better to identify trafficking locations; clients "in the game;" and the special needs of trafficked victims. Discussion will also focus on the complex issues involved in criminalization vs. decriminalization of the sex industry; the need for public education in prevention, and the need for integrated behavioral health intervention.

**1:30-3, July 29**

**Room W-628**

### **I am Psyched!: The Inspiring and Lives of Women of Color in US Psychology**

*Shari E. Miles-Cohen, Ph.D., Chair; Jean Lau Chin, Ed.D.(invited); Carlotta M. Arthur, Ph.D.; Henry Luce Foundation (invited); Maria Elena Torre, Ph.D., or Roseanne Flores, Ph.D.*

How can we inspire girls of color to engage with psychology, to consider careers in the social and behavioral sciences, and to learn how psychology can be used to improve their daily lives and society at-large? By reconstructing the rich history of psychology related to women of color and their achievements and connecting this history with issues of relevance to the lives of girls. I am Psyched! at the 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the International Council of Psychologists brings the past, present, and future of U.S. women of color in psychology full circle. The discussion includes a roundtable discussion between eminent women of color psychologists what inspires them about psychology and how they have used psychology to make positive social change in their communities. The I am Psyched! Exhibit is a curated multimedia interactive pop-up museum that explores how U.S. women of color have been groundbreakers, social change agents, social justice advocates, and leaders in science and practice. Visitors are invited to better understand how psychology became more diverse, and relevant to the lives of all people by engaging with the diverse, powerful, and personal stories of the women who have helped to create psychology's past and present.

**3:30-5, July 29**  
**Room W-612**

### **Stress and Health in an Urban and Globalized World**

Sonia Suchday, Ph.D., Suman Kapur, Ph.D., and Christopher Godfrey, Ph.D. (Pace University)  
Global urbanization has been accompanied by emerging patterns of stress and health disparities. This symposium explores the intersection between stress and health in urban settings and among diverse populations. The presentations provide insight into the factors that influence stress and coping among immigrants, migrants and minorities living in urban settings.

#### **Presentation 1: Urban Stress and Health in Developing Countries**

Suman Kapur and Sonia Suchday

(Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad, India and PACE University, USA)

The pattern of health and ill-health is constantly evolving and as one set of problems is brought under control, others emerge. While death rates and causes of death are an important indicator of where health problems lie other measures such as those of absenteeism (caused by ill-health), disability, discomfort and dissatisfaction must be added in order to obtain a more complete picture of a society's level of health. Stress caused by chronic difficulties encountered by people residing in poor urban neighborhoods is associated with health problems and disease. The concept of "stress" has been developed to describe the total sum of all such external and malign influences on health (Selye, 1974). Stress is thus seen as a function of environment (noise, overcrowding, toxic chemicals, air pollution, etc.) and social and behavioural factors (lifestyle), although what is cause and what is effect is not always clear (Evans, 1982). Recent studies from Dr Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg show that city dwellers' brains, compared with people who live in the countryside, seem not to handle stress very well. The lower income strata of the society dwelling in the urban neighborhoods (slums) in metro cities in the developing countries are at higher risk of both "perceived poverty" and poorer health outcomes. Results from a study conducted in New Delhi show that urban stress was predictive of high blood pressure and also predicted health habits, such as chewing tobacco and alcohol use, and psychosocial characteristics, such as hostility. Adolescents' reported of parental stress concerning money and social pressures which were found to be associated with city stress. Changes in "lifestyle" and "human behaviour" can do much to reduce environment stress and help avoid or mitigate the impending crisis in the health of urbanized society.

**Presentation 2: Stress and Acculturation among First Generation Chinese Immigrants in New York City: The CHA CHA Study**

Sonia Suchday, Ph.D., Charles Swencionis, Ph.D., & Judith Wylie-Rosett, ED

Urban acculturation is a uniquely complex experience with both immigration and globalization-based acculturation influencing the development of a multicultural identity often causing stress and depression. The current study evaluated whether identification with Chinese and American culture contributes to stress and depression among first generation Chinese immigrants in a large-scale epidemiological study (N=2072; Age=53 years (SD=13.8); 88.5% Married; Females=53%) in New York City. Participants rated their identification with “Being Chinese” and “Being American” on a modified version of the 10-rung McArthur SES Ladder. Participants’ identification with Chinese and American culture correlated with migration age ( $r=.06$ ,  $p<.05$ ;  $r=-.21$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and proportion of life lived in the US ( $r=-.12$ ;  $p<.05$ ;  $r=.25$ ;  $p<.01$ ), respectively; Partial correlations controlling for migration age and proportion of life lived in the US indicated that identification with being Chinese was negatively correlated with stress ( $r=-.14$ ;  $p<.0001$ ) and depression ( $r=-.07$ ;  $p<.001$ ). Regression equations computed indicated that Being Chinese accounted for 2% and .5% of the perceived stress and depression scores, respectively. Being American was not significantly correlated with stress or depression. These data indicated that ongoing identification with the culture of origin in a fast paced urban environment may help cope with stress and reduce affective distress. Typically most immigrants have a clearly identified and frequently better social position compared to their identity and social position in the adopted culture. Identification with the culture of origin may represent an internal safety net as immigrants adapt to their host culture. These data are preliminary and require further investigation.

**Presentation 3: Stress, Health and Place— Is it Time to Focus on the Role of Place in Stress Research?**

Christopher Godfrey Ph.D. and Maudry Lashley Ph.D. (Pace University and CUNY Medgar Evers College)

Place, the concept that physical spaces (i.e., neighborhoods) embody important psychological meaning for individuals and communities, is highly relevant to understanding interactions between environmental characteristics, health and stress. Nonetheless, the role of place remains largely underappreciated in stress research, often relegated to the contextual characteristics outside of the bounds of most studies. Here we discuss current notions of place and suggest that the concept may influence stress independently of other individual and social influences. This discussion is supported by examples from an ongoing analysis of narrative data from a study of psychological and environmental factors influencing asthma treatment adherence between African/Caribbean-American and Hispanic/Latina women living in urban communities.

**3:30-5, July 29**  
**Room W-628**

**Qualitative Research's Impact on the Understanding of Subjectivity**

Qualitative research offers a significant contribution to not only our understanding of domestic issues but also the human experience on a broader level, cross-culturally. It seeks to illuminate the individual experience, which has the potential to offer a deep understanding of what it means to be human facing the multifaceted struggles of life. The current panel aims to shed light on various issues experienced across cultures, including individuals’ experiences of war, motherhood, culture and identity, and mental health diagnoses, through a qualitative lens. The methods discussed bring to light a deeper psychological experience for each participant rather than understanding a general experience across individuals. Each panel consists of a qualitative research project aiming to understand the phenomenological experience of the individual within a framework of open-ended probes. The researcher acts as an interested collaborator as participants take a journey through their own experiences related to war, motherhood, mental health, and identity. The meaning and implications of these experiences will be discussed, including a broader global focus.

**Presentation 1: Post-partum Psychosis: A Feminist Understanding**

Eliza Wierzbinska (Adelphi University)

Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders are a highly prevalent and impairing problem, affecting hundreds of thousands of women and families in the United States each year. Postpartum psychosis is particularly dangerous if left untreated because of the elevated risk for both the mother, in terms of higher suicide attempts – and for the infant, in terms of adverse outcomes of future cognitive and behavioral symptoms. Although a large amount of literature now details important information regarding perinatal depression, far less scientific work has focused on critical questions surrounding the phenomenology and treatment of psychosis occurring in the postpartum period. In an effort to address this gap, the proposed study examines key questions regarding how postpartum psychosis affects the early relationship between mother and child. This study particularly seeks to better understand the nature, correlates, and impact of psychotic-related thoughts regarding the infant. The researcher will examine ways in which postpartum psychosis, in particular obsessive thoughts, hallucinations, and delusions regarding the infant, lead to behavioral changes in how women care for, relate to, and bond with their babies. Importantly, this project is designed to seek out women's own perspectives and voices on these topics, and opinions regarding how future clinical interventions can be most impactful in helping women nurture positive and healthy relationships with their developing infants, as they also work to lessen their (own suffering from) symptoms of psychosis. This study is designed to explicate the nature of the association between postpartum psychosis and obsessional, delusional thinking with impairments in the maternal-child bond. It seeks to solicit women's perspectives and experiences regarding the impact of psychosis on the early maternal-child bond. Data will be analyzed via interpretative phenomenological methods, and thematic analysis will be conducted using Nvivo software. Findings will be actively disseminated via scholarly publications and national conference presentations.

**Presentation 2: Maternal Fantasy: A Qualitative Approach**

Kelsey Power (Adelphi University)

The importance of maternal mental health is clear in the literature, as the quality of mother-infant bond can impact a child's neurological and social development (Cohen & Nonac, 2016). The nature of the mother-infant relationship can be impacted by psychosocial stressors such as mental illness, poverty, and a mother's own history. However, a majority of past research related to etiology of mother-infant bond disruption focuses on factors such as biology and previous psychiatric history as predictors of perinatal mood and anxiety disorders. Nanni & Troisi (2017) suggest that maternal attachment style is associated with perinatal psychiatric symptoms. However, the nature of this relationship is not clear. Authors such as Stern (1985) and Winnicott (1987) have suggested that maternal subjectivity, and how this informs a woman's reaction to the misalignment of fantasy and reality of motherhood, could illuminate a more nuanced understanding of psychiatric symptoms within the context of pregnancy. Nonetheless, few studies have investigated the role of a mother's own experiences, or subjectivity, in the rates of psychiatric symptoms reported during pregnancy. The subjectivity of expecting mothers has been predominately left out of research aiming to understand the mother-infant dyad. However, a mother's own history of being mothered directly affects both her sense of her own capability as a parent but also her sense of what the essence of motherhood entails. The missing link between establishing a woman's history of being parented and her feelings around becoming a mother could offer essential information regarding this huge transitional process, including insight into the development and prevention of perinatal mood and anxiety disorders. The present study offers insight into this shift through clinical dynamic interviews with 8-10 women in their third trimester with their first pregnancy. The research ultimately aims to better understand this experience for women and offer more relevant treatment interventions.

