

Globalization

**YOUNG INVESTIGATORS
SYMPOSIUM**

YIS

Early Career Psychologists' Leadership and Initiative in Japan and around the World

Organizer: *Kenji Ogawa Hokkaido University, Japan*

Discussant: Hanako Suzuki
University of Tsukuba, Japan

Session Abstract:

In order to strengthen the ties among Early Career Psychologists (ECPs) committees of psychological associations around the world, this symposium will introduce the initiatives made by each ECP committees and explore the ways they can work together. The aim of the symposium is to increase the awareness of initiatives by ECPs in other parts of the world, to broaden the horizon and motivate one another, and to understand the importance of ECPs getting together. Three speakers from the ECP committee of the psychological associations in Japan (Japanese Psychological Association), the US (American Psychological Association), and Taiwan (Taiwan Psychological Association) will present their initiatives and efforts to enhance their presence in their communities, and discuss the possible roles of ECPs to facilitate the psychological science around the world.

Lessons Learned: Giving Voice to Early Career Psychologists in the U.S.

Ayse Ciftci *Purdue University, United States of America*

In 2011, ECPs comprise approximately 21% of the APA's full members, but less than 1% of American Psychological Association (APA) governance. As the past chair of the Committee on Early Career Psychologists (CECP) at APA, I will discuss the development of this committee at APA and efforts to engage early career psychologists (ECPs). The mission of CECP is to advance psychology by maximizing the engagement, utilization, voice and development of early career psychologists. In 2012, CECP developed its first strategic plan and currently has four goals: 1. to increase ECP engagement, 2. to utilize ECP's talent, 3. to give voice and increase ECP representation in APA governing and advisory bodies, and 4. to support professional and personal development of ECP members. Finally, I will focus on specific issues related to professional development in academia and practice for ECPs.

Paving the Way for Early Career Psychologists in Taiwan

Yee San Teoh *National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

In this talk I will present current issues faced by Early Career Psychologists in Taiwan and propose programs that will help ECPs across the country. ECPs in Taiwan need more resources to maximize their engagement within both the academic and public communities. There are also ongoing efforts to connect ECPs in the country while promoting multi- and inter-disciplinary collaborations. There is increasing interest in identifying significant areas of research for ECPs in Taiwan, but this raises concerns about resource distribution. Finally, I will provide suggestions for facilitating the career development of ECPs in Taiwan.

Recent Progress of a Committee for Early Career Psychologists in Japan

Kenji Ogawa *Hokkaido University, Japan*

A committee for Early Career Psychologists (ECPs) was newly established in 2013 under the Japanese Psychological Association (JPA). The member of our committee consists of graduate students, postdocs as well as young principle investigators, and from a wide variety of fields ranging from basic, clinical to applied psychology. In this talk, I will introduce recent progress and challenges faced with our ECP committee in Japan. I would also like to discuss future roles of our ECP committee not only in Japanese community, but within a global psychological society.

INVITED ADDRESS

IA065

Guiding Principles for Conducting Mental Health Training Program Internationally

Marieguerda Nicolas *University of Miami, United States of America*

Research in the area of health disparities has increased in recent years with mental health being just one of the many areas in which disparities have been documented. In accordance with the recommendations of the Surgeon General's report, which included addressing treatment barriers and cultural competence in service provision, the purpose of this presentation is to discuss a framework for working collaboratively with communities in addressing some of these issues internationally. Specifically, the presenter will provide an overview of the guiding principles used for implementing a mental health training program internationally and provide specific examples of projects being implemented in communities using this model.

CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM

CS072

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology

Organizer: *Sverre L Nielsen Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway*

Session Abstract:

The International Project on Competences in Psychology (IPCP) has worked for three years to achieve an international agreement on which core competences shall be included in the "International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology". The project started with a working conference in July 2013, representation from major international psychology associations, and from national associations. The project has then been discussed at several open meetings held in various sites globally, and been reviewed in three rounds of consultations in a Reference Group consisting of 275 colleagues from all over the world. A "Final Draft" of the Declaration is forwarded for endorsement to IUPsyS and IAAP, after the last round of hearing during the autumn of 2015. The possible use and utility of the declaration at national levels will be presented and discussed. Convener/chair: Sverre L. Nielsen, Norway. Participants: Buxin Han, China, Moana Waitoki, New Zealand, Germán Gutiérrez, Columbia, Dragos Iliescu, Romania.

