



*Malaysian Psychology Conference*



**Date: 22nd October 2011**

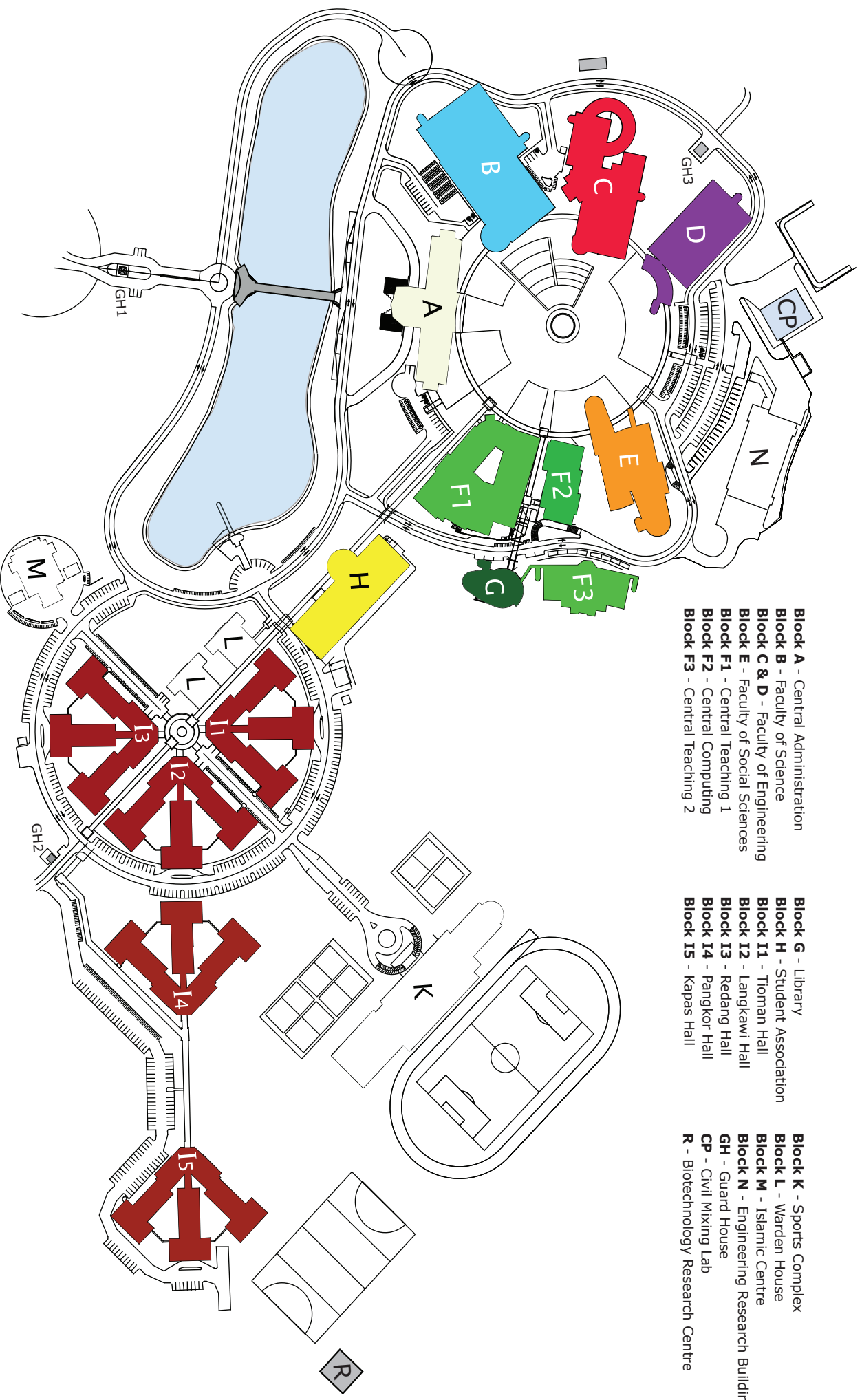
**Venue: University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus**

# Layout Plan



The University of  
**Nottingham**

Malaysia Campus



## **Welcome to the Malaysia Psychology Conference 2011**

Dear Delegate,

It is my very great pleasure to welcome you to this conference. Enjoy our beautiful campus here in Semenyih and please make yourself at home during this exciting day. I am absolutely delighted by the response to the conference: More than 400 people have registered and paid their fee. This is surely testament to the growing importance of Psychology, not just in Malaysia but globally as well. In the UK, Psychology is regarded as one of the most prestigious degrees and for very good reasons too. First, as a recent article in the Guardian newspaper reports, Psychology graduates are the most employable of all university graduates. Please take a look at the career website, "Jobstreet.com" and enter "psychology" as a keyword to see how many employment opportunities there are in Malaysia: You will be surprised! Second, Psychology graduates in most developed countries, notably the UK, command a very good salary, whether they continue in a career specializing in Psychology or whether they work for a multi-national company (finance, marketing, human resources, management etc). Above all, though, Psychology is an extremely interesting degree subject that fires the passion of all students. Everybody wants to know how people's minds work and with the advent of brain imaging technologies, we can now see inside the head, so to speak, and look at the working brain. At Nottingham University, we are very proud to have won the Nobel Prize for inventing Magnetic Resonance Imaging, a process that is leading to the greatest progress we have ever seen in the 100-year long history of psychology as a scientific discipline. I do hope that you will take the opportunity to visit our neuroimaging and eye movement recording laboratories during this day in order to see for yourself the potential for making ground breaking advances in our understanding. Psychology is a very broad subject, as you will discover during this conference, ranging for social, to clinical, to developmental to cognitive neuroscience. The purpose of this conference is to bring together students and staff working across a diverse range of disciplines and it is most satisfying to unite people from Malaysia and from overseas in our monumental quest to understand the human mind.



*Peter Mitchell*

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Time	Schedule	Foyer	Room F1A15	Room F1A11	Room F1A13	Room F1A23	Room F1A 24	Entrance area
8:30	Arrival, registration, and putting up poster							Registration Put up Poster
8:50	Welcome talk		Dean of Science Prof. Peter Mitchell (U of Nottingham, MC) Vice-Chancellor Prof. David Greenaway (U of Nottingham)					
9:00	Plenary session 1		Karen Jennifer Golden Positive Psychology in a Multicultural Context Dr. Shah Poh Chua Cognition, mood and attitude judgements Dr Kirsten McKenzie Mechanisms of Misperception					Campus Tour
10:30	Coffee break, (posters session 1)	Coffee						
10:45	Talk session 1	Memory Chair Matthew R. Johnson Asheek Mohammad Shmul Intan Aidura Alias Alyssa Ding Yen Lyn Kalsom Alias	Mental health & Body image(1) Chair Low Sew Kim Caryn Chan Mei Hsien Lee Sook Huey Chang Mei Yan Leong Shaw Lin	Social (Chair Marc Archer) Jeremy Lim Yao Song Jasmin Lim Hui Hsien Simran Kaur Nallini Swaminathan La Veina a/p Sangaran	Culture Chair Ng Yin Lu Anisa R. Haddad Kho Kim Lee Sharshini Mathivanan and Theerusha Mootin Shazana Shahabar	Addiction &personality Chair Jasmine Loo Hon Kai Yee Sivan Koran Lee Wan Ying Niraja Murti Subhanya	Campus Tour	
12:45	Lunch, (posters session 2)							Lunch Campus Tour
13:30	Keynote session	Prof. Kazuo Mori The MORI Technique: Projecting two different visual stimuli without being noticed by viewers: A breakthrough for psychological research presentation						
14:30	Plenary session 2	Dr Ke Quek Nee Exploring The Impact Of Social Networking Sites Usage On Adolescents' Personal Growth, Environment Mastery and Autonomy. Dr Hera Lukman Appearance Evaluation in the Malaysian Context						Campus Tour
15:30	Coffee break, (posters session 3)	Coffee						
15:45	Talk session 2	Other Topic(1) Peter Mitchell Chair Jess Price Ooh Seow Ling Goh Pei Hwa	Mentalhealth& body image(2) Chair Edward Ong Yung Chet Gavin Macdonell Sandyra Padmanapan Ivana Berenai Mason Kathleen YL Kang	Parenting (Chair Matt Johnson) Jee Ching, Pang Mahboubeh Jafari Somayeh Keshavarz Yan Kit Yee Esmeralda Ng Ming Sze	Other Topic (2) Chair Elaine Frances Fernandez Sanaei Hemayake Rachel Gomez a/p Clement Samuel Ho Cheah Joo	Driving and vision Chair Elizabeth Sheppard Karen Goonting Lee Yee Mun Neil Memmie Wo Su Woan	Campus Tour	
17:30	Plenary session 3	Dr Ian D Stephen Skin Pigment Colouration: A Perceptible Cue to Human Health						
18:00	Thanks and closing talk	Prof. Peter Mitchell						

## **KEY NOTE ADDRESS ABSTRACT**

**Room F1A15**

**Time 13:30 to 14:30**

"The MORI Technique: Projecting two different visual stimuli without being noticed by viewers: A breakthrough for psychological research presentation"

Prof. Kazuo Mori (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan )

### **Biography**

Dr Kazuo Mori is Professor of Educational Psychology at the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. He did a B.A. and M.A. at the Tokyo University of Education and completed a PhD at Tsukuba University in Tokyo. Prior to working at his present institution, he worked at Shinshu University in Nagano from 1982 to 2007. He has won various national honours, including the Japanese Psychological Association's "Young Psychologist Award" (1980), the Japanese Cognitive Science Society "Best Paper Award" (1997) and University of Tsukuba's "Creativity Award in Psychology" (2011). He has published 5 books, more than 100 research articles in some of the world's most prestigious peer review journals and he enjoys collaborations with well known scientists around the world, including the USA and New Zealand, in connection with his ground-breaking research into eye-witness testimony.

### **Abstract**

The MORI (Manipulation of Rivalrous Images by polarizing filters) Technique (Mori, 2003; 2007a) enables experimenters to project two different video movies on the same screen to be viewed separately by two groups of viewers without their noticing the duality. The technique has been utilized in experiments on eyewitness testimony in which participants/eyewitnesses were shown two different versions of a simulated criminal event using this technique and discussed what they had seen afterwards (e.g., Kanematsu, Mori, & Mori, 2003; Garry, French, Kinzett, & Mori, 2008; Mori & Mori, 2008; Mori & Kitabayashi, 2009). A variation of the original MORI technique, fMORI (Mori, 2007b), has been applied in research areas other than eyewitness reporting, such as the Asch conformity experiments (Mori & Arai, 2010) and self-efficacy promotion among junior high school pupils (Mori & Uchida, 2009). In this talk, first the outline of the two MORI Techniques will be explained and demonstrated, and thereafter, a series of three MORI Technique studies (eyewitness memory distortions, the Asch conformity experiments, and promotion of self-efficacy in junior high schools) will be briefly reported. Lastly, I will present some possible applications for future research using the MORI Technique.

**PLENARY ADDRESS ABSTRACTS**  
**(In Order of Presentation)**

**Plenary Session (1)1**

**9:00 – 9:30 (Room F1A15)**

"Positive Psychology in a Multicultural Context"

Karen Jennifer Golden (Abuzahra) (Monash University)

**Biography**

Dr. Karen Jennifer Golden was born in Southern California and completed her undergraduate studies with a scholarship at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). She graduated with honors in 1995 with a double major in Psychology and Political Science. She went on to obtain a Master's degree in Psychology and a Doctor of Psychology degree in Clinical Psychology. She holds an active license to practice as a psychologist from the California Board of Psychology and she also has been licensed as a clinical psychologist in the United Arab Emirates. She has lectured and served as a consultant internationally. Previously in Malaysia, she served as the Head of Department for Student Services and Counseling at a private international university. She joined the School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Monash University Sunway Campus as a Lecturer in March 2011. Dr. Golden has over 15 years of clinical work experience with diverse patients. She possesses expertise in individual, group, child, and family psychotherapy as well as psycho-educational and neuropsychological assessment. Her research interests cover the following areas: Positive psychology, resilience, and well-being; Cross-cultural psychology, immigration, and Muslim mental health; PTSD, memory, and trauma including vicarious trauma, vicarious resilience, and burnout; Learning and developmental disabilities including autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, and gifted education. She is also interested in research in various applied psychology fields.

**Abstract**

Positive Psychology has been defined as the scientific study of optimal human functioning (Sheldon, Fredrickson, Rathunde, Csikszentmihalyi, & Haidt, 2000). In this talk, a review of the history of positive psychology research will be presented along with a focus upon research seeking to understand positive psychology in a multicultural context. There has been growing recognition that positive psychology needs to be placed in a multicultural context (Lopez et al., 2002) and that more work is needed in order to better understand the way that cultural context plays a role in the operationalization, manifestation, and measurement of strengths in diverse groups (Pedrotti, Edwards, & Lopez, 2009). In the talk, a recommendation to establish a Positive Psychology interest group in Malaysia will be given as well as encouragement to conduct more positive psychology research in this region.