**Presentation 3: Experiences of Taiwanese Immigrants in the United States**

Ting-Yung Tseng (Adelphi University)

The goal of this study was to utilize current bicultural theories, to interpret the lived experiences of Taiwanese Americans and to explore the challenges of balancing pressures for assimilation with the need to preserve one's culture of origin. In this research, I explored how identity shifts after migrating from Taiwan to the U.S., and to understand the processes of acculturation for Taiwanese immigrants. Immigrants are bicultural individuals who have internalized two cultures. Therefore, immigrants often have issues of maintaining their ethnic culture and identity while being involved in the dominant culture. The process of acculturation is full of complexity and varies from person to person. However, Benet-Martinez developed the Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) theory, which indicates that cultural distance and cultural conflict are the critical psychometrical components that explain individual differences in bicultural identity (Benet-Martinez & Haritatos, 2005). I interviewed 5 Taiwanese Americans who immigrated to the U.S. in their adulthood, and have been living in the U.S. for more than ten years. Through analysis of open-ended interviews, I constructed an understanding of Taiwanese immigrants' underlying process of shifting identity, how they overcame their difficulties, and how they accommodated in their adopted country (U.S.).

**Presentation 4: PTSD and Combat Veterans: A Qualitative Study**

Yocheved Keren (Adelphi University)

In my qualitative research study investigating post-traumatic stress disorder among military veterans exposed to combat, I conducted in-person, semi-structured psychodynamic interviews. The structure of the interviews allowed for the participants to give over their subjective experiences of combat. I inquired about their family history and what led them to sign up, some traumatic events they went through or witnessed in combat, and how they dealt with the trauma both at the time and when they were discharged from the military. If the participants had a difficult time they were given additional questions to help them bring out their story. I interviewed four combat veterans who served in the U.S. military and were deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan at least one time. All of the participants had been diagnosed with PTSD within one to six months after their discharge from the military. The method used in this research study has a significant contribution to the field of mental health. When we listen to a veteran living with PTSD, and hear their entire story; beginning with their decision to join the military through their experiences in combat, and their struggles to be a good husband, father, and friend we begin to realize that they are much more than a list of symptoms to be checked off and treated. By listening to what they say contributed to their PTSD and what is increasing their struggles, can help clinicians treat them more efficiently.

**9-10am, July 30**  
**Room W-612**

**Issues in Internationalizing Psychology Education**

**Presentation 1: Internationalizing the Psychology Curriculum**

Uwe P. Gielen, Ph.D. (St. Francis College, New York)

Discussant: Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D, (Pace University)

During recent decades, psychology has become an increasingly global discipline. Today, about three quarters of the world's estimated one million psychologists reside outside the United States, and an increasing amount of research is being conducted in nonwestern (e.g., China, India) or semi-western countries (e.g., Argentina). However, American textbooks delineating various areas of psychology only rarely reflect these trends while continuing to rely excessively on research conducted in the U.S. or, occasionally, Europe. To counteract this tendency, this teaching-oriented presentation will introduce various strategies and resources designed to internationalize course offerings in areas such as introductory, lifecycle, counseling, clinical, and social psychology. It is important that psychology instructors add globally and culturally oriented dimensions to their respective courses while including some assignments that focus on nonwestern and low-income countries. Such assignments are becoming

steadily more important, in part because the more enlightened and demanding universities, departments, and accrediting agencies are increasing pressure on instructors to broaden and internationalize their courses. These institutions may rightfully suspect that teaching excessively monocultural conceptions of psychology will, for instance, be seriously misleading and inappropriate for the increasing number of multicultural, international, immigrant, and nonwestern students populating many of our classrooms. At the same time, it is important to keep in mind that efforts to internationalize course offerings need to go beyond an emphasis on multicultural psychology since, ironically, multicultural psychology frequently remains preoccupied with perspectives developed within a given country.

**Presentation 2: Can U.S. Psychology Be More Xenophilic?**

Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Discussant: Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D. (Pace University)

Is U.S. psychology "Xenophobic" (Sexton, 1984)? If not, what can U.S. psychology and individual U.S. psychologists do to increase international psychology views in our teaching, research, practice, and advocacy? To mark the 75th anniversary of the ICP, this presentation briefly reviews international trends within U.S. psychology since 1941, and offers a sheet of resources for psychologists who seek to become more involved in international psychology.

**9-11am, July 30**

**Room W-628**

**Building Safe Societies: Understanding Attitudes and Actions Relevant to Aggression, War and Peace via Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems in Cultural Context during Identity Development**

Sherri McCarthy, Ph.D. (Organizer & Discussant); Kelvin VasquezLuna, M.Ed.; Natallia Yesaulenka, M.Ed.; Alejandra Padilla, M.Ed. (Northern Arizona University, Yuma, Arizona); and

Gilberto Galinda, M.C.; Luis Alfredo Padilla, M.C. (Universitario Autonoma de Baja California, Mexico)

The Group on International Perspectives on Government Aggression and Peace (GIPGAP), an international research collaborative, collected data from over 2500 participants in more than 50 countries during the last decade utilizing the PAIRTAPS instrument (Malley-Morrison, Daskalopoulos & You, 2006). Utilizing a grounded theory framework (Gilgun, 2005; Glaser, 1978) the attitudes toward war, peace and reconciliation of individuals throughout the world have been described and analyzed. This symposia present s a brief summary of that work with a specific focus on developmental factors tied to identity formation responsible for attitudes and actions related to aggression. An ecological model of how attitudes are formed in multi-cultural, internationalized '3<sup>rd</sup> culture' settings with implications for peace-building is supported by case studies and applied research with adolescents, shared in this session.

**Presentation 1: Research from Group Investigating Perspectives on Government Aggression and Peace (GIPGAP) to Engage and Sustain a Safe and Peaceful Planet**

Sherri McCarthy, Ph.D. (Northern Arizona University)

Bandura's (2000; 2002) mechanisms of moral disengagement and Festinger's (1957) theories of cognitive dissonance and dissonance resolution, as well as theories of escalation and self-justification have been explored as explanatory frameworks for aggression. Historical and sociocultural context in which development occurs, in combination with the various explanations of types of reasoning people engage in to legitimize behaviors violating accepted moral standards have been studied by psychologists and other social scientists around the world striving to engage peace (Kelman & Fisher, 2017). Efforts to understand the phenomena of state violence, torture, terrorism and international conflict in order to facilitate harmonious human relations—whether it be reduction of bullying or stopping police brutality-- have long been a focus of my work. Qualitative and quantitative research generated by GIPGAP researchers in this are recounted in this paper, including key findings specific to attitudes toward government aggression, terrorism, torture, war and peaceful reconciliation. Attitudes gauge actions, and

are derived from individual developmental processes in specific environmental niches. Gender, military service, experiences with state violence, direct exposure to combat and other factors are significantly related to formation of particular attitudes toward acceptability vs. unacceptability of various types of government aggression. Because events are culturally embedded and viewed differently according to socialization, the direction of differences varies among countries, cultures and subcultures. Adding a developmental framework increases understanding of results.

**Presentation 2: Methodology for Case Studies of Global Citizens and Discussion of Changes among Milleniels due to Technology and Geographic Mobility**

Kelvin VasquezLuna, M. Ed. (U.S. Navy Air Station, Yuma, Arizona)

After describing case study methodologies employed by the research group, this paper discusses the implications of changing technology and mobility on identities of 'Milleniels.' By providing relevant background information about the environmental niches in which his own '3rd culture global' identity formed and offering observations pulled from an autobiographical case study, attitude formation toward government aggression, war, terrorism and torture are examined in terms of cultural and environmental influences during adolescent development. Attitudes ascribed to, especially during adolescence when core identity is established, are relevant for peace-building. Migrating to the United States as a teen dramatically changed environmental niche, requiring reorganization of social schema. Leaving Dominican Republic in late adolescence to attend high school in the Bronx, the author viewed himself as a New Yorker and, after the Twin Towers fell, an American patriot who wanted to protect home and family. A drastic change of earlier perceptions of U. S. military imperialism ensued, almost reminiscent of 'Stockholm Syndrome'. Afterwards, he enlisted in the United States Armed Forces as a Naval Officer. Although generally working to maintain human rights, health and safety, he now identifies with the military. Once seen as imperialist and aggressive, now it is viewed as a humanitarian, protective force.

**Presentation 3: An Overview of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory Related to Attitude Formation during Adolescence: Justifying War and Peace**

Natallia Yesaulenka, M. Ed. (Walden University)

This paper offers a picture of Bronfenbrenner's theoretical ecological systems model, noting how it overlaps with other key theories. In the decades since Bronfenbrenner's work, society became globalized. A wide range of possibility and diversity, coupled with a vast number of different ecological niches—even within a single subculture in one of the multiple globalized societies on planet Earth-- where adolescents develop complicates how environmental niches operate in human development. If identity develops in the context of multiple environmental niches encompassing different sociocultural milieus, is thinking likely to become more flexible or more rigid? Is stereotyping or unquestioningly accepting authority more or less likely to occur when clear values among micro and macro system are not constant and parallel? This paper examines the influence of separate, overlapping and changing ecological niches during childhood and adolescence in terms of human identity development. Specifically, the author's attitudes formed during drastic changes resulting in shifts at all levels of the ecological system in Belarus after the fall of the Soviet Union, followed by life in Norway and then the U.S. military created multiple disruptions of schema and worldview. The author illustrates how her attitudes evolved in connection to Bronfenbrenner's theoretical model.