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology - From General to Applied

Dragos Iliescu *University of Bucharest, Romania*

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology has been prepared by the task force of the International Project on Competences in Psychology (IPCP) during the past 3 years and has gone through several rounds of work and public consultation, being now ready for submission to the ICAP and IUPsyS for endorsement. Having at the center of its mission the need to address all practicing psychologists, internationally, the document is by default general in its wording. While enlightening even in this form, it will benefit significantly from adaptation to the cultural specifics of psychologists practicing in a certain context, such as national environment, branch of psychology or category of clients. This presentation discusses some of the ways in which this important document could be adapted for applied usage and some of the benefits which would be thus provided to professionals and professional communities practicing psychology.

Competence of psychology and psychologists competencies from Chinese perspective

Buxin Han *Key Lab of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

Competence is a key trait for psychology as a discipline and a profession. Modern psychology was introduced and adopted in China in the same time of its globalization, but competencies of psychologist is just a recent topic in research in Chinese psychological community. Given related Western concepts and theories are adopted naturally, and most basic studies (e.g., develop models) and applications has been focused on design and setting of criteria for professions, e.g., police, employees in all kinds of manufactories, doctor and nurse, teacher, engineer, entrepreneurs, employee and employer, military solders, clinical psychologists, and even the leaders of country village in remote area. This presentation will review briefly the history and current status of research in this area, with a detailed introduction on 'China National Standard on Counseling' as an example model for competencies of psychologists defined in China. History, current application, and future implication of this standard were discussed.

Core competences in psychology as a basis for quality professional development in Latin America

Sverre L Nielsen (1), Germán Gutiérrez (2) *1. Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway; 2. National University of Colombia, Colombia*

The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology has reached the stage of being presented to the international community. It now requires a discussion of its usefulness and capacity to represent different professional settings, educational and legal systems working for the assurance of professional service quality. In the past two years, we have consulted and discussed with psychologists from the Latin American region, the capacities and limits of the declaration to serve as the basis for more specific development in different countries and for different professional specialties. We present a compilation and analysis of the main areas of concern and optimistic views on the usefulness of this project for the region.

CS073

International Perspectives on College Counseling: Increasing Counselors' International Competencies in the Era of Globalization

Organizer: Hanako Suzuki *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

Discussant: Annamaria Di Fabio

Department of Education and Psychology (Psychology Section), University of Florence, Italy

Session Abstract:

With globalization, it is particularly important for college counselors to increase awareness on international perspectives. For example, it has been repeatedly reported that international students underutilize counseling and mental health services. Also, there is a movement on realizing the importance of indigenous models of counseling around the world. The aim of the symposium is to present the international perspectives on college counseling to meet the needs of globalizing societies. In the presentations, trends and issues around counseling international students as well as examples of international collaborations enhancing the quality of counseling services will be introduced. Although college counseling traditionally has focused on mental health issues, it is critical to include career components as globalizing world of work affects college students. Thus, discussant will add career and work perspectives in order to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of international issues in college counseling.

An introduction to mental health services at universities in China

Wensheng Yang *Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China*

After 30 years of development, the mental health service system in Chinese universities forms its own characteristics: (1) Mental health services are positioned as part of ideological and political education. (2) Most of work focuses on mental health education. Personal counseling plays a less important role. (3) Main problems of students are interpersonal relationships, emotional issues, academic stress, career development, neurosis, internet addiction. (4) Chinese counselors are making efforts to construct local conceptual frameworks of psychological counseling, among which the Mountain Stream Therapy is worth to note.