**Plenary Session (1)2**

**9:30 – 10:00(Room F1A15)**

"Cognition, mood and attitude judgements"

Dr. Siah Poh Chua (謝保泉) (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahma)

**Biography**

Dr Siah is a Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Science at Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman and an Assistant Professor at the Department of Psychology and Counseling. His research interests include the psychology of attitudes, cultural psychology and HIV studies. Dr Siah is a social psychologist and has presented and published his works in conference



proceedings and journal publications on a range of topics, such as HIV surveillance, reading behaviors and son preference culture.

#### Abstract

Due to the influence of research paradigm, most of the theories of attitude were basically characterized by the cognitive or the behavioral approach, and the influence of affects or moods in attitudes has only drew the attention of social psychologists after the works of Worth and Mackie in 1987. The talk includes the development of the theories of attitudes and the explanation on how social psychologists employ the elaboration likelihood model to examine the possible mechanisms of the influence of moods in attitude judgments.

## Plenary Session (1)3

**10:00 – 10:30(Room F1A15)**

### "Mechanisms of Misperception"

Dr Kirsten McKenzie (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

#### Biography

Dr. McKenzie studied Psychology and the History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, before completing an MSc(Hons) and working as a Research Assistant at the Research Centre for Cognitive Neuroscience. She then moved to the UK to conduct research at Glasgow Caledonian University, and was awarded an Inter-Disciplinary Doctoral Training Scholarship to carry out her PhD in multi-sensory integration and spatial frames of reference at the University of Nottingham (UK) Institute of Neuroscience. Prior to taking up her position in Malaysia, Dr. McKenzie also spent three years as Research Fellow at the University of Manchester, UK, investigating perceptual integration and tactile illusions.

#### Abstract

We generally assume that a somatic experience (such as touch or pain) is due to an accurate perception of events happening either to, or within, our bodies, but somatic experience is shaped by various cognitive factors as well as sensory input, and there are numerous instances in which an individual's somatic experience is actually a misrepresentation (e.g. Botvinick & Cohen, 1998; Brown, 2004; Halligan, Athwal, Oakley et al., 2000; Ramachandran & Hirstein, 1998). Illusory tactile sensations can be induced in normal healthy individuals through the simultaneous presentation of stimuli in another sensory modality, even when a tactile stimulus has not been delivered (Johnson, Burton & Ro, 2006; Lovelace, Stein & Wallace, 2003). Our investigations into the mechanisms behind this form of tactile misperception have found that an individual's tendency to 'false alarm' is relatively stable over time, and may be the consequence of an existing cross-modal association between the two stimuli, as prior experience of the specific stimulus pairing was not necessary to induce these illusions. Manipulation of the strength of the association between the two stimuli, through a training protocol prior to the task, led to participants in a 'low association' group reporting fewer false alarms overall, without a corresponding drop in the number of tactile stimuli correctly identified. It seems that when the strength of the tactile signal is not sufficient to produce a bottom-up, sensory-driven response, participants rely upon a top-down cognitive heuristic (either pre-existing or manipulated) to determine the likelihood of the presence of an ambiguous tactile stimulus. Electrophysiological recordings and functional imaging with this paradigm suggest that this process occurs through a feedback/feed-forward circuit involving decision-making areas within the medial pre-motor cortex as well as primary somatosensory areas. Together, these studies provide insight into the mechanisms underlying somatic misperception, which may help to elucidate clinical phenomena such as somatoform disorders and medically unexplained symptoms.

## **Plenary Session (2)1**

**14:30 – 15:00(Room F1A15)**

"Exploring The Impact Of Social Networking Sites Usage On Adolescents' Personal Growth, Environment Mastery and Autonomy."

Dr Ke Guek Nee (International Medical University (IMU))

### **Biography**

Dr Ke Guek Nee is currently a psychology lecturer at the International Medical University (IMU). She is an industrial and organisational psychologist with research interests covering emotional intelligence, leadership and employees' well-being. Her current projects include leadership styles and the effectiveness among bank managers; Emotional intelligence and conflict resolution styles among Malaysian nurses. In addition, Dr Ke has received government funding and is currently the lead researcher in a project funded by Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Malaysia (MCMC) with the title 'My online friends understand me better- The impact of social Networking Site Usage (SNS) on adolescents' psychological well-being and mental health'

### **Abstract**

Social Network Sites Usage (SNS) is the "preferred" method of communication among adolescents. In view of the SNS constitutes a different communication pattern compare to traditional face-to-face interaction and the fact that Malaysia has been rank as number 1 in the list of most SNS active countries, overtaking countries such as India, Singapore, the US, China, Germany, France and Japan (Accenture 2010). This leads to the rise of worrying issues on adolescents' psychological well-being. The presentation will give you some statistic figure on the rise of SNS usage and followed by literature reviews. The presentation will conclude with an overview of SNS addiction among Malaysian adolescents and their level of psychological well-being.

## **Plenary Session (2)2**

**15:00 – 15:30(Room F1A15)**

"Appearance Evaluation in the Malaysian Context"

Assoc Prof Dr Hera Lukman (Faculty of Behavioural Science, HELP University College)

### **Biography**

Hera Lukman is a registered Chartered Health Psychologist with the British Psychological Society. She obtained her BA (Hons) at Simon Fraser University, Canada before she completed her MSc in Occupational Psychology at the University of Sheffield, UK. Following her MSc degree, Hera proceeded to complete her PhD thesis entitled Appetite Control in the Chinese Population under the supervision of Professor John Blundell at the School of Psychology, University of Leeds, UK. Her current research interests include appearance evaluation among Malaysian adolescents and young adults; and the public perception of individuals with strabismus. Her findings on strabismus-related prejudice are recently published in peer-reviewed journals, the British Journal of Ophthalmology and the Journal of American Association of Paediatric Ophthalmology Society.

### **Abstract**

The standard for attractiveness is considered to be narrow in scope and unachievable (Tiggemann & Pickering, 1996; Pope, Olivardia, Gruber & Borowiecki, 1999; Pope, Phillips &



Olivardia, 2000; Harrison, 2003; Thompson & Cafri, 2007). The ideal figure for a woman is consistently associated with “thinness”. As for the ideal man, he is to be “lean” and “muscular”. Individuals who perceive themselves as falling short of these standards can experience body dissatisfaction, a phenomenon that has become a “normative discontent” (Rodin, Silberstein & Striegel-Moore, 1984) and appears to be universal (Etcoff, Orbach, Scott & D’Agostino, 2006). However, this conclusion is premature given that most body image research is conducted using Caucasian samples living in Western societies. Therefore, the cross-cultural validity of existing theories of body image cannot be determined without sufficient data derived from non-Western populations, particularly those living in multi-ethnic societies. This presentation will begin with a brief introduction to the sociocultural perspective on body image. It will be followed by a summary of findings from recent studies investigating appearance evaluation in Malaysian adolescents and adults. The presentation will conclude with an overview of ongoing body image related projects within the Body Image Research Unit at HELP.

## **Plenary Session (3)1**

**17:30 – 18:00(Room F1A15)**

**"Skin Pigment Colouration: A Perceptible Cue to Human Health"**

**Dr Ian D Stephen ( University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)**

### **Biography**

Ian Stephen graduated with a BSc in Human Sciences from University College London and an MPhil in Biological Anthropology from the University of Cambridge. In 2009, he completed his PhD, entitled Skin Colour, Pigmentation and the Perceived Health of Human Faces with Prof David Perrett in the School of Psychology at the University of St Andrews. Before moving to the University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus as Assistant Professor of Psychology in 2010, he held an ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Bristol. Ian has published his work in peer-reviewed journals including PLoS ONE, Perception and Evolution & Human Behavior, and he is also involved in communicating the science of sex and attraction through public appearances, the press, radio and television.

### **Abstract**

A number of animal species - especially birds and fish - use colourful ornaments, such as brightly coloured feathers, to signal their health to conspecifics and attract mates. Recently, a large body of research has sought to identify what makes people look attractive and healthy. Most of this work has been concerned with the shape of the face. I will talk about the effect of colour on the apparent health of human faces. I will also describe work aimed at identifying the pigments and biology that underlies colour preferences and consider the parallels with animal colour signals.

# TALK ABSTRACTS

## Talk Session 1 (10:45 – 12:45)

### Memory (Room F1A15)

Chair person :Matthew R. Johnson (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

<b>Group</b>	Memory 1
<b>Title</b>	Foraging for thought: an inhibition of return-like effect resulting from directing attention within working memory
<b>Speaker</b>	Matthew R. Johnson (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Julie A. Higgins(Yale University); Kenneth A. Norman(Princeton University); Per B. Sederberg(Ohio State University); Marcia K. Johnson(Yale University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Perceptual processing of a target stimulus may be inhibited if its location was just cued, a perceptual attention phenomenon known as inhibition of return (IOR). Here, we demonstrate that targets that have just been the focus of reflective attention (internal attention within working memory) are also inhibited. Participants saw two items, followed by a cue to think back to (refresh, direct reflective attention towards) one item, and then a target consisting of either the refreshed item, the unrefreshed item, or a novel item. Responses were slower for refreshed targets than unrefreshed targets, although refreshed items were better remembered on a later memory test. These results suggest that reflective attention can produce IOR-like effects analogous to those observed for perceptual attention.

<b>Group</b>	Memory 2
<b>Title</b>	The Role of Working Memory in Retrieving Autobiographical Memory.
<b>Speaker</b>	Asheek Mohammad Shimul (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Richard Allen(University of Leeds, UK); Chris Moulin, (University of Leeds, UK)
<b>Abstract</b>	Retrieval of autobiographical memory (AM) adopt a strategic cyclic process that is mediated by the available resources capacity of central executive of working memory (Conway, 1992). Dual-task paradigm was used to explore the role of working memory in retrieving AM. A total of 48 healthy adult participants took part in the study (average age 24 years) under the between subject design. There were three phases (verbal, spatial, and verbal-spatial) in the experiment and each phases had four levels. Participants were allocated to different conditions following a systematic procedure. Results reveal that, episodic buffer is important for recollecting sensory perceptual detail of AM. The role of visuo-spatial sketch pad and phonological loop was not found to be significant for recollecting AM.

<b>Group</b>	Memory 3
<b>Title</b>	Positivity Effect in Autobiographical Memory among Malaysian elderly
<b>Speaker</b>	Intan Aidura Alias (Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Shamsul Haque, Monash(University Sunway Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	General positivity effect in autobiographical memory in Malaysian population is explored. In a cued-recall paradigm using neutral words, 15 older Malaysians and 15 younger Malaysians provided the memories of their personal experiences and ratings for the memories. An analysis of the memories' contents and the participants' ratings revealed more positive memories among the older adults compared to the young adults and likewise for the young adults. The older adults also expressed more positive emotions compared to the negative emotions when describing the memories. Finally, the memories from the older adults were more significant and more rehearsed than those of the young adults. In conclusion, positivity effect was observed in the Malaysian older adults population

<b>Group</b>	Memory 4
<b>Title</b>	The Effects of Complexity of the Information Received on the Visual Working Memory (VWM).
<b>Speaker</b>	Alyssa Ding Yen Lyn (Sunway University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	This study investigated the difference in the complexity of the visual information presented with regards to the ability of the visual working memory in recalling the information presented on 40 university students from Sunway University. The "Concentration-The Memory Game" was used to measure the time taken for the individual to complete the memory task given, which reflects the efficiency of the visual working memory in recalling visual information. The study found that there is a significant difference between the simple task and the complex task with regards to the ability of the visual working memory in recalling information. Future studies should focus on motivation and emotion in recalling information in the visual working memory as well as within group experiments.

<b>Group</b>	Memory 5
<b>Title</b>	Imagination Inflation: Individual Differences and Suggestibility to False Childhood Memories
<b>Speaker</b>	Kalsom Alias (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	This study investigated whether individuals' confidence is greater for imagined versus true past events (known as the imagination inflation hypothesis) while controlling for extraversion, neuroticism and dissociative capacity. Participants were instructed to imagine three negative childhood events. Participants' personality traits were measured via the Big Five Personality Inventory while their dissociative capacity was measured using the Dissociative Experiences Scale II. Results revealed that participants' confidence ratings of imagined events were significantly higher than their ratings of non-imagined events. Additionally, as expected, the differences in confidence ratings remained significant when personality variables were controlled for. These results demonstrate that people can be, ironically, more confident of their recollection of false memories than their recollection of true memories.