**Presentation 4: Peacefully Standing Your Ground- How Adolescent Identity Formation in the Agricultural Corridor of the Southwest Reflects Power in Non-Violent, Passive Resistance from the Lives of Modern Heroes**

Alejandra Padilla, M. Ed. Dept of English, San Luis Middle School, Gadsden Public School District, Arizona

"An important task for psychologists is to better understand the kind of thinking that allows ordinary citizens... to tolerate or resist the aggressive agenda of their leaders" (Malley-Morrison, McCarthy, & Hines, 2013). To accomplish this, we must explore identity development in particular

environmental niches socio-cultural contexts. This paper shows the impact of contexts related to non-violent philosophies made famous by activists. Ceasar Chavez adopted this philosophy and instilled it in an entire mobile community of farmworkers in the western U.S. during the last part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was born in Yuma County, where the presenter was born. His life exerts a strong influence on formation of attitudes toward government aggression for young people in this region. His legacy of non-violent protest permeates culture. This paper provides an overview of the life and work of this modern day hero, including fasts, marches, work with the growers unions in California and his continuing family history in the agricultural corridor of Southwestern Arizona. Integrated with this information, the presenter illustrates his influence upon each of the ecological systems levels within the environmental niche where she spent childhood and adolescence. She explains how this reflects in her own attitudes toward government aggression, peace and reconciliation.

**Presentation 5: Human Efficiency Interaction via Neuroscience and Positive Psychology:  
Interventions for Adolescents who Harm Self or Others**

Gilberto Galindo, Ph.D. (Autonomous University of Baja California)

Carina Fulquez, Ph.D. (Northern Arizona University-Yuma, Arizona)

Culture, socialization and physical brain development interact with media and environmental niche influences. Drug use and at-risk behavior among adolescents in several regions seem to be increasing. Social complexity and global interaction lead to the need for rapid behavioral and brain adaptation. Increased impulsive behaviors, such as fighting, bullying, cyberbullying, and suicide thoughts are found in recent surveys collected from rural regions of México (Arango Tobón et al., 2013). Neuroscience groups in México focus on understanding of human brain systems related with the mechanisms organized to perform social cognition skills, such as self-monitoring and perception, regulation and control, and goal directed behavior. Monitoring of risk behavior, substance abuse and other social disturbances such as violence and aggression is essential for healthy development. Neuroscience and Cognition Laboratory (LNC) focuses on identifying adolescent health related risk behavior for five domains: impulsivity, risk sexual behavior, alcohol and tobacco consumption, drugs consumption and physical inactivity. The LNC created the Risk Behavior and Social Cognition Assessment Battery (BACCS), combining a powerful five dimension risk behavior questionnaire, an emotional-cognition interaction memory task (Renata, 2015, Galindo, 2015), an emotional facial memory task (Svegar, 2016, Galindo, 2016), and a reward delay task (Damasio & Bechara, 2016) to detect deficiencies of human interaction in adolescents due to non-optimal development in environmental niches and/or other brain-related disorders. This paper presents research on the instrument.

**Concluding Comments & Discussion**

Sherri McCarthy & Victor Karandashev

Following the papers, discussants will highlight common threads from each case study relevant to the types of experiences that seem to promote or negate attitudes about government aggression. What types of experiences, media, expectations, role models and societal factors during identity development might account for attitude differences of each case study subject? Analyzing the various systems for each subject, which factors and interactions among factors and levels are worth noting in terms of possible future research? How might these insights support peace building? What commonalities emerge from connections to military service within the various ecological systems during development? How did major changes in environment affecting the different Bronfenbrennerian systems in cultural milieu experienced during adolescence affect attitudes relevant to aggression vs. peace, reconciliation and restorative justice? Which of Bronfenbrenner's systems are influenced by global media and 'perceived electronic peers'? How, in turn, do these 'global perspective commonalities' influence the systems? What differences in attitudes emerge due to differing family beliefs and 'mainstream' cultural views interacting with 'global peer-group attitudes' in the environmental systems of the social milieus described? Audience members will be engaged in a discussion of familial and cultural beliefs related to government aggression

observed in the 'environmental niches' in which their own identities developed during adolescence. Discussants will encourage audience to ask questions of the presenters and to analyze and expand on observations from their own experiences connected to presenter comments. Direct experiences during adolescence that influenced attitudes will be connected to guided reflection and self-analysis presenters share and to summaries of their own responses to the PAIRTAPS, as well as to the responses summarized from the GIPGAP data. Examining how identity formation processes occurring in separate developmental niches in today's globally-connected milieus shape attitudes, and discovering the implications this may have for stopping government aggression, military action, state-sanctioned violence, war, torture and terrorism while supporting peace-building and reconciliation will be the focus of discussion and concluding comments.

**11-12, July 30**  
**Room W-612**

**Industrial-Organizational Psychology and Social Change: From Local to Global**

Chair: Harold Takooshian, Fordham University

**Presentation 1: A Century of I-O Psychology in New York City**

Melissa Woroschinki, (Fordham University)

**Presentation 2: Project GLOW: Promoting Humanitarian I-O Psychology at the United Nations**

Stuart C. Carr (Massey University, New Zealand)

Discussants: Ann M. O'Roark (St Augustine, FL); Carolyn Springer (President, NYSPA Division of OCW) & Suzanne Roff (President, Manhattan Psychological Association)

Over the past century, how has the science and practice of I-O psychology developed, to benefit organizations, individual workers, and society at large? This 60-minute symposium includes 3 complementary presentations--on the past development of an indigenous I-O psychology in New York City, and a bold new global I-O project that SIOP recently proposed to the United Nations. This is followed by issues about global I-O psychology raised by distinguished I-O psychology discussants. The proposed UN Project Glow is described at [www.siop.org/tip/april16/pdfs/hwp.pdf](http://www.siop.org/tip/april16/pdfs/hwp.pdf) and <https://youtu.be/zbZafHgqumo>

**3:00-4:30, July 30**  
**Room W-628**

**Well-being & Spiritual /Religious practices in India**

India has come a long way from Vedic or pre-independence era to recent technology or ambition driven lifestyle. Perception changes with the shift in viewing lens. The current presentation will explore this "dual mindset" (individualist/collectivist) from a broad frame of reference: globalization or non-traditional quest for materialism, and traditional, or religious and spiritual based value system. First, how both outlooks work in conjunction influencing everyday functioning from a quantitative perspective will be examined. Data on endorsement of spiritual and material values and globalization will be presented and discussed. The later part of the presentation would focus on overviewing human flourishing from religious/ spiritual context as followed in Northern India. Faith based practices such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism offer purposeful direction to well-being. They help foster social order, interconnectedness, compassion and forgiveness. Unique practices therein such as meditation, yoga, prayers, listening to discourses of *gurus* and singing folk songs (*satsang*), among others, would be identified. Overall, how the doctrine of virtues of transcendence and temperance finds common ground with character strengths like kindness, wisdom and gratitude would be discussed.

**Presentation 1: Globalization and the Entwinement of Spiritual Zeitgeist in Everyday Functioning in India**

Sonia Suchday, Ph.D. (Pace University)

People in the Indian subcontinent are deeply spiritual/religious and spirituality and religion are entwined in all aspects of their functioning; India is also experiencing fast-paced Globalization where people are exposed to myriad influences from all over the world. The current presentation will explore the ongoing entwining of spiritual and religious values in day-to-day functioning among young people in India despite the influence of globalization. Our data indicate that spiritual and religious beliefs are still reflected in day-to-day functioning (e.g., lifestyles/beliefs) of young people in India. Young people in India also endorse non-traditional values such as materialism and ambition. This endorsement of non-traditional values may reflect the influence of globalization. However, it may also reflect the “dual mindset” which is characteristic of people from the Indian subcontinent. This dualist mindset is reflected in endorsement of collectivist and individualist perspectives and in the involvement of the spiritual and the mundane. Data on endorsement of spiritual and material values and globalization will be presented. Discussion will revolve around whether data reflect the impact of globalization or a reflection of dualism.

**Presentation 2: Well-being Enhancing Practices in Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism**

Anjali Jain Ph.D. and Kamlesh Singh (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Religion forms a coherent group of faith based practices aimed to provide direction and purpose for a fulfilled life. This presentation seeks to explore Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism as religious/spiritual route to well-being in India. Christianity provides more community peace through shared beliefs, meaning, experiences of communal worship and practice and bonds with in-group members. Buddhist concepts of *flow* and eight-fold path center on decreasing attachments to self and cravings (path to *dukkha*). Moreover, cultivating calmness by attending to the present (*mindfulness*) is also emphasized. *Sikh* (seeker of truth) emphasizes collective brotherhood (*sangat*) and non-discriminating welfare (*langar*) for humanity. Their doctrine of virtues of transcendence, wisdom, humanity, justice, courage and temperance finds common ground with character strengths of positive psychology. Jainism proposes path of non-violence (*ahimsa*), self-discipline and non-possessiveness (*aparigraha*). Along the lines of subjective-well-being, Jainism emphasizes being free from anger, desire, pride and greed (*jina*). Together, all four religions prescribe pathway to fostering gratitude, humanity, forgiveness and self-control, i.e., achieving balance between positive and negative emotions. The present workshop will highlight selected religion focused practices and their correlation with human flourishing.