College Counseling in the U.S. and International Students Adjustment and Acculturative Stress

Tetsuo Sato *University of Louisville, United States of America*

The U.S. college counseling centers have a growing number of students with mental health problems and an increase in the complexity and severity of issues. The counseling centers provide a variety of services in addition to individual and group therapy. There has been a significant increase in the number of international college students in the U.S. Upon the arrival in the U.S., international students start experiencing isolation and acculturation. As a result, many of them experience acculturative stress, which is emotional and physiological reactions to a new environment. Such stress

may increase the incidence of mental and physical health problems among these international students. Acculturative stress and factors influencing one's healthy adjustment are explained. Counseling, preventive, and outreach applications are discussed, including collaboration with resources such as the international student centers. Implementations of workshops and support groups for international students are also explored.

Utilization of Counseling Services by International students at a University Counseling Center in the United States

Hannah J Lee *Indiana University Northwest, United States of America*

The present study examined utilizations of counseling services by international students in order to improve a service model used by a university counseling center of a mid-sized university in the United States. The archival data of international and American students who sought counseling services during an academic year were examined for the purpose of comparing descriptive data and rates and patterns of utilization. Results suggest that international students utilized counseling services as much as American counterparts that year. This result is surprising considering previous studies reported persistent underutilization of counseling services among international students. Results also suggest that culturally-tailored outreach programs used by the center contributed to the increase of the service utilization by international students. Limitations and implications for improving the service model are further addressed.

International Collaboration to Enhance the Practice of University Student Counseling

Jeffrey P Prince *University of California, Berkeley, United States of America*

As universities become more internationalized, their counseling centers are encountering growing numbers of students from a wide range of countries seeking mental health services for increasingly serious and complex concerns. Counselors in university settings, however, rarely have training in the mental health, educational and political systems of the home countries of these students. This limited knowledge of the context of students' lives restricts the effectiveness and relevance of the services provided. This presentation will review data demonstrating the need for the globalization of university based counseling and mental health services. Innovative, collaborative initiatives between the University of California, Berkeley and universities in China will be described as possible models for enhancing university counselor's cross cultural knowledge and expertise. Examples include a long distance consultation course, a multi week, in residence training

program, and counseling staff exchange programs. Goals, challenges and lessons learned from these efforts will be highlighted.

College Counseling and Services for the Increasing Number of International Students in Japan

Hanako Suzuki *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

As the student population in higher education in Japan becomes diverse, the issues brought into college counseling centers are becoming increasingly more complex. Especially, with forces of globalization, the numbers of international students in Japanese universities are steadily rising for the past decade. International students often underutilize counseling services due to unfamiliarity of the services and stigma attached to mental health among other reasons; thus, it is crucial for college counseling centers to provide services with awareness that the notion of mental health is yet to be widely accepted in many cultures. In this presentation, the presenter will introduce the background of college counseling in Japanese universities, talk about the counseling services offered at the international student center to reduce barriers for international students, and discuss the implications of preventive interventions targeted at international students.

ORAL PRESENTATION

OR1050

Psychology across Borders: Exploring Competencies for Psychologists Doing International Work

Merry Bullock (1,2), Arpana G Inman (2,3) 1. *American Psychological Association, United States of America*; 2. *Lehigh University, United States of America*; 3. *Committee on International Relations in Psychology, APA, United States of America*

Psychologists today work in increasingly broad global contexts, across borders, and within countries with increasingly diverse populations. Countless experiences of psychologists and those they work with have shown that effective international work is neither automatic nor obvious. Rather such work requires multicultural and international skills, attitudes and awareness. The purpose of this presentation is to address critical questions regarding the competencies important for USA psychologists engaging in international activities: Why are competencies for international work important for psychologists? What competencies are critical for science/research, education/teaching, practice/service, and policy/social justice activities in psychology? This presentation will briefly introduce the APA

Committee on International Relations in Psychology current project to promote international competencies for US-based Psychologists. Specifically, the presentation will address the history of the initiative for developing such competency descriptions and will highlight foundational competencies common across professionals working internationally, and general and specific culture-related competencies for USA psychologists working internationally.

OR1051

Exploring the predictive power of eco-cultural antecedents and correlates: Are country clusters more meaningful than individual nations?