## **Mental Health and Body Image (1) (Room F1A11)**

Chair person : Low Sew Kim (University Tunku Abdul Rahman)

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image (1) 1
<b>Title</b>	Coping with Stress
<b>Speaker</b>	Low Sew Kim (University Tunku Abdul Rahman)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This paper examines the coping styles and the strategies use by new teacher trainees in their coping with academic, financial and social stressors. The participants for this study were four new teacher trainees composing of two males and two females who were in their first semester of study. In order to explore the different coping styles, this study used a case study design which is qualitative in nature and employed an ethnographic method. The participants were purposively selected from the high stress level category of teacher trainees using the Stress Index designed by Bruess. C and Richardson. G . while their coping styles were determined by the "Ways of Coping" questionnaire. In order to determine the regularities and patterns in the participants' coping styles verbal data pertaining to subjects' application and regulation of coping strategies was obtained from retrospective interviews and interviews of key informants. Specifically this paper sought to examine the teacher trainees' coping behaviors and adjustment to the stressful college life and the findings will assist educators in understanding the problems faced by new teacher trainees. Besides information from this study will provide insight to counsellors to determine specific stress coping skills that could be used in certain environmental situation. . In short the ability to handle stress with the appropriate coping skills is necessary for character building in order to sustain oneself in the facing the unforeseen challenges of today world. Furthermore, local studies on coping styles of students among teacher trainees are very scarce .</p>

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image (1) 2
<b>Title</b>	Anxiety and Depression on the Performance Status of Cancer Patients: A Prospective Study in Malaysia
<b>Speaker</b>	Caryn Chan Mei Hsien (University of Malaya)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Wan Azman Wan Ahmad(University Malaya Medical Center); Mastura Yusof, (University Malaya Medical Center).
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>A diagnosis of cancer is most often accompanied by a range of emotions including fear, anger, sadness, and even clinical depression and anxiety disorders. Cancer patients on chemotherapy experience psychological distress which is often under-diagnosed. Growing evidence points to psychological distress playing a key aspect in cancer outcomes. Our study aims to examine how psychological distress, as measured using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) impacts the quality of life and physician-rated ECOG performance status scores of a total of 210 adult cancer patients from University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC) in a future prospective study. Further impact of cancer treatment and its accompanying short and long term toxicities on psycho-biological functioning of the patients will also be discussed.</p>

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image (1) 3
<b>Title</b>	Comparison of Mental Illness Stigma among Undergraduates Courses and Different Mental Disorders
<b>Speaker</b>	Lee Sook Huey (HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	Limited studies investigated mental illness stigmas in Malaysia. This study aimed to (a) compare mental illness stigma between psychology and communication undergraduates, and (b) compare stigma towards different mental disorders. A quota sample of 224 psychology and communication undergraduates from first and third year were presented with four vignettes (average person, Schizophrenia, Anorexia Nervosa, and Somatization Disorder). Participants completed measures of negative affective reaction and social distance. Psychology undergraduates reported lower negative affective reaction and social distance towards average person than communication undergraduates did, but no difference was found for mental disorders vignettes. Participants reported dissimilar negative affective reaction and social distance towards different mental disorders. In conclusion, tailored stigma interventions for specific mental illness may be needed.

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image (1) 4
<b>Title</b>	The Role of Physical Attractiveness and Gender on Personnel Selection
<b>Speaker</b>	Chang Mei Yan (Sunway University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Alia Azalea(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The present experiment was designed to examine the role of physical attractiveness and gender on job evaluations at the screening stage of personnel selection. One hundred and twenty students of Sunway University were asked to evaluate a fictitious resume for a management trainee position. Participants assessed the likelihood of hiring the applicant and the starting salary that they would offer. Consistent with predictions, evidence of attractiveness bias was found for both measures. However, male applicants were preferred over female applicants only in the recommended salary measure. The attractiveness effect on hiring recommendation did not differ between both genders. Discrimination in job-related outcome was derived from Implicit Personality theory which advanced the theoretical framework of attractiveness and gender stereotypes.

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image (1) 5
<b>Title</b>	The relationship between body image discrepancies, chronic social self consciousness and drive for muscularity among Chinese males.
<b>Speaker</b>	Leong Siaw Lin (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Hera Lukman (HELP University College).
<b>Abstract</b>	Chronically viewing oneself from an external point of view and the desire to build muscle mass among men are associated with how one perceives their actual self and a desired goal. Body image researchers have used Higgins' self-discrepancy theory to explain the link between these variables among women; however, there is limited research examining these associations among men. This research investigated which of the self-discrepancies, real-ideal or real-ought, is the better predictor of chronic social self-consciousness (CSSC) and drive for muscularity (DMS). Chinese Males, 18-25 years old (N=182) were purposively sampled and were given self-reported questionnaires. It was hypothesized that real-ought discrepancies would be significant predictors to CSSC and DMS. The results indicated that real-ought was a better predictor than real-ideal for public self-consciousness, public body consciousness, and attitude component of DMS. Both real-ideal and real-ought discrepancies were not predictors of self-surveillance and the behavioral component of DMS.

**Social (Room F1A13)**

Chair person : Marc Archer (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

<b>Group</b>	Social 1
<b>Title</b>	The Relationship between Gender and Sexual Orientation Preference towards Self-regulation of Prejudice
<b>Speaker</b>	Jeremy Lim Yao Song (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Ho Ming Han (HELP University); Lee Mi-Young(HELP University); Melissa Joy Choong Aijia(HELP University); Tay Cheng May(HELP University); Yao Rachel (HELP University)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study was conducted to investigate the mediating effect of self-regulated thought on gender differences in prejudice towards homosexuals. 28 males and females were recruited from HELP University College. This study was a 4x2 between subjects design with a covariate. While controlling for homosexual attitudes, participants were presented with one of four different scenarios: the perpetrator was either a male homosexual, a male heterosexual, a female homosexual or a female heterosexual. The severity of punishment given by the male and female participants to the perpetrator were then compared. This study hypothesized that males who are exposed to the male homosexual situation would display the highest prejudice when controlling for attitude towards homosexuals, but was not supported upon results' analysis.

<b>Group</b>	Social 2
<b>Title</b>	Threats that Influence Prejudice between Majority (Malay) and Minority (Chinese and Indians) Groups in Malaysia.
<b>Speaker</b>	Jasmin Lim Hui Hsien (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Anasuya Jegathevi Jegathesan
<b>Abstract</b>	Threat perceptions, which influence prejudice cultivation, are inadequately researched in Malaysia. This paper applied the Integrated Threat Theory to examine the threats (realistic threats, symbolic threats, intergroup anxiety and negative stereotypes) that influence prejudice between Malaysian majority (Malays) and minorities (Indians and Chinese). Survey data from 227 Malaysians was analysed using simultaneous regression. Results indicate all four threats to be significantly correlated with prejudice between the groups except for Chinese prejudice toward Malays where all, excluding intergroup anxiety, were significant. Correlations were positive and threat perceptions' influence on Malay prejudice was higher than that of the minority group. Despite moderate overall correlations, the role of threats in influencing prejudice between Malaysian majority and minority is evident.

<b>Group</b>	Social 3
<b>Title</b>	Effect of recalling 'happy' or 'successful' events on Social Perception and Cognitive Performances.
<b>Speaker</b>	Simran Kaur (Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	

<b>Abstract</b>	The research aims to investigate whether recollection of autobiographical memories such as 'happy' or 'sad' and 'success' or 'failure' influences an individual's social perception and cognitive performance. In study 1, participants are interviewed about their 'happiest' and 'saddest' memory and are asked to judge the emotion expressed by 9 neutral images to determine their social perception. It is hypothesized that the recollection of 'happy' memories will lead to more positive judgment on the neutral images while 'sad' memories will lead to more negative judgment. Participants in study 2 are interviewed about their 'success' and 'failure' memories and are given a series of cognitive tests to complete on the CANTAB to assess their cognitive performance. It was hypothesized that recollection of 'success' memories will lead to better cognitive performance compared to when memories of 'failure' were recalled.
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<b>Group</b>	Social 4
<b>Title</b>	Building Social Competence through Sand & Play Therapy for Pre-Adolescent Children
<b>Speaker</b>	Nallini Swaminathan (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Co-authors</b>	Lee Mah Ngee and Kok Jin Kuan (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study explores the effectiveness of Play and Expressive Therapy for pre adolescent children who experienced difficulties in building social competence. The researchers utilized Play and Expressive Therapy for 12 to 24 weeks as a creative way to communicate and overcome the difficulties that they were experiencing. Researchers, who were also the participant observers, note the behavioural differences for each case before and after the Therapy sessions. The data obtained were qualitatively analysed and presented in case study design for six adolescents. Common factors that facilitated those changes across all cases were discovered. Preliminary finding showed that the child participant had adapted positively and developed social skills after sixteen sessions in the pilot test. Play and Expressive Therapy may create a child-friendly environment in which the child can share information in a safe manner. The researcher further explored the experiences of each case study from which conclusions and recommendations are made.

<b>Group</b>	Social 5
<b>Title</b>	Comparison of Perceptions on Male and Female Adolescents With and Without Tattoos amongst Malaysians Aged 10 to 49.
<b>Speaker</b>	La Veina a/p Sangaran (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Sandiyao Sebastian (HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	The increasing popularity of tattoos, coupled with the difficulties teenagers encounter during identity formation, has given rise to the current study, that is, to identify perceptions on male and female adolescents with tattoos amongst Malaysians aged 10 to 49. Responses to the 'Perception on Adolescents with Tattoos' questionnaire, adapted from the Resenhoeft, Villa and Wiseman (2008) study were obtained from 141 Malaysians, with and without tattoos, in the Klang Valley. A 2x2x4 mixed experimental design was used and results indicated that adolescents with tattoos, especially male adolescents, were perceived more negatively compared to adolescents without tattoos. However, there was no significant difference found in perceptions between adolescents and adults, indicating that tattoos are negatively perceived by all despite increasingly widespread use. Reference: Resenhoeft, A., Villa, J. & Wiseman, D. (2008). Tattoos can harm perceptions: A study and suggestions. Journal of American College Health, 56, 593-596. Retrieved May 2, 2010 from EBSCOHost.



**Culture (Room F1A23)**

Chair person : Ng Yin Lu (HELP University College)

<b>Group</b>	Culture 1
<b>Title</b>	Do Malay and Chinese Applicants React Differently to Different Race Composition in Job Advertisements? An Identity Salience Perspective
<b>Speaker</b>	Ng Yin Lu (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Organizations that include minority representatives in their recruitment advertising are perceived as attractive employers. This study examined the moderating effect of participant race on race composition and applicant responses relationships. Participants in this study were 466 Malay and 385 Chinese university students in Malaysia (N = 851). The results showed that participants were more attracted to, and more likely to pursue job opportunities in, an organization that features a group of Chinese representatives than an organization that features a group of Malay representatives. Further, the effect of race composition was stronger for Chinese than for Malay participants. In summary, organizations should feature minority group employees in their job advertisements to attract potential applicants, particularly minority applicants like Chinese in Malaysia.

<b>Group</b>	Culture 2
<b>Title</b>	The role of social support in the successful adjustment of expatriate spouses or partners relocated nationally
<b>Speaker</b>	Anisa R. Haddad (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Hazel M. Ramos (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	The concept of social support encompasses help from others in difficult life situations and the belief that one is nurtured, loved, esteemed and/or belongs to a network of communication and mutual obligations. The role of social support for spouses or partners in an international relocation is important because these assignments present both the disruption of established social support networks and the challenge to develop new ones. Participants were 280 members of a worldwide expatriate spouse/partner association. Results demonstrated that participants perceived a strong impact from family, friend and significant other support on their adjustment to international relocation and that a correlation exists between both intercultural adjustment and socio-cultural adjustment of internationally relocated spouses/partners and family, friends and significant other support.

<b>Group</b>	Culture 3
<b>Title</b>	Culturally Shared Expectations in the Timing of Important Life Events as Expressed by Children and Middle-aged Adults
<b>Speaker</b>	Kho Kim Lee (Monash University Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Evelyn Toh Kheng Lin Tee Tze Mien Wong May Ling Wong Sun Mei

<b>Abstract</b>	We plan to examine whether children (9-12 years) are able to estimate the timing of important life events that may occur in a typical person's life as young adults would (20-25 years). Sixty children and sixty young adults would be asked to list down the ten most significant events that may occur in an average Malaysian's life and estimate ages when those events would occur. Participants would also rate the events on importance, emotional valence and prevalence on 5-point Likert scales. Age distribution curves would be outlined for children and young adults separately to pinpoint if they picked significantly more events from adolescence and young adulthood, the typical period of reminiscence bump. Reminiscence bumps would also be detected within the curves drawn for positive and negative events. The findings would be used to either strengthen the theory of cultural life script or offer alternative explanation of the reminiscence effect.
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<b>Group</b>	Culture 4
<b>Title</b>	Cultural differences in life scripts for important life events in Asia and Africa
<b>Speaker</b>	Sharkshini Mathivanan and Teerousha Mootin (Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Ili Athirah Binti Che Mohd Radzi(Monash University Malaysia Campus); Lee Mun Pui(Monash University Malaysia Campus); Tee Zhe Ting(Monash University Malaysia Campus); Shamsul Haque(Monash University Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	Fifty Asian and fifty African young adults would be requested to estimate ages of the ten most important events that may occur in a typical person's life in their own culture. Ratings on importance, emotional valence, and prevalence would be taken on 5-point Likert-type scales for all events. The proposed ages would then be used to draw separate age distribution curves for positive and negative events to examine if they show any pattern of the reminiscence bump (picking significantly more events from adolescence and early adulthood) as observed in earlier studies. It is expected that participants from both cultures would propose positive events to occur during the reminiscence bump period, while the ages for negative events would be widely scattered across the lifespan.