**Presentation 3: Hinduism and Islam as Well-being Enhancing Practices**

Kamlesh Singh Ph.D. & Anjali Jain Ph.D. (Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India)

Dalbir Singh (Pt. N.R.S. Government College, Rohtak, Haryana, India)

Psychology of religion explores concept of human flourishing through religious/ spiritual lens. Current presentation will focus on the relationship between well-being and two religions, Hinduism and Islam as practiced in India. Evidence is reviewed from scientific literature, religious texts and scriptures along with findings from field studies. Hinduism focuses on fostering well-being by providing social order, social unity, interconnectedness forgiveness etc. Additionally, benefits are derived by practicing yoga, meditation, prayers, listening to discourses of *gurus* and singing folk songs (*satsang*). Happiness and Life satisfaction are realized by following *Hindu* concepts of *karma* (purpose of life) and *moksha* (spiritual liberation). Islam (or peace) proposes a way of life by submitting to one god. Rituals therein, prayers (*Namaz*), fasting (*Ramadan*), ablution (*Wudu*) are bolstered to enhance gratitude, forgiveness, tolerance, empowerment etc. Overall, both S/R practices enhance virtues and character strengths such as kindness, wisdom, gratitude, compassion which strengthen human flourishing. The present workshop will also highlight some sample Hindu and Islamic S/R practices in North India.

**Presentation 4: Adversity, Spirituality, and Health in College-Aged Females Living in India:  
Developmental Implications and International Recommendations**

Anthony F. Santoro, M.A. & Sonia Suchday, Ph.D. (Pace University)

Adverse childhood experiences, such as abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, have been shown to impact physical, psychological, and spiritual development. This relationship is well-documented across various populations and cultures, and developmental adversity can be understood as a universal social determinant of adult health and wellness. The effects of childhood adversity on spiritual development may be especially pronounced in young adults from cultures that emphasize religious/spiritual functioning within daily life, such as in Asian Indian culture. In India, religiosity/spirituality (R/S) are critical aspects of health and well-being, and R/S practices are central mechanism of coping with stress and trauma. Moreover, an Indian understanding of adversity may be especially distinct from that found in Western societies, as a core philosophical pillar of Hinduism is the belief that unfavorable life experiences serve as rich opportunities for personal development and spiritual growth. Data will be presented that explore the impact of adversity on the spiritual well-being and health of college-aged females living in India, a notably unrepresented population in the adversity and R/S literature. Applying a developmental lens, discussion will focus on the unique challenges and larger implications of the complex relationship of adversity and religiosity/spirituality on Indian young women. Taking an international perspective, suggestions will be discussed for supporting the recovery from developmental adversity in Indian youth, both residing in India and abroad.

**3:00-4:30, July 30**  
**Room W-612**

**Addicted To Technology: Global Perspectives**

Mitchell Flaum and Joanne Zeller, Ph.D. (Pace University)

In the past decade, there has been a dramatic rise in the use of personal computers and other electronic devices, especially by the younger generation. Some would even argue that for many millennials, especially, involvement with such technology has reached the level of an addiction. Indeed, Internet, or Computer Addiction, shares many of the properties and characteristics as are found in other addictive disorders. The trend toward such compulsive use of the Internet by youth has also been shown by research to be a global epidemic by its nature. In the United States alone, a 2014 study determined that 16% of 18-25 year olds are involved in compulsive Internet use. Furthermore, a 2015 PBS documentary, entitled, "Web Junkie", highlighted the presence of an equally alarming trend in China, thus positing the dangers that Internet addiction and excessive gaming pose to adolescents and to children. Finally, a similar phenomenon has emerged in South Korea as well, where the government estimates that roughly 1 in 10 children between the ages of 10 and 19 are addicted to the Internet. This symposium will address the phenomenon referred to as "technology addiction" as a global malady. It will explore the reasons for the dramatic rise of technology addiction in modern society, by examining it from a psychological and sociological, cross-cultural perspective. It will also explore the various ways in which intervention methodologies have subsequently been developed and adopted for use around the world, in order to combat the widespread epidemic rise of technology addiction. Finally, the symposium will also air the PBS documentary, "Web Junkie", concerning a rehabilitation program for Internet addiction in China.

## POSTERS

(All are displayed on July 29 (9-5) and July 30 (8:30-12)  
Bianco Room, Level B (One Pace Plaza)

### **Beyond Fear: PTSD and Facilitated Processing of Negative Valence Facial Emotions**

Maryam Taghdimi (Palo Alto University & Stanford University), Gregory Fonzo (Stanford University),  
Tilman Schulte (Palo Alto University and SRI Int'l)

Prior studies have demonstrated that individuals with Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) show deficits in processing and recognizing facial expressions of emotion. However, it is currently unclear whether these emotion-processing abnormalities are specific to fear and sadness, per se, or generalize to other facial expressions of negative valence. We hypothesized that facial affect identification would be similarly perturbed across all emotions of negative valence, reflecting a general valence-specific effect rather than an emotion-specific one. We also hypothesized that greater abnormalities in facial affect identification would be related to emotional numbing, the dimension best reflecting difficulties with the expression of emotions. A sample of 122 individuals, all experiencing a Criterion A traumatic event were recruited for study. Of these, 80 patients were diagnosed with PTSD and 42 were trauma-exposed individuals with no history of psychopathology. Diagnoses and PTSD symptom severity were assessed using the Structural Clinical Interview and the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS). Participants completed a well-validated computerized assessment battery, which assesses identification of facial expressions of emotion. Compared to trauma-exposed healthy controls, individuals with PTSD displayed quicker identification of negatively valenced facial emotions (sadness, disgust, anger, fear) relative to those of non-negative valence (happy, neutral). This effect was present across all types of negative valence facial emotions. Individuals with PTSD were also less accurate in identifying happy facial expressions. Further, we found that lower severity of PTSD numbing symptoms was associated with faster identification of fearful facial expressions. PTSD is associated with a facilitation effect for the identification of negative valence emotions, and lower symptoms of emotional numbing predict faster identification of fearful faces, specifically. These results demonstrate that facial affect identification in PTSD is characterized by both a general negative valence facilitation component as well as a fear-specific relationship with symptoms reflecting the capacity to experience and express emotions.

### **Narratives of Political Violence, Relief Work, and Resilience: Perceived Risk Factors Affecting Humanitarian Personnel in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region**

Rachel Hyman, M.A. (Columbia University)

Unauthorized migrant deaths at the U.S.-Mexico Border number in the thousands (U.S. General Accounting Office, 2006; Fan, 2008; Michalowski, 2007). Over the last fifteen years, border security policies and enforcement strategies have increased risk of death for migrant crossings (Finklea, 2013). Despite federal "prevention and deterrence" strategies and the economic downturn in the U.S., border deaths have increased (Jimenez, 2009). Concurrent with the rise in migrant mortality in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, humanitarian aid projects were initiated throughout the border region to save lives and prevent migrant deaths (No More Deaths, 2011). Pro-migrant advocacy groups mitigating migrant death through direct aid campaigns in the militarized U.S.-Mexico borderlands are subjected to numerous chronic and traumatic stressors (Michalowski, 2007; UNHCR, 2015; Cook, 2011). Though there is robust scholarship in the quantitative and qualitative-based literature and analysis of psychological consequences related to professional humanitarian relief personnel in international conflict and post-conflict zones (Wessells, 2009; Bower, 2013; Ehrenreich & Elliot, 2004; Antares Foundation, 2014; Tol et al., 2011; Miller & Rasmussen, 2009; Pearn, 1997; Médecins Sans Frontières, 2011; McCall & Salama, 1999; Eriksson et al., 2009; de Jong et al., 2015; Katz et al., 2012; Graham, Shier, & Nicholas, 2015), few studies address the chronic psychosocial stressors of providing humanitarian aid in the militarized and repressive sociopolitical context of the U.S.-Mexico border region. This qualitative pilot study expands

on previous findings and attempts to undertake a rapid and contextually grounded assessment of salient daily stressors facing humanitarian relief personnel using key informant interviews for identifying chronic daily stressors, as well as resources available to help people cope with or modify those stressors (Bolton & Tang, 2002; de Jong & van Ommeren, 2002).

### **Impaired Self-Regulation Following Ostracism: The Moderating Role of Implicit Theories About Willpower**

Enci Zhang, Zhansheng Chen (University of Hong Kong)

Human beings are born with a fundamental motivation to belong (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). Ostracism, which means social exclusion impairs self-regulation, which underlies the exertion of behaviors and success in life (Baumeister, DeWall, Ciarocco, & Twenge, 2005). Given the recent discussion on the strength model of self-control, especially the research indicating that implicit theories about willpower predict self-regulation (Job, Walton, Bernecker, & Dweck, 2015), the research aimed to examine whether social exclusion impairs self-regulation depends on a person's belief about whether willpower is a limited resource. Two experiments were conducted to test whether the self-regulation of people with a more nonlimited willpower belief are less impaired by social exclusion. In Study 1, participants with the belief that the capacity for self-control is nonlimited, compared to those with a limited belief, responded faster in the color Stroop task, after they were led to anticipate a lonely future. Study 2 further found that people with a more nonlimited belief of willpower reported higher intention to delay gratification, after being excluded in the Cyberball game, relative to those with a limited belief. In both studies, implicit theories about willpower did not influence participants' responses when they were included. Taken together, these findings suggest that implicit theories about willpower can moderate impaired self-regulation after social exclusion. It highlights the role of lay theories of mental resource on counteracting the effects of social exclusion, which contributes to both the ostracism literature and the debate on the strength model.