Shlomit Friedman (1), Simcha Ronen (2), Oded Shenkar (3), Halo Ben Asher (4) 1. *Open University Israel, Israel*; 2. *Tel Aviv University, Israel*; 3. *Fisher College Ohio State University, United States of America*; 4. *Walden University, United States of America*

Ronen & Shenkar (2013) presents a clustering map which reflects a nested relationship of clusters at different levels of congruency. In this map, countries of similar organizational attitudes and beliefs with respect to organizational behavior are grouped together. Although the clusters were generated on the basis of organizational and cultural dimensions, we show that eco-cultural antecedents and correlates such as language, religion, GDP and economic freedom also have a great impact on organizational structures and processes. Furthermore, we argue that like the organizational and cultural dimensions, the eco-cultural antecedents and correlates provide better insight and contribute more to our understanding, when analyzed at the cluster level rather than at the national level. Data will be presented to support this hypothesis. In essence, data show that the correlations between the predictors are stronger on the cluster level than they are on the national level. Implications for coping with diversity will be discussed.

OR1052

Doing Business in India: Challenges and Opportunities

Seeta Gupta *Institute of Management Technology, India*

Purpose The Indian population is becoming increasingly consumerist and with growing incomes is aspiring for life-style products. This has created tremendous business opportunities and India stands to be a bright spot in today's sluggish global economy. Objective of this exploratory research is to understand 'challenges and opportunities' of doing business in India. Methodology Fifteen senior executives from government/private organizations were

interviewed. Findings Government is encouraging competitive federalism amongst States and prodding them to adopt business friendly processes. Sixty five percent of India's population is young and of working age but needs skilling at IITs/ITIs. Businesses need conducive tax policies; single window clearances; cheaper capital; labour reforms with adequate availability of infrastructure and power. Goods and Services Tax, land acquisition and bankruptcy bills are much awaited Government legislations; however, MNCs can mitigate some challenges by understanding local legislation & policies and simultaneously managing business with politics. Implications: For MNCs and Start-ups

OR1053

FACEBOOK ADDICTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP OF YOUNG ADULTS-A STUDY FROM INDIA

Tilottama Mukherjee, Moumita Chakraborty *University of Calcutta, India*

Facebook has become notifiable in posing its adverse effect on romantic relationships, especially among young adults. The present study was conducted on 120 young adult population who being facebook addicts were in a romantic relationship. The variables included were self-esteem, narcissism, jealousy and attachment pattern. Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (Andraessen, 2012), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), Narcissistic Personality Inventory-40 (Raskin And Hall, 1988), Facebook Jealousy Scale (Muis et al., 2009) and Relationship Structure Questionnaire (Fraleay, 2000) were used to assess the above variables. The results indicated that facebook addict females had significantly higher jealousy than facebook addict males while the latter had significantly higher mother and father avoidance than the former. Facebook addict females were found to have significantly higher self-esteem, jealousy and best friend anxiety than non-addict females, while facebook addict males were found to have significantly higher jealousy, father and mother avoidance, dating partner avoidance, best friend avoidance and anxiety than non-addict males.

OR1054

Capacity Building: An approach for the Development of Psychology in Latin America and the Caribbean

Claudia M Sanin (1), Maria L Ramirez (1), Ava D Thompson (2,4), Germán Gutiérrez (1,3) 1. *COLEGIO COLOMBIANO DE PSICÓLOGOS, Colombia*; 2. *International Union for Psychological Science, Bahamas*; 3. *Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia*; 4. *College of The Bahamas, Bahamas*

Capacity Building is an approach adopted by the IUPsyS aiming to develop organizational goals through a collaborative strategy. The most recent Capacity Building meetings were held in The Bahamas (2011), Uganda (2013), Suriname (2014) and Colombia (2015). Representatives from national organizations met in order to assess the state of organized psychology, analyze regional needs, and plan strategies and specific goals to further strengthen the profession in each region. The results of Capacity Building events organized in The Bahamas and Colombia were compared by analyzing similarities and differences regarding their selected framework, general outcome and future prospects. The state of psychology in the region, quality of training and practice, and influence on social policy were addressed. Both geographical areas show a fast growth in psychology programs, societal recognition and impact; thus, we discuss how these meetings have promoted an organized strategy to strengthen psychological organizations and their influence in the region.