<b>Group</b>	Culture 5
<b>Title</b>	Cultural Identity and Reverse Culture Shock among Repatriated Third Culture Kids
<b>Speaker</b>	Shazana Shahabar (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	This study is based on Useem, Donoghue, & Useems' (1963) and Cox's (2004) frameworks which was used to categorise the cultural identity of Third Culture Kids (TCK). The cultural identity groups proposed included Home-Favoured, Host-Favoured, Integrated and Disintegrated. Survey data was gathered from 184 TCKs with varied backgrounds. Descriptive statistics showed a higher frequency of TCKs with an Integrated cultural identity (identifies with a 'third culture') and a Disintegrated cultural identity (does not identify with any specific culture/marginalised). Findings from this study also showed there is a significant association between these cultural identities and the amount of reverse culture shock experienced. Specifically, it was found through multiple regression analysis that as TCKs sampled identified less with their home-country, they experienced more reverse culture shock.

## **Addiction & Personality (Room F1A24)**

Chair person : Jasmine Loo (HELP University College)

<b>Group</b>	Addiction & Personality 1
<b>Title</b>	Problem gambling among the Chinese from a psychological perspective
<b>Speaker</b>	Jasmine Loo (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Research and interventions among the Chinese are scarce despite the fact that gambling problems are prevalent in this population. The aim of the current body of work is to bridge the gap in the literature by providing an evaluation of an integrated model of gambling among the Chinese with the incorporation of both positive and negative antecedents of problem gambling. The participants consisted of 801 Taiwanese Chinese individuals (Mean age = 25.36 years). The gambling correlates will be illustrated based on results obtained through path analysis and structural equation modelling. It is hoped that these findings will provide a platform from which future research or treatments can be developed.

<b>Group</b>	Addiction & Personality 2
<b>Title</b>	The Effect of Facebook Addiction on Unwillingness-to-Communicate: The Mediating Role of Loneliness among Narcissists and Non-Narcissists
<b>Speaker</b>	Hon Kai Yee (University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Chua Bee Seok (University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Abstract</b>	The emergence of the social networking sites (SNS) as a new communication method has changed the way people communicate today, especially Facebook. However, few previous researches are investigating the effect of social networking sites on communication skill in real life, especially secondary school students. Therefore, the aim of the present research is examined the effect of Facebook addiction on unwillingness-to-communicate face-to-face by mediated of loneliness among narcissists and non-narcissists in Malaysia. The total sample research recruited is 600 and aged 13-18 years old who has a Facebook account. Implication for the present studies is built up a suitable theory or model to the psychology and communication field.

<b>Group</b>	Addiction & Personality 3
<b>Title</b>	A Study of the Relationship Between Violent Video Game Playing And Aggression Among Adolescents in the Klang Valley, Malaysia
<b>Speaker</b>	Sivan Koran (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Co-authors</b>	Vashnarekha Kumarasuriar, Geraldine Pangiras, Santhidran Sinnapan, (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Abstract</b>	The present study explored the relationship between violent video game playing and the levels of aggression among adolescents in selected schools in Klang Valley. Past research on violent video games discovered consistent links to increased levels of aggression, however, the nature of this relationship within a Malaysian context has not been explored. The objectives of this study were to examine if exposure to violent video games predicted aggressive behavior. Adolescents between 13 to 15 years of age were recruited from various schools in the Klang Valley, Malaysia. Present findings were consistent with previous research indicating a significant relationship between violent video game playing and aggression among adolescents. Most importantly, this study also observed high level of hostility among female adolescent game players in Malaysia.

<b>Group</b>	Addiction & Personality 4
<b>Title</b>	A Study on Social Support and Self-disclosure on Facebook.
<b>Speaker</b>	Lee Wan Ying (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Connecting to people through Facebook is a common trend among university students. A main concern of Facebook use was the disclosing of personal information which exposes the user to online risks. The present study investigated how perceived social support relates to self-disclosure behaviour on Facebook. 49 university students participated in this study. Results showed that social support was not correlated to self-disclosure on Facebook. However, results of multiple linear regressions showed that gender was a predictor for overall self-disclosure behaviour while gender, race and number of Facebook friends were predictors for valence of disclosure on Facebook. Future studies can explore gender and culture differences in self-disclosure on Facebook, and also other constructs that may be predictors of self-disclosure on Facebook.

<b>Group</b>	Addiction & Personality 5
<b>Title</b>	Exploring the criminal thinking styles among the recovering substance abusers with and without prior criminal conviction.
<b>Speaker</b>	Nirajs Murti Subhayya (International Medical University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Grace Wong Kah Yie (International Medical University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Criminal behaviour is the result of erroneous thinking, as criminals' thinking steers to their feelings which then direct their behaviour and finally reaffirming their thinking. The Psychological Inventory of Criminal-thinking Styles (PICTS) is self-report measure designed to assess crime-supporting cognitive patterns on eight thinking styles; mollification, cutoff, entitlement, power orientation, sentimentality, super-optimism, cognitive indolence, and discontinuity. This present study aims to explore the use of the PICTS to assess the criminal thinking patterns of a sample of 200 recovering substance abusers; 100 samples with prior criminal conviction and the remaining 100 samples without any prior criminal conviction. T-test and One-way ANOVA will be used to determine the significant differences of various types of offences, drug use, age groups and ethnicity. Results will provide preliminary support for the utilization of the PICTS and recommendation for future study will be discussed. Keywords: criminal, thinking, conviction, styles, drugs, addicts,

## Talk Session 2 (15:45 – 17:30)

### Other Topics(1) (Room F1A15)

Chair person : Jess Price (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic (1)1
<b>Title</b>	The British Journal of Psychology: A Century of Highlights
<b>Speaker</b>	Peter Mitchell (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	The British Journal of Psychology is the flagship scientific publication of the British Psychological Society and as Editor-in-Chief, I will show how some of the classic articles from the archive have an enduring impact on our discipline. I will further show how some of these articles have inspired my own recent work as a case in point. Specifically, research conducted by Robert H. Thouless in the 1920s showed how prior knowledge of an object's properties can influence how we perceive and, in the case of visual illusions, misperceive that object. Recent research conducted at Nottingham University suggests that people with autism are less influenced by prior knowledge and that perception might thus be less top down in autism, compared with normally developing people.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic (1)2
<b>Title</b>	Age differences in processing named characters and roles in discourse comprehension.
<b>Speaker</b>	Jess Price (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	A. Sanford (University of Glasgow)
<b>Abstract</b>	We examined the cognitive effects of naming to establish whether proper names (e.g., Mr Branson) or roles (e.g., Manager) act as a controller of prominence and processing in modulating language processing in healthy ageing. I will present two experiments designed to investigate whether naming affects the deployment of processing in the elderly just as much as it does in the young. The results from experiments 1 (self-paced reading) and 2 (delayed probe recognition & eye-tracking) showed that naming affects the processing efficiency of anaphoric references, and facilitates probe recognition but only in younger adults. The cue does not appear strong enough to overcome a tendency towards first mention driven processing in anaphoric integration and memory representation in the older adults.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic (1)3
<b>Title</b>	The Influence of Value and Attitude toward Money on Consumer Decision Making Style
<b>Speaker</b>	Ooh Seow Ling (University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Murnizam Hj Halik (Universiti Malaysia Sabah); Oswald Aisat Igau(Universiti Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study examined the relationship between individual-level national cultural value, attitude toward money and consumer decision making style. The theory value-attitude-behaviour hierarchy proposed by Homer and Kahle (1988) was applied as a framework to explore these relationships. To investigate this issues, we used Yoon (2009)'s national cultural value, Yamauchi & Templer (1982) Money attitude scale and Sproles & Kendall's Consumer Style Inventory consisted of 603 statutory employees in Sabah, Malaysia. Two main purpose of this study were: First, to investigate the predictive validity of the value-attitude-behavior hierarchy as applied to consumer decision making viewing; Second, to determine differences between demographics factor on individual-level national cultural value, attitude toward money and consumer decision making style. Further detail information will discuss in paper.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic (1)4
<b>Title</b>	Nomination of best and worst politicians and entertainers: A test of reminiscence effect for subjective judgments
<b>Speaker</b>	Goh Pei Hwa (Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	It is commonly found that people above 40 years tend to recall significantly more memories from when they were 15-30 years of age than adjacent life periods. This increased accessibility of autobiographical memories was termed the reminiscence bump. This bump is present, although its peak may differ, with different methods and instructions used to elicit personal memories. The bump has also been found in studies involving subjective judgments of favorite books, records and movies as well as public events. The current study will further explore the consistency of the reminiscence effect in the domain of subjective judgments. Findings may support some of the existing theories or unveil new ideas to explain this phenomenon.

## **Mental Health and Body Image(2) (Room F1A11)**

Chair person Edward Ong Yung Chet (HELP University College)

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image(2) 1
<b>Title</b>	The Relationship between Body Image Related Factors and Depressive Symptoms among Malaysian Adolescents.
<b>Speaker</b>	Edward Ong Yung Chet (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Hera Lukman (HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	Given the limited studies on adolescent depression in Malaysia, this study aimed to look into the relationship between body-image related factors and depressive symptoms among Malaysian adolescents by examining some of the risk factors proposed by the gender additive model of depression. Using correlational research and ex post facto design, about 228 adolescent boys and girls were recruited and were given CDRS, males figure drawing, SATAQ-3 and CES D-10 to examine societal influences on body image, body dissatisfaction and depressive symptoms. Results showed that only perceived pressure to be thin predicts body dissatisfaction for girls while BMI predicted for both genders. No correlation was found between body dissatisfaction and depressive symptoms. Findings will be discussed in relevance to previous studies.

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image(2) 2
<b>Title</b>	Hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations: Latest research findings and a novel intervention from clinical practice
<b>Speaker</b>	Gavin Macdonell (DISTED College & Gleneagles Medical Centre, Penang)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations are perceptual experiences occurring at sleep-onset and on awakening, respectively. These hallucinations are often associated with narcolepsy, but can often occur in insomnia, mental disorders and excessive daytime sleepiness. The subjective perceptual experience of these hallucinations will be presented, current research findings reviewed, and interventions discussed. From the author's clinical practice, a successful novel intervention will be presented and discussed in the context of research findings.

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image(2) 3
<b>Title</b>	Prevalence of Postpartum Depression among Malaysian Women
<b>Speaker</b>	Sandya Padmanapan (International Medical University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Beevi. Z International Medical University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Postpartum depression is exclusively experienced by mothers who had just undergone delivery process. Statistics shows that almost 10% of women experience postpartum depression after their delivery (WHO, 2006). This study aimed to look at the prevalence of postpartum depression and the factors contributing to it. Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (Cox, Holden & Sagovsky, 1987) was used to measure the level of depression among participants. A total of 60 participants aged from 20 to 40 (M=30.77) were recruited. Results showed that the prevalence of postpartum depression among the participants were 28.3%. Results also indicated that there was a correlation between weight before ( $r=.284$ ) and after ( $r=.439$ ) delivery with postpartum depression. Other factors (e.g. work status, education, family income and breastfeeding) contributed significantly to proneness to postpartum depression. In conclusion, Malaysian women were prevalent to postpartum depression and this is due to several contributing factors (e.g. work status).



<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image(2) 4
<b>Title</b>	Stress, Burnout and Job Satisfaction among Social Workers
<b>Speaker</b>	Ivana Berenai Mason (International Medical University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Stress, burnout and job satisfaction are common experiences among social workers in dealing with their everyday work. Social workers are vulnerable to stress and burnout because of their constant services of emotional support and moral support for the needy. In this study, there are three objectives: 1) To investigate the difference of stress, burnout and job satisfaction in terms of age, gender, ethnicity and working experiences. 2) To predict burnout from the dimensions of stress among social workers; 3) To examine the relationship of stress, burnout and job satisfaction among social workers. It is hypothesized that, there is a significant difference in stress, burnout and job satisfaction across age, gender, ethnicity and working experiences. A negative correlation can be observed to predict burnout from stress. The relationship of stress and burnout negatively correlates with job satisfaction among social workers. A survey with a cross-sectional design will be used on 50 participants who are social workers in non-government organizations within Malaysia. The survey consist of three questionnaires, namely, Job Stress Inventory, Maslach's Burnout Inventory and Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire. The statistics that is used for this study is correlation, regression, and ANOVA.</p>

<b>Group</b>	Mental Health and Body Image(2) 5
<b>Title</b>	The relationship between facial attractiveness and aerobic fitness.
<b>Speaker</b>	Kathleen YL Kang (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The assumption that attractiveness and health is related has been long established. Although much research has implied a relationship between general health and attractiveness (Perrett et al., 1999), few studies have provided empirical evidence of such relationship (Coetzee et al., 2009; Stephen et al., 2011). This research investigated the relationship between aerobic fitness and facial attractiveness in an Asian sample. The Chester Step Test was used as a measurement of aerobic fitness while perception of health and attractiveness were measured by ratings of health and attractiveness. A positive correlation between attractiveness, physical health and perceived health was predicted. Further analyses will include comparing the data collected in this research with similar data collected in a sample of Caucasian UK-based students, in order to discover whether this relationship can be generalized to all samples. Also, the data obtained from this study could be used in future to determine if there is a relationship between diet and facial attractiveness and whether the perception of appearance could act as an intervention for a change in diet (Whitehead et al, in press).</p>

**Parenting (Room F1A13)**

Chair person : Matt Johnson (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

<b>Group</b>	Parenting 1
<b>Title</b>	Above the Waves - Understanding the Emotional Needs of Mothers of Children with Intellectual Disabilities
<b>Speaker</b>	Jee Ching, PANG (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Overcoming stress and depression will be the key focus in the lives of a family/mothers with special needs child. Many a time, in our community especially for the Chinese, stress and depression is a 'taboo' word that we cannot talk about. Depression is a subject that is still not openly discussed as it carries with a strong stigma. Based on a multi site study on depression of mothers of children with intellectual disabilities and/or Autism in 2006, a DVD presentation is produced. It is to be used as an awareness tool focusing on parents' needs and wellbeing, for the professional, practitioners and others to understand and work together to support each other in the community.