### **How Relationships between Athletes, Teammates and Coaches Impact on the Field Behavior**

Eric Homburger, Carolyn Springer, Ph.D. (Adelphi University)

The present research also aims to identify what types of motivation create a more positive athletic environment, while identifying how these motivational factors impact relationships within Division II & III collegiate soccer. Six hundred and Eighty-Four colleges/universities were contacted requesting participation; forty-three teams agreed to participate in this study. A total of 249 athletes participated, with 162 completing the entire survey; thirty-nine-point nine percent of participants were Male and 60.1% were Female. All participants received a three-part online survey: a self-made measure, the Coach-Athlete Relationship Questionnaire (CART-Q) and a modified version of the CART-Q to assess relationships with teammates. Data analysis involved Frequencies, Independent Sample T-Tests and repeated measures analyses of variance. Results identified key motivational factors for athletes; internal motivational factors were Goals, Pride, Competition and Winning, while external motivational factors were their Coach, Family, Friends and Teammates. When using the CART-Q and modified CART-Q to determine coach-athlete and teammate relationships, competition yielded more significant results than any other motivational factor. Athletes who are not internally motivated by goals, their future aspirations or personal standards are close to their teammates and report being more at ease when they are with their teammates. Additionally, statistical significance was also found when determining the impact of relationships and on the field behavior. Athletes who reported being suspended for negative behavior on the field, rated their relationship with their coach more negatively than athletes who were not suspended. Relationship with teammates was not associated with any form of suspension.

## **Effect of Individual or Shared Resource Assignment on Choosing Individual or Shared Contingencies**

Lizbeth Pulido (University of Veracruz, Mexico)

This study sought to explore the effect of the type of assignment of resources (individual vs. shared) on the choice of non-shared contingencies involving individual earnings, shared contingencies of partial altruism involving equal earnings for all interacting participants, and/or shared contingencies of total altruism involving the total cession of earnings to the other participant in interaction. The experimental situation consisted of placing blocks on three different boards. Sixteen second- and third-grade students of elementary school (8 boys and 8 girls) were assigned to 8 dyads, divided in two groups of four dyads each. Groups differed in the sequence of exposure to the experimental conditions: individual and shared resource assignment. During the experimental conditions participants could observe their peers' performance and place blocks on their own board obtaining points only for themselves, on the shared board obtaining equal points for their peer and themselves, and/or on the peer's board obtaining points only for their peer. Results suggest that history related to the primacy in the exposure sequence of the conditions of individual or shared assignment of resources plays an important role in choosing, respectively, individual or shared contingencies of partial altruism.

## **Grieving the Loss-of-Self: Challenges in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Self-Management**

Lucille R. Ferrara, RN, Ed.D.; Joanne Singleton, RN, Ph.D.;  
Kyeongra Yang, RN, Ph.D.; Keville Frederickson, RN, Ph.D.  
(Pace University, Lienhard School of Nursing)

The aim of this study was to understand and describe the experience of diabetes self-management among patients not meeting glycemic control ( $A1C > 9$ ). Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is a complex chronic disease process. Diabetes self-management is equally complex and critical to patient outcomes and quality of life. The components for self-management include: knowledge, skills/abilities, and support. Few studies have reported on the experiences of self-management for patients with T2DM to reach and sustain glycemic control. This study used a qualitative descriptive design. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 13 patients receiving care at a diabetic clinical at a major health care system in New York City. An interview guide based on diabetes self-management was developed and guided the interviews. All data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Initially, three themes that describe each component of Diabetes Mellitus Self-Management (DMSM) and impact the patients' reaching the desired outcome were identified: acceptance of knowledge, motivation for skills and abilities, and variability and vulnerability of support. Further analysis of the three themes lead to the identification of an overarching, theme, loss-of-self. This overarching theme helped to explain the stages of grieve illustrated across the themes in the participants DMSM experiences. The participants in this study identified loss-of-self, and the accompanying grief and grieving process related to the loss-of-self in response to their T2DM diagnosis. Participants were "stuck" in a stage of loss-of-self, which presented challenges to acceptance of their diagnosis, and barriers to DMSM and optimizing glycemic control.

## **School-based Suicide Prevention Program Development in Guyana: Stakeholder Perspectives and Recommendations**

Sarika Persaud, M.A.; Ilyssa Kaplan; Varsha Bhatnagar;  
Samantha Spencer; Vanessa Vitiello; Prerna Arora, Ph.D.  
(Pace University)

Guyana leads the world in suicide rates, with suicide being the leading cause of death for Guyanese individuals ages 15-24 (World Health Organization, 2012). Within Guyana, this rate is particularly high

among adolescents of East Indian descent (Guyana Ministry of Health, 2016). Teacher-led, school-based suicide prevention programming has been shown to be effective in improving teacher knowledge and confidence in working with students at risk for suicide (King & Smith, 2000; Reis & Cornell, 2008), as well as in reducing student suicide attempts (Aseltine & DeMartino, 2004). However, examinations of such school-based, teacher-led programs specifically for suicide prevention programs in developing countries are lacking, and additional research examining the feasibility and effectiveness of such programs in high needs, under-resourced contexts is needed. The goal of this study was to gather information from local stakeholders as a part of a needs-assessment to inform the development of a culturally-informed, acceptable, feasible, and acceptable school-based teacher training in suicide prevention in Guyana using the Participatory Culturally-Specific Intervention Model (PCSIM) (Nastasi, Moore, Vargas, 2004). To this end, focus groups were conducted with teachers and community workers (N = 16) at a secondary school in a suburban area of Guyana. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and coded using NVivo software. Data were analyzed using a grounded theory approach. Teacher interviews revealed in-depth information regarding (a) views on mental health and mental health treatment; (b) perspectives on current suicide prevention outreach efforts in Guyana; and (c) recommendations for the school and community in suicide prevention efforts. Information gained from this study will be combined with additional stakeholder interviews (e.g., student interviews) and used to inform the development of a teacher training program in suicide prevention, which will be implemented with teachers from rural, suburban, and urban areas of Guyana.

### **Overweight & Neurocognitive Functioning: Unraveling the Antagonistic Relationship in Adolescents**

Swati Bajpai Ph.D. & SPK Jena Ph.D. (University of Delhi, New Delhi, India)

There is dramatic increase in the prevalence and severity of overweight in adolescents, raising concerns about their psychosocial and cognitive consequences, thereby indicating the immediate need to understand the effects of increased weight on scholastic performance. Although the body of research is currently limited, available results have identified an inverse relationship between obesity and cognition in adolescents. The aim of this study was to examine the association between increased Body Mass Index in adolescents and their neurocognitive functioning. A case-control study of 28 participants in the age group of 11-17 years (14 Males and 14 females) was recruited in the study following the WHO -Body Mass Index chart from a school. All the participants were randomized to two groups, the overweight adolescents group (BMI - 25.29.9) and normal weighted adolescents group (BMI- 18.5-24.9). A complete neurocognitive assessment was carried out using validated psychological scales namely, Color Progressive Matrices (to assess intelligence); Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test (Perceptual motor functioning); PGI-Memory Scale for Children (memory functioning) and Malin's Intelligence Scale Indian Children (verbal and performance ability). Statistical analysis of the results depicted that 57% of the overweight group lack in cognitive abilities, especially in general knowledge (99.1±12.0 Vs 102.8±6.7), working memory (91.5±8.4 Vs 93.1±8.7), concrete ability (82.3±11.5 Vs 92.6±1.7) and perceptual motor functioning (1.5±1.0 Vs 0.3±0.9) as compared to normal weight adolescents group. Our investigations suggest that weight gain results, at least in part, from a neurological predisposition characterized by reduced executive function, and in turn obesity itself has a compounding negative impact on the brain. Though, larger sample is needed to make more affirmative claims.

### **Examining the Relationship Between Terrorism Trauma, Perceived Stress and Somatized Stress Amongst Indian College Students**

Hanna Verhoeven<sup>1</sup>, Danielle Stein<sup>1</sup>, Akruhi Patel<sup>1</sup>, Erica Weiss<sup>2</sup>, Sonia Suchday<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pace University, <sup>2</sup>Yeshiva University

Terrorist attacks can be traumatic and have a negative impact on the mental health of individuals who are exposed to them. In 2008, a series of terrorist attacks occurred in Mumbai, India, traumatizing many

people. The current study evaluates the relationship between the level of impact these terrorist attacks had on students enrolled at St. Xavier's College in Mumbai, India, on level of perceived stress and somatic symptoms associated with stress, 9 months after the attacks (N=206, Mean age = 18.81 years, SD=1.060). Partial correlations, controlling for the influence of gender, religious affiliation, and age, revealed that higher levels of avoidance behaviors and intrusive thoughts, were positively correlated with perceived subjective stress ( $p < .05$ ). Interestingly, the level of somatic symptoms was positively correlated with increased levels of intrusive thoughts ( $p < .05$ ) but not correlated with increased avoidance behaviors ( $p > .05$ ). Future research is needed to evaluate the relationship between intrusive thoughts and somatized stress, but it is hypothesized that these are both internalizing responses to trauma. Overall, the data suggests that terrorist attacks can have detrimental mental health effects, even up to 9 months after the fact. This data could inform interventions regarding the need to continue mental health services to those affected by traumatic terrorist attacks, even after the initial impact.