<b>Group</b>	Parenting 2
<b>Title</b>	Using Structural Equation Modeling in Clarifying the Link between Maternal Parenting Behavior and Malaysian Adolescents' Depression
<b>Speaker</b>	Mahboubah Jafari (University Putra Malaysia)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Rozumah Baharudin, Somayeh Keshavarz, (University Putra Malaysia)
<b>Abstract</b>	Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to test the hypothesized association between maternal behavior and adolescents' depression. Probability proportional to size sampling (PPS) technique was applied to identify 1200 students from selected daily secondary schools in Malaysia. The structural modeling proposed that multiple dimensions of maternal parenting have direct effects on depression. Furthermore, a variety of specific mother behaviors including control, rejection, and nervous responding were found to be associated with higher levels of depression. Findings seem to indicate that low levels of adolescent-parent interaction would put adolescent at an increased risk for subsequent depressive problems. Implications are discussed in relation to efforts that would help to alleviate internalizing problems in adolescents, particularly depressive symptoms.

<b>Group</b>	Parenting 3
<b>Title</b>	Mother's Age as a Moderator of the Relationships between Maternal Parenting Styles and Adolescents' Locus of Control
<b>Speaker</b>	Somayeh Keshavarz (University Putra Malaysia)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Rozumah Baharudin, Mahboubah Jafari, (University of Putra Malaysia)
<b>Abstract</b>	The current study investigated the moderating role of mother's age on the relationship between perceived maternal parenting style and locus of control. Additionally, the study examined under which condition this moderating effect exist. Multi-stage cluster sampling was used to identify 382 school-going adolescents with an average age of 14 years. Results revealed that maternal authoritative parenting is significantly related to internal locus of control in adolescents. Additionally, post hoc regression analysis indicated that older mothers are more likely to foster more internal locus of control compared to younger mothers. The study emphasizes the importance of optimal and experience parenting for the development of more internal locus of control in adolescents.

<b>Group</b>	Parenting 4
<b>Title</b>	The Impacts of Perceived Social Support, Family Functioning, Family Conflicts, Leisure Participation, and Academic Performance in College Students' Life Satisfaction
<b>Speaker</b>	Yan Kit Yee (Sunway University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Chin Choo, Yap, (Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The study of subjective well being among students has grown rapidly. The purpose for present study was to examine the role of perceived social support, family functioning, family conflicts, leisure participation, and academic performance in predicting life satisfaction (LS) among 160 Malaysian university or college students. A single survey was designed to obtain related data from participants. The results indicated that only family functioning and perceived social support were significantly predicting students' LS. Therefore, first and third hypotheses were supported. Further analysis showed that family functioning was the strongest predictor in predicting students' LS. Meantime, the results failed to demonstrate gender differences in perceived social support and level of LS. Keywords: life satisfaction, perceived social support, leisure participation, academic performance

<b>Group</b>	Parenting 5
<b>Title</b>	The Phenomenon of Overindulgence amongst a Sample of Malaysian Adolescents
<b>Speaker</b>	Esmeralda Ng Ming Sze (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Siew Ju Li(HELP University College); Hera Lukman(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	The current generation of adolescents is often considered as overindulged given the amount of support they receive from significant others, in particular parents. But are these young people overindulged? This study investigated if Malaysian adolescents are overindulged and attempted to identify possible predictors of overindulgence. The degree of overindulgence in a sample of 129 Malaysian adolescents, between 13 - 21 years old, was assessed using the Overindulged questionnaire (Bredehoft, Clarke & Dawson, 2002).T-tests and regression analyses showed that Malaysian adolescents are overindulged with those lacking parental supervision being the most overindulged.

**Other Topics (2) (Room F1A23)**

Chair person : Elaine Frances Fernandez (HELP University College)

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic(2) 1
<b>Title</b>	Gender Differences in the Effects of Victims' Similarity and Identifiability on Helping Behavior
<b>Speaker</b>	Elaine Frances Fernandez (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Charmaine Victoria Woodworth(HELP University College); La Veina a/p Sangaran(HELP University College); Leeyana binti Adam Leonard(HELP University College); Vijandran A. Mariappan(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study sought to investigate if participants' gender and the content of victim narratives would have an impact on helping behavior. A quasi-experimental design was used to determine if victims' identifiability (one or many) and similarity to participants would have an effect on their helping behavior, and if any gender differences would be observed. Sixty one participants were asked to indicate how much out of RM10 they were willing to donate after being presented with excerpts of victim narratives. No gender differences or significant interaction effects were found. However, victims' identifiability had a significant effect on helping behavior ( $p=0.017$ ), indicating a possible need for further exploration into how the content of victim narratives can influence helping behavior.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic(2) 2
<b>Title</b>	Naturalistic Research: joint attention and language in children with autism in Malaysia
<b>Speaker</b>	Sanali Hennayake (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Anasuya J. Jegathesan; Sandiyao Sebastian, (HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	This research was an exploratory study of autistic children in an established center in Malaysia, with a focus on understanding joint attention behaviors and language in a naturalistic environment. Naturalistic observations with the observer as a participant, and structured video observations in a naturalistic environment were conducted on five children with autism under the age of six. The data from both observations were synthesized to formulate an in-depth analysis of individual participants. The findings indicate that significant individual differences do exist in joint attention and language, with an understanding of how environmental factors can influence the differences. The significance of this research was in utilizing the findings to assist the center in awareness creation and program formulation.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic(2) 3
<b>Title</b>	Factors Associated with the Delay in Undergoing Corrective Strabismus Surgery
<b>Speaker</b>	Rachel Gomez a/p Clement Samuel (HELP University College)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Dr. Hera Lukman(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this study was to identify the factors associated with the delay in undergoing corrective strabismus surgery among individuals with strabismus. A total of 43 individuals with strabismus above 18 years of age who had undergone the corrective surgery between 2007 and 2011 at a private eye specialist centre were recruited for this study. Telephone interviews were conducted with each participant whereby retrospective questions were asked using a standardized self-generated questionnaire. Psychometric testing showed that the sections of the questionnaire had satisfactory internal consistency. Correlation analysis revealed that there were no significant relationship between the variables except for a negative correlation between the degree of open communication within the family regarding strabismus and the delay of corrective surgery.

<b>Group</b>	Other Topic(2) 4
<b>Title</b>	Compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue among nurses in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.
<b>Speaker</b>	Ho Cheah Joo (University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Compassion was the most suitable adjective to nursing profession. The numbers of nurses in our country still not enough and it will cause a lot of problems to them. Compassion fatigue was the term to describe nurse's stress on their job and compassion satisfaction was the term to describe nurse's positive way they perceive their job. In this study included married nurses (n=259) in government hospital. The purpose of the study was to investigate the level of compassion fatigue and compassion satisfaction among nurses. Result found nurses experience moderate to high level of compassion satisfaction. Besides, they experience less or moderate of compassion fatigue. In other words, nurses perceive more satisfaction than stress from their job.

### **Driving and Vision (Room F1A24)**

Chair person : Elizabeth Sheppard (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)

<b>Group</b>	Driving and Vision 1
<b>Title</b>	How do Malaysian drivers deploy their attention between multiple sources of hazard?: Evidence from the Deceleration Detection Flicker Test
<b>Speaker</b>	Elizabeth Sheppard (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Lee Yee Mun (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus); David Crundall, (University of Nottingham (UK))
<b>Abstract</b>	The ability of Malaysian drivers to divide their attention between multiple sources of hazard was tested using the Deceleration Detection Flicker Test (Crundall, 2009). The primary task required a response when perceived headway to a car in front decreased across a series of images. The secondary task involved detecting cars waiting to enter or leave the main carriageway. Previous research showed that experienced British drivers were faster and more accurate than inexperienced drivers at the primary task, implying the task validly measures driving-related skill in the UK. 20 experienced and 20 inexperienced Malaysian drivers were tested. Results will reveal whether the task is valid for use in Malaysia and any cross-cultural differences in the deployment of attention in driving scenarios.

<b>Group</b>	Driving and Vision 2
<b>Title</b>	Non-response patterns in the first sample from the study of aggressive driving in Malaysia
<b>Speaker</b>	Karen Goonting (Malaysian Institute of Road Safety Research)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Rabihah Ilyas, Nuura Addina Mohamad and Ahmad Azad Ab. Rashid, (Malaysia Institute of Road Safety Research)
<b>Abstract</b>	In-depth analysis of response and non-response patterns can yield insightful information. This is an analysis of the first sample of a nationwide aggressive driving study in Malaysia. Non-response rate calculations were based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research formulae. There were significant relationships between non-response and data collection points, enumerator groups and geographical areas in Perlis. No non-response bias was found but analysis was on limited data. As time hurriedness accounted for almost 86 percent of all refusals, further investigation is needed to ascertain if it is a source of bias. Non-response data and existing auxiliary data are insufficient to test for sample bias. Primary data from a sample that proximates the non-responders is necessary.

<b>Group</b>	Driving and Vision 3
<b>Title</b>	How do Malaysian drivers perceive and appraise approaching vehicles at junctions?
<b>Speaker</b>	Lee Yee Mun (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	Elizabeth Sheppard (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus); David Crundall(University of Nottingham UK Campus)

<b>Abstract</b>	Are there cultural universals in how we perceive other vehicles, or are there cross-cultural differences in perception and judgement of other road users? Crundall et al.'s (2008) methodology was adapted to investigate how well Malaysian drivers perceived approaching vehicles (motorcycle/car) at 3 distances on Malaysian and UK roads, and how they judged whether it was safe to pull out from a junction. At a far distance, motorcycles were spotted less than cars, consistent with Crundall et al (2008) - although this was only true for UK roads. Participants tended to judge it was safer to pull out on Malaysian roads. This implies that factors such as culture and road environment influence our perception and appraisal of road safety.
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<b>Group</b>	Driving and Vision 4
<b>Title</b>	Seeing it the way you do it.
<b>Speaker</b>	Neil Mennie (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	Eye movements are studied for a number of reasons. Physiologists are interested in characterising their mechanics and the neural mechanisms that control them. Psychologists also use them to study visual attention, memory or psycholinguistics, for example. However, recent advances in technology now allow us to study gaze in more natural behaviour. We now find that gaze is often directed to task specific areas of behavioural significance rather than areas of salience, for example. Convergent studies in computer vision have also shown that processing of visual information is computationally efficient if visual resources are allocated in a task specific manner - leading to a concept of active vision. This talk outlines recent studies of gaze in dynamic tasks, where findings suggest gaze is not only driven by our current goals, but can also be directed to areas of future action.

<b>Group</b>	Driving and Vision 5
<b>Title</b>	Influence of Awareness and Gender in Change Blindness Experiment
<b>Speaker</b>	Wo Su Woan (Sunway University)
<b>Co-authors</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	The study aims to investigate the influence of awareness and gender in change blindness using incidental change detection task. Besides, study examined the hypothetical causes of change blindness using recognition line-up test. Present study was modified from Levin study (2002), video clip stimuli are used. There were 160 students (mean age = 19.15) participated in present research. Overall, 51.2% of the participants experienced change blindness. Result showed no significant differences in awareness of condition and experimenters' gender in change detection among the participants. Study also found a significant difference between participant's gender and change detection. Line-up test showed that participants who experience change blindness accurately recognise pre- and post-changed experiment. It is concluded that the hypothetical cause of change blindness is comparison failure. In conclusion, VSTM helps people to form detailed visual representation on objects previously attend.