### **Females in Abusive Relationships: The Significance of Cognitive Dissonance on Achieving Harmony**

Krystal Lozada

This research is designed to analyze the cognitive dissonance females in abusive relationships (with a male counterpart) undergo. It is important to note that many females within unhealthy relationships, attempt to rationalize the behaviors of their spouse although they themselves disagree with the abuse. This notion relates best to the concept of cognitive dissonance. Although there has been little research conducted correlating the two, there are studies that revolve around women's abilities to decrease their struggles through concepts of self-control, coping mechanisms and the impact of sacrifice and investment in the relationship. Further studies have attempted to disprove cognitive dissonance arguing that an individual has free will and therefore one's choices must reflect one's belief. However, when individuals are faced with certain conflicts, they must attempt to achieve harmony between the behavior exhibited and the beliefs held due to potentially limited options available (Weil, 96).

### **Sociotropy, Body Image, and Gender Discrimination in Indian Girls**

Laurie Resnick, Danielle Pendarvis, Shatima Aycock, and Dr. Sonia Suchday (Pace University)

Sociotropy, or dependence on others for approval and a strong desire for acceptance and affection (Beck, 1983), has been linked to preoccupations about body image and eating disorders such as bulimia in Western women (Duemm, Adams, & Keating 2003). Research in non-Western populations is lacking. The current study seeks to examine how sociotropy is correlated with symptoms of eating disorder and perceived discrimination against women among Indian female college students ( $n = 297$ , mean age = 18.62 years, SD = 1.39, St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, India). Results showed that in Indian female college students, sociotropy was positively correlated with whether or not these young women's weight ( $r = .18$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and shape ( $r = .21$ ,  $p < .05$ ) has influenced their judgment of themselves as a person. Data also shows that sociotropy was correlated with whether or not preference was given to feeding boys over girls in the community ( $r = .24$ ,  $p = .004$ ). These are preliminary data among young women in India indicating that a dependence on approval is associated with a self-evaluation based on shape and weight and a perceived preference for feeding boys over girls in the community. These data merit further investigation on mental and physical health implications of an over-concern with approval, especially with regards to eating, shape and weight.

## **Helping Others Helps Yourself: A Cross-cultural Study Examining the Impact of Reflecting on and Engaging in Helping Others**

Brittany Marti, Weihua Niu, Marayah Ayoub-Schreifeldt (Pace University)

Humans have always been pro-social beings (Oarga, Stavrova, & Fetchenhauer, 2015), and some scholars suggest that morality has biological foundations in human beings (Bloom, 2010). Previous research has also indicated that altruistic emotions and behaviors are associated with greater well-being, health, and longevity (Post, 2005). Using true experiments, this investigation examined the effect of reflecting on altruistic behaviors on emotional well-beings and mental health in three different cultures: American, Chinese and German cultures. We asked participants to reflect on spending time and money on helping others vs. themselves. Preliminary data analysis from a sample from the US suggested that people who engaged in helping others rather than themselves reported increased positive emotion and empathy, as well as decreased emotional distress. Replications in Chinese and German cultures are conducted to examine cultural differences in altruistic behaviors and emotional well beings. Potential implications regarding altruism and pro-social behavior for increasing mental health and subjective well-being in a global context are discussed.

## **Health Insurance Access: Its Effect on Physical Health and Depression Across Countries**

Delia Sudler, Cathy Bolton, Ph.D. (Drexel University)

Depression, both diagnosed and undiagnosed symptoms, and its correlation with poor physical health has been shown and well-documented. Nonetheless, there is less literature examining how possession of health insurance might mitigate the relationship between poor physical health and depression. The current study utilizes World Health Organization (WHO) data from five countries to examine the effects of health insurance access on the relationship between depression and physical ailments in adults aged 50 and older. This study also explores how disparities within varying countries may impact the degree to which health insurance influences the link between poor physical health and depression. Overall, the possession of health insurance in adults ages 50 and older moderates the relationship between physical ailments and depression. It was revealed that there are significant disparities in highest level of education completed based on location (rural/urban) across countries. Further, in countries with larger disparities in education, due to location, the introduction of health insurance lessens the relationship of physical ailments and depression. It was also found that in countries with smaller disparities in education based on location, the possession of insurance does not significantly lessen the relationship between depression and physical ailments. The results contribute to the concept that those with unequal access to healthcare are at a disadvantage for mitigating the risk of depression linked to poor health.

## **Individual and Contextual Keys to Face Professional Burnout: Insights from the FACE<sup>®</sup>-program**

Leon-Patrice Celestin, M.D. (Psychiatry, Paris and Director Centre F.A.C.E. & Université Libre de Bruxelles)  
Smadar Celestin-Westreich, Ph.D. (Vrije Universiteit Brussels (VUB), Belgium)

Professional burnout has become a potentially lethal and pervasive societal issue in many countries in recent years. A dispersed array of approaches emerge, ranging from individual medical treatment through coaching to, still relatively isolated, organizational efforts. Persistent absenteeism and the diversity of tentative responses yet call for more conceptually driven, evidence-based solutions to face professional burnout. This presentation aims to advance evidence-based, theory-grounded practice regarding professional burnout, drawing on the insights of the FACE<sup>®</sup>-model and program (Facilitating Adjustment of Cognition and Emotion), implemented in France and Belgium. Outcomes are studied among

consecutive adult referrals to the FACE©-burnout program. On a micro-level, this structured intervention guides individuals' readjustment of physical, cognitive and emotional defense mechanisms when facing traumatic professional stress. On a macro-level, participants train in identifying and handling the hidden triggers in their professional risk-resiliency load, including proximal and systemic, covert or overt, dysfunction and harassment. Longitudinal micro-level outcomes include a quantified cognitive-emotional monitoring with the FACE©-diary. Macro-level risk-resiliency loads are mapped in FACE'ograms©. Through the seven steps of the FACE©-burnout method, participants acquire cognitive, emotional and behavioral keys that equip them to better: identify (initial) burnout signals, recognize dysfunctional defense mechanisms, deliberately cultivate resilience, unmask proximal toxic relations at work, discern systemic deadlocks, efficiently activate protective measures, and adopt a philosophy that facilitates reinventing one's quality of life. The non-linear progression on this readjustment journey is visually captured in the FACE©-monitoring and FACE'ograms©. Focused cognitive-emotional training facilitates participants' breaking away from archaic defense mechanisms such as denial and somatization. The FACE©-method thus taps into the brain's natural renewal capacities to evolve toward resiliently preventing or managing the traumatic contextual triggers underlying professional burnout. This seven-step program simultaneously translates into an action plan for any individual or system committed to organizing well-being at work.

### **Language, Culture and Creativity**

Marayah Ayoub-Schreifeldt and Dr. Weihua Niu (Pace University)

Previous studies have shown that bilingual individuals have higher creativity scores than their monolingual peers (Leikin & Tovli 2014). A positive correlation between being exposed to different cultures and creativity has also been proven (Maddux and Galinsky 2009). Continuing the discussion this study examined mono – bi and multicultural and mono – bi and multi-linguals creativity scores. A total of 117 individuals from different countries (particularly France, Germany, and United States) were asked to complete a series creativity tasks and then evaluated their own creativity. They were then asked about their cultural and language background. The results demonstrated that multi-lingual experience facilitates individuals' creativity when the creativity tasks were culturally relevant. Self-defined multiculturalism does not contribute enhanced level of creativity. Implications are discussed.

### **Measuring Autism in Vietnam: Translation of the Autism Spectrum Rating Scale**

Rebecca Wade, Dr. Mark Terjesen (St. John's University)

Historically in Vietnam, disabilities were viewed as punishment for sins, and children were often kept in their homes. Within the last twenty years, however, attitudes toward disabilities have changed, and the culture has promoted an inclusive environment for disabled individuals. Therefore, there is a greater need in Vietnam for quality diagnostic tools for disabilities, including Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). The current study aimed to assess the Vietnamese translation of the Autism Spectrum Rating Scale (ASRS) parent form. Parents of typical and Autistic children ( $n=142$ ) aged 2-18 completed the ASRS. The internal validity (Cronbach's alpha) ranged from (.18 to .95). Nearly all scales of the ASRS distinguished typically developing children from children with ASD. With the addition of the ASRS, ASD diagnosis' may be made for children beyond 30 months old in Vietnam. This tool may significantly impact the prevalence rates of ASD in Vietnam.

### **Internationalizing the Psychology Curriculum: A Course on "Psychology at the United Nations"**

Richard Velayo, Ph.D., and Florence Denmark, Ph.D. (Pace University)

This poster will describe a recently developed elective course called “Psychology at the United Nations”. For the past several years, I have been actively involved in NGO committees at the United Nations, collaborated on projects with various psychologists from around the world, developed curricula and taught psychology courses that help infuse an international perspective in students, and mentored many students (both international and domestic) to become more involved in global issues. Course syllabus and useful handouts will be shared. Recommendations (i.e., teaching strategies, use of Internet-based technologies) will be presented on ways in which instructors and students may cultivate a more diverse and global leadership in psychology education in general, and help in the effort to internationalize a course they teach in particular. In addition, this poster will elucidate what many psychologists are doing to contribute to the United Nations ‘Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)‘.