## POSTER ABSTRACTS

### Poster Session (9:00 – 17:15)

<b>Number</b>	1
<b>Title</b>	An Investigation of the Relationship between Dissociative Behavior with Personality, Self-Esteem and Social Anxiety among Cosplayers versus Non-Cosplayers.
<b>Authors</b>	Joyce Ong Zhi Ling( Graduate from Sunway University Subang Campus )
<b>Abstract</b>	This research aimed to investigate the differences and relationship of dissociation, self-esteem, personality and social anxiety between cosplayers in cosplaying condition, normal condition and non-cosplayers. The sample consisted of 57 male and 87 female participants (n=144), equal number of cosplayers and non-cosplayers. Participants had a mean age of 21.7 years, ranging from 18 years old to 35 years old and were recruited using convenience sampling from around Malaysia. Four questionnaires were administered; Questionnaire of Experiences of Dissociation (QED), Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), Self-Esteem Rating Scale (SERS) and Social Interaction Self-Statement Test (SISST). Independent t-test analysis revealed cosplayers in cosplaying condition to have significantly lower self-esteem than non-cosplayers, whereas other differences were not significant. Linear regression analysis revealed social anxiety to significantly contribute to self-esteem. Conclusively, cosplaying is viewed as a coping strategy. Keywords: cosplay, dissociation, personality, self-esteem, social anxiety

<b>Number</b>	2
<b>Title</b>	The Effect of Level of Loneliness and Gender on Self-Esteem among Primary School Children.
<b>Authors</b>	Chua Yee Chii (University Malaysia Sabah), Rejani T. G, and Murnizam Hj. Halik(University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Abstract</b>	Background of the study: Loneliness is major psychological issue faced by children especially primary school children. It can affect their social and psychological development of children. There is not much studies been done in this area, especially in Malaysia. So, the present study intended to explore the loneliness among primary school children. Aim: The present study aimed to investigate the effects of level of loneliness and gender effects on self-esteem among primary school children. Method: survey was conducted among 100 primary school children from aged 10 to 12 years old. Tools: All participants were asked to complete demographic data sheet, UCLA Loneliness Scale and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES). Results: Data collection is in progress from primary school of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Research findings, implication and limitation will be discussed. Key words: Gender, loneliness, self-esteem, primary school children

<b>Number</b>	3
<b>Title</b>	What Doesn't Kill You Makes You Stronger: A Myth?
<b>Authors</b>	Victoria Yeong(HELP University College Faculty of Behavioural Sciences), Cheong Win Nee(HELP University College); Chua Jack Yune(HELP University College); Koo Min Jern(HELP University College); Lim Shimron(HELP University College); Saw Kooi Chin(HELP University College)

<b>Abstract</b>	A study of ego depletion and altered perception on cognitive regulation. Abstract Depletion of self-regulatory resources stifles cognitive regulation. This study aims to test this hypothesis by examining if (1) ego depletion diminishes persistence on cognitive task, and (2) if altering one's perception of ego depletion effects improves persistence, while controlling for dispositional self-control. 37 undergraduates were exposed to the aroma of chocolate-chip cookies and were served either cookies or radishes, followed by an assessment of persistence comprising of 6 unsolvable anagrams. Contrary to the hypotheses, this study reveals that (1) ego depletion affects duration but not the degree of cognitive regulation; (2) control group persisted longer than the non-ego depletion group; and (3) altering one's perception did not improve persistence. Explanations for these unanticipated results are discussed.
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<b>Number</b>	4
<b>Title</b>	Depression and anxiety: among the 2009 AILA victims in Southern Bangladesh: An encroaching climate change impact
<b>Authors</b>	Salim Hossain( University of Dhaka, Bangladesh), Asheek Mohammad Shimul, (University of Dhaka); Nasreen Wadud(University of Dhaka); Syed Tanveer Rahman (University of Dhaka); Akib-Ul-Huque(University of Dhaka); Kazi Nur Hossain (University of Dhaka); Mostafa Parvez(University of Dhaka)
<b>Abstract</b>	Mental health of the 2009 cyclone, AILA victims was investigated that devastated the normal living of entire population in Southern Bangladesh. Nine months after the devastation, we attempted to assess the level of anxiety and depression in 60 respondents (40 male & 20 female, with age range 12-65 years) in acutely damaged village of Satkhira. The results revealed around 45% of the victims suffering from depression. This rate was higher in females (55%) than the male respondents (40%). While looking in to the severity incidence of anxiety the findings showed 55% of the victims with anxiety symptoms to come from severely and moderately affected areas. These findings indicate an alarming impact of climate change on mental health

<b>Number</b>	5
<b>Title</b>	Fear of Crime and its Impact on Quality of Life among Secondary School Teachers.
<b>Authors</b>	Nirajs Murti Subhayya(International Medical University), Toh Hui Moon, (International Medical University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Fear of crime (FOC is a complex subject both in terms of defining what constitutes 'fear of crime' and how it should be measured. FOC includes many issues such as fear of physical violence, loss or damage to property, invasion of one's home, or accentuated by anti-social behaviour. The present study aims to identify the factors associated with FOC and the extent to which FOC can affect quality of life (QOL) among 200 Secondary School teachers. A total 100 samples from a rural area and the remaining 100 samples from an urban area will be participated in this study. T-test and One-way ANOVA will be used to determine the significant differences of various variables and Pearson's correlation coefficients to determine the strength of relationship between FOC and QOL. Results and recommendation for future study will be discussed. Keywords: Fear of crime, quality of life, school, teachers

<b>Number</b>	6
<b>Title</b>	Subjective Well-Being(Happiness) after Spinal Cord Injury(SCI): A Qualitative Study Using Grounded Theory Methodology
<b>Authors</b>	Ferlis Hj. Bahari ( University Malaysia Sabah), Rosnah Ismail(Universiti Malaysia Sabah); Murnizam Halik(Universiti Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Abstract</b>	The main purpose of this grounded theory study is to explore the phenomena, generate or emerged Happiness Model Theory among a sample of physically disabled with Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) in Sabah, Malaysia; based on three main questions: What is the main factors of happiness among physically disabled individual? How the process of happiness among physically disabled individual? What is the consequences of happiness. For this level of research that will be conducted, grounded theory defined as a way to emerged theory from data that acquired systematically and analysed using open, axial and selective coding (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, 1998; Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Creator of this theory Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss (1967) call this approach as "grounded" for a theory obtained systematically from an extensive set of data through a careful process of continuous comparison. While, happiness generally defined as "frequent positive affect, high life satisfaction and infrequent negative affect". All of the three constructs are happiness or subjective well-being (Diener 1984, 1994; Diener et al., 1999) main component. This research will able to explore the happiness paradigm models' in Sabah, Malaysia which comprise of antecedents, contexts and conditions, phenomenon, strategies and consequences of happiness among physical disabilities. Implications for theory, research, practice, and policy are discussed. Keywords: subjective well-being (happiness), spinal cord injury, grounded theory

<b>Number</b>	7
<b>Title</b>	Physical Health, Stress, & Life Satisfaction of Grandparents in the Klang Valley.
<b>authors</b>	Alyssa Ding Yen Lyn ( Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The study examines the differences in physical health, stress, and life satisfaction between grandparents who are taking care of their grandchildren and grandparents who are not take care of their grandchildren as well as the relationship between stress and physical health among 100 grandparents in the Klang Valley. The SWLS scale was used to measure satisfaction with life, PSS scale was used to measure stress, and the EQ-5D was used to measure physical health. Results indicate that there is a significant difference between grandparents who are grandparenting and those who are not grandparenting in terms of physical health and life satisfaction, but not for stress levels. The study also found a significant negative relationship between stress and physical health. Future studies need to focus on the other factors that affect the general wellbeing of grandparents.

<b>Number</b>	8
<b>Title</b>	Perceptions and Personality Correlates of Non-verbal Communication as a Function of Sexual Orientation
<b>authors</b>	Jennifer Tham Yee Quan ( Monash University Sunway Campus)

<b>Abstract</b>	This research project will explore the role of Sexual Orientation (Homosexual vs Heterosexual) and Personality (Extraversion) on Non-Verbal Sensitivity and Perception of Homosexual Non-Verbal Cues. Variations in non-verbal communication styles displayed across different interpersonal relationships will also be examined. 150 participants (homosexuals and heterosexuals) will be administered a five part survey, subsequently, a two by two analysis of variance (ANOVA) will be utilised to analyse main effects and interaction of sexual orientation and extraversion in decoding non-verbal cues. It is hypothesized that a) Sexual orientation and extraversion affect an individual's sensitivity to non-verbal communication, b) Sexual orientation and extraversion affect the perception of homosexuals' non-verbal communication and c) Different non-verbal communication cues are utilized across romantic, platonic and business relationships. As the study is currently in progress, results will only be expected in September.
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<b>Number</b>	9
<b>Title</b>	Extraversion and Age Differences in Predicting Argumentativeness
<b>authors</b>	Tan Wei Chun, Leo ( Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study aims to investigate the relationship between extraversion and argumentativeness, and also the differences in argumentativeness between young and old age groups. A total of 140 participants were randomly selected at Sunway area to participate in this study. Argumentativeness scale developed by Infante and Rancer and Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) created by Gosling, Rentfrow and Swann Jr. are used as measurements. The hypotheses of this study were (a) there was a positive relationship between extraversion and argumentativeness and (b) young age group is more argumentative than old age group. Both hypotheses are not supported in this study. No relationship was found between extraversion and argumentativeness. Young age group did not differ in argumentativeness as compared to old age group.

<b>Number</b>	10
<b>Title</b>	Relationship Status and Neuroticism as the Predictors of Indecisiveness
<b>authors</b>	Teoh Yi Hui (Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The study was designed in order to investigate whether the relationship status differs from the indecisiveness and whether the neuroticism is correlated to indecisiveness. One hundred forty students from Sunway University were surveyed to ascertain the research hypotheses. Indecisiveness Scale (Frost & Shows, 1993) has been used to measure indecisiveness, while Ten-Item Personality Inventory (Gosling, Rentfrow, and Swann, 2003) has been used to determine neuroticism level. The results demonstrated that there is no difference between relationship status and indecisiveness, so the first hypothesis is not supported. Also, the higher neuroticism is associated with higher indecisiveness, thus the second hypothesis is supported. The study indicated that social influence does not affect in decision-making; nonetheless, neuroticism is the crucial determinants for indecisiveness. Keywords: Relationship status, Neuroticism, Indecisiveness

<b>Number</b>	11
<b>Title</b>	The Relationships between Sense of Humour, Optimism in Life, and Gender Differences
<b>authors</b>	Nur Shahirah binti Fadzlullah ( Sunway University)

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This research aimed to discover whether there is any correlation between an individual's sense of humour and level of optimism and whether gender influences one's sense of humour and optimism. 120 participants from 18 - 25 years old completed a set of questionnaires, which consisted of the basic consent and demographic forms, the Multidimensional Sense of Humour Scale (MSHS) and the Revised Life Orientation Test (LOT-R). The data collected were analyzed using Pearson's bivariate correlations and Independent Sample T-Tests. The results generated showed that there is a significant relationship between one's sense of humour and level of optimism. It also showed that males have a higher sense of humour but there is no significant difference between gender and optimism.</p>
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<b>Number</b>	12
<b>Title</b>	Academic Achievement and Gender Differences in Relation to Ego Identity
<b>authors</b>	Chi Su Zanne ( Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between ego identity and academic achievement as well as the gender differences in ego identity. There are a total of 140 subjects. The subjects are Malaysians and current Pre-U students in Sunway University. Ego identity is measured by Ego Identity Scale (EIS) developed from Erik Erikson's concept of ego identity. The EIS consists of 12 items, each with two statements. One statement represents ego identity while another represents ego diffusion. Academic achievement is measured by the subjects' SPM or O-level results. The grades obtained were scored to find out the mean of the results. Data was collected by giving out survey forms to the subjects using convenience sampling. This study has found that the higher the ego identity, the higher the academic achievement. This finding is consistent with the hypothesis of the study. This study also found that there are no gender differences in ego identity. This finding is inconsistent with the hypothesis that states that females score higher on ego identity scale compared to males. The second hypothesis of the study is rejected. Keywords: academic achievement, ego identity, gender differences</p>

<b>Number</b>	13
<b>Title</b>	Youth Spirituality: The Influence of Parents, Campuses & Youth Aspirations
<b>authors</b>	Brendan J Gomez(ARCCADE (Asian Research Center for Child & Adolescent Development) & Patricia Ang (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Spirituality is viewed as a key protective factor for several youth problem behaviors. In this study, we hypothesized that having a healthy relationship with parents, opportunities for self-development on campus and in the community, and having future aspirations would act as psychosocial assets in promoting spirituality. Using hierarchical linear regression and controlling for gender and income on almost 2000 youth across Malaysia, results show all three independent variables positively predict youth spirituality with beta-weights of .13**, .06** and .23** respectively. Given the cross-sectional nature of the data, longitudinal studies are recommended to further understand the role of youth-parent relationships between late adolescence and early adulthood, and how higher education institutions can facilitate campus-community opportunities in building youth spirituality in Malaysia.</p>

<b>Number</b>	14
<b>Title</b>	A Study of the Relationship between Parental Bonding and Self-Efficacy among Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) Students.
<b>authors</b>	Koo Mhong Peng(Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Abstract</b>	Self-efficacy is vital for humans in their daily functioning as it enable us to have confidence in completing certain task. From the literature review, it was found that humans develop self-efficacy through socializing with the environment. Thus, this study was carried out to investigate the relationship between parental bonding and self-efficacy. Cross-sectional design survey questionnaires were used and a total of 52 respondents were selected through convenience sampling. The result showed there was significant positive correlation between maternal and paternal care with self-efficacy. However, there was no significant correlation found between maternal and paternal overprotection with self-efficacy. Recommendations are also suggested for future studies by examining relationships between parenting, self-efficacy and resilience among the at-risk and low-risk teenagers.

<b>Number</b>	15
<b>Title</b>	Relationship between Perceived Academic Expectations, Communication Reciprocity, and Undergraduates' Anxiety Levels
<b>authors</b>	Jordan Kamsul(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	Are parental expectations and communication reciprocity related to anxiety? This correlational study examined the relationship between perceived parental academic expectations, communication reciprocity, and anxiety levels among 145 undergraduates. Results indicated that there is a significant, albeit weak correlation displayed between the academic expectations undergraduates perceive that their parents hold and how much anxiety these individuals feel. Additionally, these perceived academic expectations are a significant positive predictor of anxiety when controlling for the amount of communication reciprocity that is displayed between the parents and their respective children. In conclusion, this study has revealed the importance that parents play in regards to their child's mental well being.

<b>Number</b>	16
<b>Title</b>	Parenting Styles and Locus of Control: Examination of the Moderating Factor
<b>authors</b>	Somayeh Keshavarz(University Putra Malaysia), Rozumah Baharudin, Mahboubah Jafari (University of Putra Malaysia)
<b>Abstract</b>	The present study aims to determine the relationships between fathers' parenting styles and locus of control. In addition, the moderating role of fathers' education were also tested. Sample consisted of 382 school-going adolescents with an average age of 14 years. A multi-stage cluster sampling was used for collecting the data. A self-administered questionnaire was prepared for the participants at their selected schools. Results demonstrated that adolescents with more internal locus of control are at higher levels of authoritative parenting especially when fathers have higher educational level. The study emphasizes the need for continued focus on the link between child rearing strategies, parental resources and child developmental outcomes.

<b>Number</b>	17
<b>Title</b>	Mother-Father Differences in Parenting and Adolescents Outcomes
<b>authors</b>	Mahboubah Jafari(University Putra Malaysia), Rozumah Baharudin, Somayeh Keshavarz
<b>Abstract</b>	Establishing the causal and predictor factors on adolescent problem behavior is one of the most perplexing issues in research. We proposed by using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) an order latent construct of dimensions of parenting in which higher-order latent construct comprises four component constructs in maternal and paternal: Warmth/support, hostility, consistent discipline and monitoring , in addition two component constructs from adolescent internalizing behaviors : depression and anxiety. We evaluated this model with data provided by a sample of 1200 students of public secondary schools in Malaysia. The structural model proposed that multiple dimensions of parenting have direct effects on depression and anxiety separately. Higher levels of controlling were associated with higher levels of internalizing behaviors in adolescents.

<b>Number</b>	18
<b>Title</b>	Malaysian College Students' Understanding of the Concept Muscularity
<b>authors</b>	Sarah Yung Kah Yan(HELP University College), Teresita Gutierrez; Edward Ong Yung Chet; Hera Lukman(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	This qualitative study addressed the understanding of the concept of muscularity among Malaysian college students. Using grounded theory approach, six focus group discussions were conducted, with participants grouped by gender and ethnicity. This research explored the meaning of muscularity among participants, the origin of these ideas and the term muscularity in the context of their ethnic communities. Using thematic analysis, it was discovered that muscularity was strongly associated with gender roles, character, physique and strength. Participants reported that these ideas were mainly influenced by family members, friends and mass media. Findings also indicated that the term muscularity was not found in their native languages and issues related to muscularity were rarely discussed in their communities. Implications will be discussed.

<b>Number</b>	19
<b>Title</b>	Perfectionism and eating problems among Malaysian Chinese: Validation of the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PANPS)
<b>authors</b>	Victoria Choo Ser Yin(Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	The study aimed to translate and back-translate the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PANPS) into Chinese language to examine whether its factor structure is comparable to the original PANPS. The study also aimed to assess the relationship between perfectionism and eating problems among Malaysian Chinese. The participants were 210 Malaysian Chinese who were above 18 years old. They were required to complete the Chinese PANPS, Eating Disorder Inventory and Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. The results could be expected in September since the study is still in progress. It was hypothesised that among Malaysian Chinese, negative perfectionism is associated with more eating problems whereas positive perfectionism is associated with less eating problems. The findings could provide implications for clinical intervention through utilizing treatments that target the different aspect of perfectionism.



<b>Number</b>	20
<b>Title</b>	Relationship between Happiness, Body Mass Index (BMI), and Risk for Eating Disorders among Children at Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
<b>authors</b>	Chang Chirn Huah(University Malaysia Sabah), Rejani T. G., (University Malaysia Sabah)
<b>Abstract</b>	The main purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between children's happiness, body mass index (BMI), and risk for eating disorders. Besides, this research also studies the relationship between BMI and risk for eating disorders, while keeping happiness as mediator. Method: Survey was conducted among 100 school children within the age range of 12 to 14 years. Tools: Following questionnaires were used in this research: Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS), Positive and Negative Affect Scale for Children (PANAS-C), and Children Eating Attitude Test (ChEAT). Results: Data collection is in progress from 100 school children at Kota Kinabalu urban area. Findings and its implications will be discussed.

<b>Number</b>	21
<b>Title</b>	The Influence of Follower Affect on Leader Affect and Performance: Evidence for an Affective, Follower-centric Model of Leadership
<b>authors</b>	Eugene (Yu Jin) Tee (HELP University College), Neal M. Ashkanasy(University of Queensland, Australia); Neil Paulsen(University of Queensland, Australia)
<b>Abstract</b>	We propose a follower-centric model of leadership using evidence from three studies and suggest that followers can influence leadership outcomes. We our central hypothesis is based on emotional contagion theory, and we suggest that followers' affective cues can be 'caught' by their leaders, and that leaders will adopt a similar affective state to those expressed by their followers. Evidence was found to support our central hypothesis through two laboratory experiments and a qualitative study. The laboratory experiments provided initial causal evidence for the followers' display of affect impacting leaders' affect and cognitive performance. A qualitative study consisting of both interviews and focus groups with both followers and leaders suggested the occurrence of upward contagion does occur in actual work settings.

<b>Number</b>	22
<b>Title</b>	Leadership Style and Job Burnout among woman leaders: Moderating Role of Social Support and Emotional Intelligence
<b>authors</b>	Jael Lye Mun Yee (International Medical University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Government policy on June 2011 stated that corporate sector must have at least 30 percent woman representation in boardroom level by year 2016. Stress and burnout may occur as a result of women occupied with both work and family roles. Hence, this lead to the two main objectives of this study, firstly, to investigate the relationship between leadership styles and job burnout among Malaysia woman leaders in private sector; Secondly, to explore the moderating effect of social support and emotional intelligent on leadership styles and job burnout. A cross-sectional study will be carried out and 60 woman leaders will participate in this study. It is predicted that there is significant correlation between leadership

	styles and job burnout, and there is interactive effect of social support and emotional intelligence on leadership styles and job burnout.
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<b>Number</b>	23
<b>Title</b>	Perceptions of work-life balance in Accountancy: An analysis of gender differences
<b>authors</b>	Jessica Simone Dunn(University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	The influx of female entrants into white-collar forms of work has redefined traditionally held views on gender roles in both work and family life globally. This paper provides a comparative analysis of male and female Accountant's attitudes to: the concept of work life balance and the utility of organisational policies in reconciling work with non-work roles. Framework thematic analysis was conducted on data gleaned from face-to-face interviews with 11 UK-based participants. The study found that while work-life balance is desired, it is difficult to foster due to the demands of the performance culture in Accountancy. Females reported working part-time to balance work with caring responsibilities, but males rarely utilised flexible working policies and consistently relied on their partners more to manage the household. Implications for career advancement, policy development and future research are discussed.

<b>Number</b>	24
<b>Title</b>	Deep learning approach: Relationship with self-efficacy for learning, motivation for learning, and locus of control
<b>authors</b>	Lee Ai-Suan (Nottingham University Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between learning approaches (i.e. deep and surface learning) and self-efficacy for learning, motivation for learning and locus of control. The Revised two-factor Study Process Questionnaire (R-SPQ-2F) was used to measure deep and surface learning approaches. The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ), Patterns of Adaptive Learning Questionnaire (PALS), and Internal Control Index (ICI), were used to measure self-efficacy for learning and performance, motivation, and locus of control respectively. Data was collected from 200 undergraduate students in the Klang Valley using survey methodology. Bivariate correlation and linear regression were used to ascertain the relationships. Results showed significant relationships between deep learning and self-efficacy for learning, motivation for learning, and locus of control. Implications for this study and future directions are discussed.

<b>Number</b>	25
<b>Title</b>	Effect of Task Difficulty on Delayed Memory Recall
<b>authors</b>	Michelle Ng Wan Xin(Sunway University), Dr. Lin Mei-Hua, Sunway University.
<b>Abstract</b>	Some people are very good in remembering things, but others are not. This study aimed to determine whether task difficulty (i.e. 'difficult' and 'easy' task) would affect delayed memory recall. Eighty participants with two equal groups were recruited. The experiment had three parts; presentation of 35s pre-recorded short story, manipulation of tasks in terms of difficulty levels and memory recall.

	Results indicated significant differences between the two groups on the number of errors made during recalling task and time taken to complete given task. Positive relationship was also found between time taken to complete tasks and number of errors made during delayed recalling. Time factor towards affecting one's memory can be further research on to improve the current results. Keywords: Task difficulty, memory, recall.
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<b>Number</b>	26
<b>Title</b>	Hemispheric Dominance of the Brain in Recalling Musical Notes and Digits
<b>authors</b>	Alyssa Ding Yen Lyn(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The study examines the differences in the ability to recall musical notes versus digits in the right ear between individuals who have musical background, no musical background, high exposure to music, and low exposure to music. Self-developed measurements of two different sets of musical notes and digits were used to measure the type of information an individual remembers better. There were significant differences between individuals with musical background and no musical background in remembering musical notes versus digits in the right ear. However, there were no significant differences with regards to musical exposure and remembering musical notes versus digits in the right ear. Individuals who have musical background and high exposure to music remembered musical notes versus digits better in the right ear. Future studies should focus on the type of music an individual is exposed to.

<b>Number</b>	27
<b>Title</b>	A Dichotic Listening Study of Hemispheric dominance and Gender Differences in Cerebral Lateralization.
<b>authors</b>	Vigneshwari Manivannan(Sunway University), Priyadarshini Srinivasan(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	This study compares the ability of each hemisphere of the brain at perceiving digits and melodies, and gender differences in hemispheric lateralization, through a dichotic listening experiment conducted on 40 students who listened to 14 audio tracks comprising digits and melodies played simultaneously to both ears. Results indicate that as predicted, there is a trend for the left hemisphere, especially that of females, to perceive digits better than melodies. Also as predicted, the right hemisphere of females was found to perceive melodies better than the right hemisphere of males. However, contrary to the first hypothesis, the right hemisphere was observed to perceive digits better than melodies in general. Strengths, limitations, and future directions are also discussed.

<b>Number</b>	28
<b>Title</b>	Pet Loss Among Dog and Cat Owners: The Relationship Between Pet Attachment and Grief Response
<b>authors</b>	Sek Ying Min (Sunway University), Lin Mei-Hua(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The researcher explored the relationships between pet attachment, duration of pet loss and grief response among dog and cat owners who experienced pet loss. A pilot study with 60 participants was conducted due to wording changes in Pet Loss

	Questionnaire (PLQ). The research participants consisted of 69 dog owners and 31 cat owners. Besides, the research used the survey method and independent sample t-test and bivariate Pearson's correlation were used to test the significance of the results. The researcher found significant relationship between pet attachment and intensity of grief response. However, no significance was found between dog and cat owners on intensity of grief response and pet attachment; and also between duration of pet loss and grief response.
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<b>Number</b>	29
<b>Title</b>	Pet Attachment and Social Satisfaction
<b>authors</b>	Tan Jiunn Han (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Abstract</b>	Pet owners were found to acquire more beneficial outcomes than non-pet owners due to pet attachment, social support and other factors. Hence, a cross-sectional survey was carried out among 61 respondents through purposive and snowball sampling methods to investigate the relationship between types of pet, pet ownership, pet attachment, and social support satisfaction. The results showed there was no significant correlation between pet attachment and social support satisfaction. Whilst pet owners significant have higher social support satisfaction than non-pet owners and types of pet owned were related to pet attachment. Conclusion, types of pet and pet ownership can differentiate the level of attachment and social support satisfaction. Activities and duration with pets are recommended to be explored in future studies.