### **Stress, Socio-Economic Status and Cardiovascular Risk in Chinese Americans**

Sarah Chen<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Suchday<sup>2</sup>, Charles Swencionis<sup>1</sup>, Mindy Ginsberg<sup>3</sup>, Judith Wylie-Rosett<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Yeshiva University, <sup>2</sup> Pace University, <sup>3</sup> Albert Einstein College of Medicine

To examine how stress and socio-economic status are related to cardiovascular risk in Chinese-American immigrants. 2,069 first-generation immigrants from mainland China were recruited in New York City for a cross sectional epidemiological study. Data collection included a brief physical exam and interview-administered questionnaires to assess socio-economic status, medical history, and stress. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk was measured by the Framingham General Cardiovascular Risk Scale. The relationship between the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and a Socio-economic Status Index (SES) to CVD risk was analyzed. Both socio-economic status and perceived stress were negatively correlated with CVD risk. Multiple regression analysis associating SES and PSS with CVD risk found both SES and PSS were highly significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) and negatively related with CVD risk. The overall  $R^2 = 0.06$ . Mediation analysis found that stress did not mediate the impact of SES on CVD risk. The findings suggest that SES and PSS need to be considered when addressing CVD risk in Chinese American immigrants. The inverse relationship between SES and CVD risk is consistent with earlier findings suggesting that the risk association for Chinese-American immigrants is more similar to non-immigrant populations in the U.S. than to the population in China. The inverse relationship between PSS and CVD risk is inconsistent with other research and may reflect unique dynamics in how stress is perceived and responded to in Chinese American community. Further research into cardiovascular risk measurement for Chinese Americans and into the negative relationship between stress and CVD risk is needed.

### **Keeping the Child’s Interest First in International Adoption:**

#### **Insights from the FACE<sup>®</sup>-method**

Leon-Patrice Celestin, M.D. (Psychiatry, Paris and Director Centre F.A.C.E. & Université Libre de Bruxelles)

Smadar Celestin-Westreich, Ph.D. (Vrije Universiteit Brussels (VUB), Belgium)

Following The Hague Convention, local procedures often require adopting parents to stay several months with the adoptive child in its country of origin, this after a multi-year preparation and waiting process in the adopting parents’ country. International adoptions subsequently witnessed a sharp decline. This process of reinforcing adoption standards advocates to primarily safeguard the adopted child’s interests. Published empirical evidence yet remains sparse as to whether this aim is met in all developmental respects. This presentation questions to what extent current international adoption standards *systematically* operate in the adopted child’s interests and proposes evidence-based, concept-driven nuances to this respect according to the FACE<sup>®</sup>-model (Facilitating Adjustment of Cognition and Emotion). On a micro-level, adopting families’ adjustments toward maintaining Psychological Balance<sup>®</sup> when facing prolonged stress are examined with the cognitive-emotional FACE<sup>®</sup>-monitoring. On a

macro-level, developmental and parenting risk-resiliency loads during international adoption are mapped in FACE'ograms. Consistent with the overall evidence-base on cumulative developmental risks and resiliencies, adopting parents engaged in stays beyond two months abroad confront an extra depletion of material and psychological resources already extra-ordinarily challenged by the adoption process. Especially when adopting "older" children (>five years), an extended stay in their country of origin may complicate meeting their special needs (e.g. recovery from lack of stimulation and schooling). School-aged adoptive children express lack of understanding of an extended wait before integrating their promised new home and family environment, as visualized in the FACE®-monitoring and FACE'ograms®. Meeting each adoptive child's best interests should remain the primary focus of international adoption treaties. While sound administrative control is crucial to guaranteeing a safe adoption, protecting the resources of the child's new, lifelong family environment deserves equal attention to facilitate the attachment process and the child's developmental recovery. Building the evidence-base will allow to sustainably meet this objective in all its complexity.

### **Heterosocial Anxiety in Single-sex and Coeducational Secondary School Students**

Yun Shi, Wang I. Wong (The University of Hong Kong)

The recent revival of single-sex schooling has attracted much attention among psychologists, educators and policymakers. The ongoing debates over sex-segregation in education settings highlight the need for scientific evidence that leads to more convincing conclusions. While prior research mainly focused on investigating the academic benefits of sex-segregated school settings, our study aimed at revealing potential social outcomes of single-sex schooling including students' heterosocial anxiety and cross-sex friendships. Addressing the social outcomes of single-sex schooling is important because a mixed-sex environment is inevitable in the real world outside school. We administered self-reported questionnaires in one all-boy, one all-girl and two coeducational secondary schools in Hong Kong. Respondents were 1,350 local students (676 boys and 674 girls,  $M$  age = 15.87,  $SD$  = 2.09) from form one to six (i.e., seventh to twelfth grade). Heterosocial anxiety was measured using a modified version of the Dating Anxiety Scale for Adolescents (Glickman & Greca, 2004). After controlling for students' background differences (monthly family income, parents' education level, and age of parents), the results showed overall gender differences where male students reported higher heterosocial anxiety with lower percentage of opposite-sex friends than female students; and for both male and female students, studying in single-sex schools predicted higher level of anxiety in mixed-sex interactions, as well as lower percentage of opposite-sex friends, compared to those in coeducational schools. To our knowledge, these findings are the first demonstration of how sex-segregated school context is related to adolescents' anxiety in mixed-sex interactions. It highlights the importance of taking the social aspects into regard in the debates over single-sex schooling, providing potential directions for future research.

### **The Multidimensional Effects of Globalization**

Natasha Grujicic, Zsuzsanna Feher, Sonia Suchday, Jennifer P. Friedberg, Maureen L Almeida  
(Pace University)

Globalization is a multidimensional process including an interaction of processes, people, products (Suchday, 2015). However, there is a paucity of measures to evaluate globalization. The current study describes the creation of a 32-item Impact of Globalization Scale (IGS), to evaluate the experience of globalization among college students in Mumbai, India ( $N=53$ ; Age=19 years; 28.5% Hindu & 50% Christian). Participant responded to open ended questions about globalization. A content analysis was conducted and the resultant themes were framed as items on a questionnaire on globalization. A preliminary administration of the questionnaire to a similar sample of college students from Mumbai ( $N=212$ ; Age 19 years) revealed 4 dimensions: a. Sociocultural Change b. Harmful Consequences, c.

Materialism, and d. Deteriorating Cultural Values. Clearly Globalization, based on this preliminary analysis, has positive as well as negative effects. Attention needs to be paid to helping harness the positive aspects of globalization and ameliorating the negative aspects of it.

## Posters InAbsentia

### **Disability portrayals in the media: mock and the role of witnesses in the case of Joe Swanson in the “Family Guy” series**

Jaime Garcia-Claro, Octavio Vazquez-Aguado, (Universidad de Huelva, Spain) and  
Roberto Martinez-Pecino (University of Sevilla, Spain)

Disability is an important issue affecting people all around the world. According to the World Disability Report (WHO & World Bank, 2011), there are more than 1 billion people with disabilities on the planet. In USA, 1 in 5 people have a disability (56,7 million people), affecting both men and women (US Census Bureau, 2012). Mass media, including TV and the new digital platforms are very relevant in the socialization process and can affect our attitudes, beliefs and models of behavior towards others. Series are one of the most consumed products by teens and youth. In this study we analyze the presence of mocks related to Joe Swanson (wheel chair policeman) in Family Guy, a very popular cartoon series. The whole 15 seasons (290 chapters) are analyzed distinguishing between general scenes where Joe appears and scenes where people interacting with Joe explicitly refer to his disability. The role of witnesses when present in the scene is also analyzed (intervening in his favor vs. not intervening in his favor). In 15% of general scenes there is presence of mockery, of which in 96% the witnesses do not intervene in his favor, and only in 4% do so. On the other hand, when explicitly referring to his disability there is a dramatic increase up to 42% of mocking scenes, of which in 99% the witnesses do not intervene in his favor while only in 1% do so. Results evidence the presence of mocks associated to disability as well as the passive witnesses' role. It highlights the need to take conscious about disability portrayals in the media and the models we should promote to contribute to a more inclusive society. This study has important international implications since both disability and mass media socialization affect people all around the globe.

### **Internet use and seniors' quality of life improvement in four European countries**

Patrícia Silva, Alice Delerue Matos, (University of Minho, Portugal) and  
Roberto Martinez-Pecino (University of Sevilla, Spain)

The internet revolution and the demographic shift are two of the major worldwide challenges. The internet has transformed society and aroused both the interest and recognition by international organizations ranging from UNESCO to UN, and the debates about its potential benefits and drawbacks. Studies on seniors' quality of life has tended to focus on variables such as sociodemographic characteristics, financial situation, social networks and health. Internet use have been left apart implicitly assuming -but not empirically testing- a positive effect on quality of life. In this study we analyze the influence of internet use on seniors' quality of life once controlled for the effects of those variables traditionally considered in literature. We also test if this influence remains in countries with different welfare regimes. The sample is composed of 14445 individuals aged 50 and over residing in four

European countries with different welfare regimes (Portugal, Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia) who participated in the SHARE project - Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, wave 4. Results of linear regression analysis evidence the influence of age, gender, educational level, financial situation, social network and physical and mental health in quality of life of individuals 50+. The most important outcome is that once controlled for those effects there is also a positive impact of internet use on seniors' quality of life. Thus, internet users show a higher level of quality of live compare to non-users. These same effects are found in the four countries. The study expands current literature about seniors' quality of life determinants by empirically supporting the positive impact of the internet. It also shows this influence in countries with different welfare regimes. The outcomes encourage the need for research and the design of strategies to promote seniors e-inclusion.

### **Interpersonalness of Trauma Moderates Effect of Personality on Suicidality in PTSD Patients**

Yongjoon Yoo, Hyeon-Ju Park, Soowon Park, Maeng Je Cho, Seong-Jin Cho, Soo-Hee Choi, and Jun-Young Lee (Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea)

Background. The predictors of suicidality (suicidal ideation, planning and attempt) in PTSD patients, especially in the light of the interpersonalness of the potentially traumatic events (PTEs) they have experienced, have room for exploration.

Objective. The purpose of this study was to find the parameters that predict suicidality in PTSD patients and to elucidate the moderating role of the interpersonalness of the PTEs in these relationships in a nationally representative sample.

Methods. This study includes 6,022 subjects from the 2011 Epidemiological Survey of Mental Disorders in Korea. After exclusion, 90 were diagnosed with PTSD. The Korean version of Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used for the survey, including the subjects' history of suicidality, the types of PTE they have experienced and the PTSD symptoms they have. The 11-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI-11) was used to assess the participants' personality traits.

Results. The PTSD patients who have experienced interpersonal PTE (I-PTE) were more likely to have suicidal ideation and plan for suicide than those who have experienced non-interpersonal PTE (NI-PTE) (ideation:  $\chi^2 = 7.374$ ,  $p = .007$ ; planning:  $\chi^2 = 3.210$ ,  $p = .073$ ). None of the BFI personality traits predicted suicidality in the PTSD group. However, when the interaction with the interpersonalness of PTE was taken into account, high Agreeableness and Conscientiousness predicted less suicidality in the NI-PTE group while predicting *more* suicidality in the I-PTE group.

Conclusions. Agreeableness and Conscientiousness predict suicidality in PTSD patients but in opposite directions according to the interpersonalness of PTE. Investigation of the personality traits of the PTSD patients and the type of trauma they have experienced will aid in the assessment of their suicidal risks.

### **Political speeches and their international implications: The inaugural speeches of two American Presidents how they may influence the perception of peace and safety of the world**

Giulia Granata, Eleonora Bordon, & Marisleda Tessarolo (University of Padua, Italy)

## **Stereotypes, Gender Climate & Uses of Time at University**

Paula Álvarez, Ana Guil & Irene Luque (University of Seville, Spain)

We present the latest data of a work that tests a New Model of Analysis of Gender Culture in the University and Research Centers, which we conducted from the Research Group of the University of Sevilla HUM-219 "Gender and Society of Knowledge". In particular, we analyze the cognitive component (gender stereotypes in science), the affective component (the perception of the Gender Climate) and the time uses of men and women, who are part of the faculty and research staff at the University of Sevilla.

### **The organization of a complementary activity in the school: Visit to a Farm**

Moreno-Gutiérrez, M<sup>ª</sup>Luisa (Centros de Estudios Universitarios Cardenal Spínola CEU San Pablo Andalucía), Garrido-González de Riancho, Pedro (Colegio San José SSCC), Garrido –González de Riancho, Concepción (Universidad de Sevilla) y Ruíz-del Pino, Laura M<sup>ª</sup> (Centros de Estudios Universitarios Cardenal Spínola CEU San Pablo Andalucía)

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*Bareburger*: <https://bareburger.com/>

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*Woolworth Tower Kitchen*: <http://www.thewoolypublic.com/wtk>

*Cut* (by Wolfgang Puck): <http://www.thewoolypublic.com/wtk>

*Fowler and Wells*: <http://www.fowlerandwells.com/>

*Acapella Restaurant*: <http://acappellarestaurant.com/>

*The Capital Grille*: <http://www.thecapitalgrille.com/home>

*Terri NYC* (vegan fast food): <http://terrinnyc.com/>

*Dirt Candy* (nice vegan restaurant): <http://www.dirtcandynyc.com/>

## Things to Do and See in NYC

### General information

<http://www.nycgo.com/must-see-nyc>

This is a great source for sites to see and things to do in New York City.

### Statue of Liberty

<https://www.nps.gov/stli/index.htm>

"The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World" was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the United States and is recognized as a universal symbol of freedom and democracy.

### Big Bus Tours New York

<https://www.bigbustours.com/en/new-york/new-york-bus-tours/>

Hop on a NYC sightseeing tour and take a journey through The City That Never Sleeps. Dive in and explore with our flexible tours, which allow you to hop on and hop off the bus as much as you like. Explore New York City from 30 different stops, conveniently located close to major landmarks and attractions.

### Sterling City Tours

<http://www.sterlingcitytours.com/>

Sterling City Tours provides tours and transportation in and around New York City — in a VERY cool van! Their fully-custom, one-of-a-kind private Mercedes Benz touring coach seats up to seven guests, and is designed for maximum comfort, safety, and visibility, with a glass roof for the ultimate sky light views.

### **Woolworth Building Tours**

<https://woolworthtours.com/>

The Woolworth Building was designed by the renowned architect Cass Gilbert in 1913 as Frank W. Woolworth's NYC headquarters. After being closed to the public for years, tours are now available.

### **High Line**

<https://www.viator.com/New-York-City-attractions/High-Line/d687-a8768>

Once an elevated railway, the abandoned space was converted into an innovative urban park that is now the High Line. Stretching from Gansevoort Street in the Meatpacking District to West 34th Street between 10th & 11th Avenues, the lifted park features greenery, gardens, bird houses, interactive art, innovative furniture, cafes and views of the city and Hudson River. The types of exhibits you may see in the park include tin and mirror sculptures reflecting the surrounding nature, sound installations that transport you to the jungle and black and white oval marks that draw attention to areas not usually paid attention to.

### **Chelsea Market**

<http://www.chelseamarket.com/>

A block long, a block wide and just a short walk from the Hudson River in the area of Manhattan known as the Meatpacking District, Chelsea Market has become in just fifteen years one of the greatest indoor food halls of the world, with more than thirty-five vendors purveying everything from soup to nuts, wine to coffee, cheese to cheesecake.

### **September 11 Memorial**

<https://www.911memorial.org/>

**The National September 11 Memorial** is a tribute of remembrance and honor to the nearly 3,000 people killed in the terror attacks of September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center site, near Shanksville, Pa., and at the Pentagon, as well as the six people killed in the World Trade Center bombing in February 1993.

### **Battery Park**

<https://www.timeout.com/newyork/attractions/battery-park>

*Time Out New York* magazine lists Battery Park among its “50 Best New York Attractions,” noting, “This 25-acre green space is like Manhattan’s delicate fingernail, neatly plotted with monuments, memorials, gardens, sculptures and a farm-to-table café, plus killer waterfront views from the promenade.”

### **Southstreet Seaport**

<https://southstreetseaportmuseum.org/>

South Street Seaport Museum is a cultural institution dedicated to telling the story of the rise of New York as a port city and its critical role in the development of the United States. The

Museum uses its historic buildings and ships to provide interactive **exhibits, education, and experiences.**

### **Brooklyn Bridge**

<http://explorebk.com/2014/09/03/walk-across-brooklyn-bridge-getting-bridge-get-back/>

The walk across the Brooklyn Bridge, whether you're walking from Brooklyn to Manhattan or vice versa, is one of the most iconic walks New York City has to offer.

### **DUMBO (Down Under the Manhattan Bridge Overpass)**

<http://www.nycgo.com/articles/must-see-dumbo-slideshow>

With its spectacular waterfront access, thriving art scene, and an architectural grandeur that's at once raw and charming, it's easy to see why DUMBO has become one of Brooklyn's most buzz-worthy neighborhoods.

### **Roosevelt Island**

<http://www.nycgo.com/venues/roosevelt-island>

Set in the East River with sweeping views of Manhattan's East Side, this residential community that once was the location for prisons, poor houses and hospitals now offers a mix of parks and several landmarks.

### **Grand Central Station**

<http://www.grandcentralterminal.com/plan>

**New Yorkers in the early 1900s saw their city as the new cultural commercial capital, deserving a majestic landmark. The vibrant City Beautiful movement, meanwhile, promoted architectural excellence. Grand Central satisfied both desires, invigorating midtown Manhattan, transforming regional transportation, and shaping the city we know today.**

## **Museums**

### **The Whitney Museum**

<http://whitney.org/>

The Whitney's collection contains some of the most significant and exciting work created by artists in the United States during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The collection begins with Ashcan School painting and follows the major movements of the twentieth century in America, with strengths in Modernism and Social Realism, Precisionism, Abstract Expressionism, Pop Art, Minimalism, Postminimalism, art centered on identity and politics that came to the fore in the 1980s and 1990s, and contemporary work.

### **American Museum of Natural History**

<http://www.amnh.org/>

The American Museum of Natural History is one of the world's preeminent scientific and cultural institutions. The Museum is renowned for its exhibitions and scientific collections, which serve as a field guide to the entire planet and present a panorama of the world's cultures.

### **Guggenheim Museum**

<https://www.guggenheim.org/>

Committed to innovation, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation collects, preserves, and interprets modern and contemporary art, and explores ideas across cultures through dynamic curatorial and educational initiatives and collaborations. With its constellation of architecturally and culturally distinct museums, exhibitions, publications, and digital platforms, the foundation engages both local and global audiences.

### **Museum of Modern Art**

<https://www.moma.org/>

The Museum of Modern Art is a place that fuels creativity, ignites minds, and provides inspiration. With extraordinary exhibitions and the world's finest collection of modern and contemporary art, MoMA is dedicated to the conversation between the past and the present, the established and the experimental. Our mission is helping you understand and enjoy the art of our time

### **Metropolitan Museum of Art**

<http://www.metmuseum.org/>

The Met presents over 5,000 years of art from around the world for everyone to experience and enjoy. Since it was founded in 1870, The Met has always aspired to be more than a treasury of rare and beautiful objects. Every day, art comes alive in the Museum's galleries and through its exhibitions and events, revealing both new ideas and unexpected connections across time and across cultures.