<b>Number</b>	30
<b>Title</b>	The Tidak Apa Attitude: Development of a Malaysian Construct
<b>authors</b>	Ong Ai Rene(HELP University College), Wong Qinyuen; Ng Lai Thin; Dewi Rahmah Yati Oei;( HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	The tidak apa attitude has been blamed for many issues in Malaysia but a proper definition for it has yet to be formulated. The aim of this study is to define the construct of tidak apa and to develop a questionnaire to measure the attitude. Twenty two items had been created based on a review of various newspaper articles and the questionnaire is then administered to 35 participants. Qualitative item analysis and cronbach alpha were then conducted on the data. From the analysis, four item were dropped from the questionnaire. Interviews with participants indicated that there was a lack of agreement on the definition of the construct, hence further investigation is needed.

<b>Number</b>	31
<b>Title</b>	Gender variation in cultural life scripts of important life events
<b>authors</b>	Nurul Fatin Mohamad Azhar, Lee Soon Li, Lee Sin Hua, Melanie Kho Xiao Ping, Moemedi Keakantse, Shamsul Haque (Monash University Sunway Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	Sixty female and an equal number of male Malaysian participants would be requested to estimate ages of the ten most important events that may occur in a typical person's life in their own culture. Half of the female and male respondents would be requested to think about a new-born baby of their own gender and

	estimate approximately at what ages that infant would experience those important events. The remaining half would estimate ages when that infant would have an opposite gender. Age distribution curves would then be outlined separately for positive and negative events to examine if they show the typical pattern of the reminiscence bump (picking significantly more events from adolescence and early adulthood) as observed in earlier studies.
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<b>Number</b>	32
<b>Title</b>	Kalakal: Girls For Sale
<b>authors</b>	Teresita Mortel-Gutierrez(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	"Kalakal" in the Filipino vernacular means trade. This qualitative study describes the significant lived experience of five young girls who were victims of human trafficking, became sex slaves, rescued and were sheltered in a safe house at the time of the study. Utilizing the phenomenological approach, the researcher explored the inner world of consciousness and experience or "lebenswelt" of five girls ages fifteen to seventeen, and how these experiences affected their perception about themselves, their view about life and how they look into the future. In doing so, is the challenge to respond to the needs of the victims in bringing back their hopes and dreams.

<b>Number</b>	33
<b>Title</b>	Sexual Knowledge and Attitudes among High School Students in Klang District.
<b>authors</b>	Gun Chin Hun, Jacqueline(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	Sexual knowledge and attitudes were assessed among 288 high school students in Klang District. The Mathtech Questionnaire: Sexuality Questionnaires for Adolescents was used. Results revealed students had low sexual knowledge relating to probability of pregnancy, birth control and sexually transmitted infections. Knowledge on implications of sexual activity, adolescent pregnancy and adolescent marriage was equally low. Overall sexual attitudes were quite favorable. Positive relationship was found between sexual knowledge and attitudes; specifically gender role behaviors, importance of birth control and the use of force in sexual activity. There were no gender differences in both sexual knowledge and attitudes. Older students had higher sexual knowledge and more favorable sexual attitudes. Adolescents' are vulnerable as they lack knowledge on safe sex practice. Implementation of comprehensive sex education in schools is needed.

<b>Number</b>	34
<b>Title</b>	A comparative study of sexual attitude in Iranian infertile spouses
<b>authors</b>	Mohanna Zabihi(Sari Islamic Azad University), Bahram Mirzaian,Sari Islamic Azad University; Ramazan Hasanzade,Sari Islamic Azad University; Maryam Shahidi, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences.
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this study was to investigate the comparison of sexual attitude in fertile and infertile couples. Fifty infertile and fifty fertile couples answered to a demographic inventory and sexual attitude questionnaire. The results showed that fertile couples had more positive attitude toward sex in behavioral aspect of

	sexual attitude than infertile. Neither fertile nor infertile, there was not significant relationship between age and education with sexual attitude in female, and between age, duration of marital life and job with sexual attitude in male. In addition, there was a negative relationship between female sexual attitude with duration of their marital life in fertile, and a positive relationship between male sexual attitude with their education on both fertile and infertile.
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<b>Number</b>	35
<b>Title</b>	A Qualitative Conceptualization of Death Using Public Online Forums
<b>authors</b>	Douglas Teoh Shang En(HELP University College), Anasuya Jegathevi Jegathesan(HELP University College)
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this research was to gain understanding in the area of death conceptualization from a qualitative viewpoint, through the use of online forums to collect data. Using interpretative Thematic and Content (key-word-in-context, word counts) Analyses, the framework 'generation of death concept' was proposed. The process involved in conceptualizing death was identified, that is, the synthesis between five master themes: existential stance as a foundation of death concepts, adequacy of the existential stance to satisfactorily explain the afterlife, external experiences and ideas as a comparative means to refine the death concept, the influence of contemporary media, and experiences of "death" as a trigger for significant change in concept. Other notable themes and implications of the research were also discussed.

<b>Number</b>	36
<b>Title</b>	'Age difference: driving vengeance and accidents'
<b>authors</b>	Lee Itianne(Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The main aim of this study is to investigate age differences in driving attitude and also to investigate the relationship between driving attitude and number of accidents experienced. Driving attitude was measured in terms of driving vengeance. A sample consisting of 126 participants were asked to complete the Driving Vengeance Questionnaire (DVQ). The DVQ was used to measure their driving vengeance and a cross-age comparison was made using an independent t-test. All the participants also indicated the number of accidents they were involved in within the past year. The relationship between driving attitude and accidents experienced was measured using a Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. In conclusion, younger drivers displayed more driving vengeance compared to older drivers. Furthermore, the higher the individual's driving vengeance, the higher the number of accidents experienced.

<b>Number</b>	37
<b>Title</b>	'Smoking is no good for my health but I still do it': A Qualitative Study to Explore the Health-Related Experiences of Female Smokers'

<b>authors</b>	Sharon Lilian How (HELP University College), S Grogan(University of Staffordshire).
<b>Abstract</b>	The complex relationship between weight concerns, smoking initiation and cessation has been explored in recent years with particular regard to the adolescent population. Studies have suggested that body weight perceptions and the use of weight control behaviours have been significantly associated with the initiation of smoking in adolescent females. This qualitative study using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) explored, in depth the experiences of a sample of 7 female smokers in relation to their beliefs and behaviours regarding their body image, exercise, diet and smoking. Several themes and sub themes emerged. Smoking, Knowledge of the Health Impact of Smoking; Smoking as a Barrier to Exercising, Peer Pressure, and Justification for Continuing to Smoke. Body Image (2 sub themes): Appearance and Smoking in relation to Body Image and Body Image as a Weight Control Strategy. Implications for future research could explore the Malaysian context in relation to smoking, appearance and ethnicity.

<b>Number</b>	38
<b>Title</b>	Mencius, Xun Zi and Deviance
<b>authors</b>	ANG Siew Mun(Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR))
<b>Abstract</b>	Mencius and his opponent, Xun Zi, both held a divergent view about the natural innate tendencies of humans. Mencius viewed humans as having a natural innate goodness. However, their original true nature was corrupted by the social environment. In contrast, Xun Zi, argued that humans have a natural innate evil tendency. In order to rein in such evil tendencies, they must learn ethics, education, and rituals. Both these Chinese philosophers' view of human nature can help counsellors and other social scientists very much when dealing with people, deviants, and criminals. Mencius' view is akin to "love the sinners but hate the sin" while that of Xun Zi's could help those who are aware of their own "sin" and evil tendencies.

<b>Number</b>	39
<b>Title</b>	Investigating Religiosity: Happiness, Optimism, and Life Satisfaction in Adults
<b>authors</b>	Chen Yong Xiang (Sunway University)
<b>Abstract</b>	The current study aimed to investigate the relationship between religiosity and other aspects of life, namely life satisfaction, happiness, and optimism. A sample of 333 adults (133 males and 200 females) with an average age of 23.3 years old (SD = 7.51) were recruited within the Klang Valley in Malaysia. The measurements used in the current study were Religious Commitment Inventory-10 (RCI-10) which measured religious commitment; the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) that measured life satisfaction; the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) which measured happiness; and Revised Life Orientation Test (LOT-R) that measured dispositional optimism. The results revealed that significant positive relationship was found between religiosity and life satisfaction, religiosity and happiness, while relationship between religiosity and optimism was found insignificant. Implications were discussed with suggestion of future directions

<b>Number</b>	40
<b>Title</b>	What just happened?: The ability of individuals with autism to infer mental states from behavioural responses.
<b>authors</b>	Dhanya Pillai(University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus), Elizabeth Sheppard, Peter Mitchell
<b>Abstract</b>	This study investigated how individuals with ASD interpret mental states from understanding people's natural reactions (facial expressions) by deducing the event that previously occurred. Four scenarios (ie., Joke, Waiting, Compliments, Story) were created and performed incidentally by the researcher and neurotypical participants' reactions were inadvertently filmed in the stimulus development phase of the study. Participants were told a joke in the Joke scenario whereas in the Story scenario the researcher related a series of unfortunate mishaps that she experienced earlier in the day. In the Compliments scenario, participants were bombarded with compliments while in the Waiting scenario the researcher performed irrelevant tasks during an experiment whilst the participant was kept waiting. The main study consisted of 10 adolescents with ASD and 10 typical comparison participants matched for age/IQ who viewed a video of the experimenter acting out all four scenarios. They were then asked to judge which of the four scenarios the people in the videoclips were responding to, whilst being eye-tracked. Participants with autism also completed the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule to confirm their diagnosis. Data analyses are currently underway. The implications of the findings for theories of autism that postulate a deficit in mentalising will be discussed.

<b>Number</b>	41
<b>Title</b>	Fluency Training among Children with Dyslexia in Context of Applied Behaviour Analysis
<b>authors</b>	Quek Ai Hwa (HELP University College), Wong Ee Lynn
<b>Abstract</b>	This Paper addresses fluency training among children with dyslexia in the context of Applied Behaviour Analysis (ABA). Here, dyslexia as a learning disorder among some children affects their reading, writing, spelling and talking. Hence, dyslexia disrupts these children's academic performance. In this context, the paper focuses on fluency training to facilitate children with dyslexia. Within the framework of ABA, fluency is paired with accuracy when teaching new skills to children with dyslexia. Attention is focused on building the basics before attempting more complex tasks. The paper discusses the concept and mechanisms of fluency, the expected outcomes, related influences and its applicability in children with dyslexia. Other implications of fluency training among children with dyslexia are also discussed.

<b>Number</b>	42
<b>Title</b>	That smells blue! Cross-cultural investigations into colour-odour associations.
<b>authors</b>	Kirsten J. McKenzie(University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus), Christine Leong Xiang Ru, Jiana Ren, Carmel Levitan & Andrew T. Woods.



<b>Abstract</b>	A number of studies have shown that different cultures have divergent colour definitions, and in addition to traditional meanings associated with colours, there are strong associations between colour, taste and odour. Investigations into cross-modal colour-odour associations have found that these are both systematic and robust (e.g. Dematte et al., 2006; Gilbert et al., 1996). However, since the frequency and availability of odour stimuli (e.g., fruits, spices) changes between different geographical zones and/or populations (cf. Ayabe-Kanamura et al., 1998), it is possible that both culture and geography would exert influence. This study seeks to compare the effects of ethnicity and geography by examining associations made by ethnically Chinese participants, in comparison to participants from other cultures, in three geographically diverse locations.
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<b>Number</b>	43
<b>Title</b>	You Look Familiar: How People Recognize Faces
<b>authors</b>	Chrystalle B.Y. Tan(University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus), Elizabeth Sheppard(University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus), Ian D Stephen, (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	Recent eye-tracking studies on face recognition found cultural differences in the eye-movement strategies that individuals use when perceiving faces. More specifically, East Asians tend to integrate information holistically by focusing on the central region of the face-the nose, while Western Caucasian participants perceive faces in a triangular pattern by moving between the eyes and mouth. The current study aims to investigate how Malaysian Chinese participants would perform in a face recognition task. Contrary to East Asians' looking patterns, Malaysian Chinese use a mixture of Asian and Caucasian eye-movement strategies by focusing on the eyes and nose, suggesting that individuals learn to use looking patterns that are best for recognizing the faces by which they are surrounded.

<b>Number</b>	44
<b>Title</b>	Anticipatory Eye Movements in Congkak.
<b>authors</b>	Sheryl Chong (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus), Neil Mennie, (University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus)
<b>Abstract</b>	Congkak is a traditional Malaysian board game involving two players taking turns picking up marbles from a series of holes on the board. We used this game as a model to explore the role of anticipatory eye movements during natural actions (in this case serially picking up/putting marbles) as novices learnt the game. Anticipatory fixations to upcoming targets of manipulation have recently been shown to confer spatial accuracy and influence the eye-hand latency. We find that experience with the game also influences the deployment of these anticipatory "look-ahead" fixations, and that their influence on eye-hand latency varies with experience. Results suggest that as our experience in Congkak grows, so does our knowledge of the space relationships necessary for task success.

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