OR1055

Cross-cultural contact as a predictor for perceived national differences in personality traits and values.

Tobias Soeldner (1), Lorenz Nadja (2) 1. German Institute for Japanese Studies Tokyo (DIJ), Japan; 2. Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany
The tri-national study (Germany/Japan/US; N=1387) presented in this paper examined how the perception of national differences in mean personality traits and values is influenced by first-hand experience with the cultures in question. When participants were asked to compare inhabitants of their origin country to inhabitants of another country, the aggregated difference estimates provided by participants who compared the same two countries (e.g., Japan and the US) from opposite perspectives (e.g., Japanese and US raters) showed a remarkable degree of overlap. The mutual agreement was especially large when the aggregates were based exclusively on difference estimates provided by participants with extensive first-hand experience with the foreign country culture involved in the comparison. The results underscore the potential of biculturals as "insider informants" who possess a highly consistent perspective on differences in national character.

OR1056

A Comparison between National Common Inspection Frameworks in the UK and in China

Hechuan Sun Shenyang Normal University, China
This study explores the similarities and differences between the national Common

Inspection Frameworks (CIF) in the UK and in China. It has compared the UK CIF2015 with the Chinese CIF2012 (the latest version). Comparative and reflective research methods have been used. The findings show that the UK CIF is more school-effectiveness-focused (in four areas: leadership, teaching, student-development, outcomes), more student-development-centered (personal, behavior, welfare, outcomes), more detailed (with indicators at four levels). While the Chinese one is more general (with indicators at two levels), more moral-and-value emphasized, more school administrative-effectiveness focused, more governmental support at different levels mentioned (financial support, human resource support, equipment, etc). Although UK or China has its own national context, education system and CIF, the Chinese CIF can be enriched through drawing the highlights and strong points from the UK one. This study is a part of a China National Social Science Research Funding Project (BDA120028).

OR1057

Can Ubuntu be used as a Psychotherapeutic Epistemology?

Barry L Viljoen none, South Africa
Bunge (1983) explains that we create stocks of knowledge, placed into systems, allowing us to interpret interpersonal interactions and phenomena within our worlds. This is important as knowledge is affected by the context in which it is created (Goldman, 1986). Hook (2004) highlights that the vast majority of psychological theory and practice has been generated in the western world, questioning its applicability in the African context. Nobles (2014) argues a return to modalities rooted within African tradition and culture, thus the research question posed. The study was conducted using narrative research, which fell within the Post Modern Paradigm. Data was collected through dialogic processes with psychotherapists from traditionally African backgrounds. Data was analysed using an interactional-preformative model (Frost, 2011), taking thematic content and narrative structure into account. Close attention was paid to the context in which the research was conducted, as well as interactional, historical, interstitial and discursive contexts (Frost, 2011).

OR1058

Rethinking identity: Globalization and technology

Jennifer T Young (1), Jason J Platt (2) 1. CSULB, United States of America; 2. Alliant International University, Mexico
Historical models of identity were developed during a period when most people lived and died within one geographic location. Globalization and technology has created transnational and virtual communities with identities that are not primarily based on attachment

to a specific territory. The increase of global encounters has transformed the individual's context to a global context, providing opportunities for people worldwide to connect with different cultures. In a qualitative study examining exchange students' experiences abroad, participants reported modifying their personal identity upon returning to their home country. The participants encountered situations outside of their comfort zone, inspiring new perspectives of 'the other' and of themselves in relationship with 'the other.' In this presentation we will present clinical case examples and discuss the implications of this global cultural shift in our work as psychologists as educators.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P1662

Decentralization of higher education in Kazakhstan and social responsibility of higher education institutions

Nazgul Anarbek (1), Mensulu T Yesseyeva (2), Bakyt A Arinova (3) 1. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2. Kazakh State Womens Teacher Training University, Kazakhstan; 3. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, the purpose of decentralization of higher education is establishment of governance, ensuring implementation of unified nation-wide educational policy and enhancement of HEIs' academic freedom. We identify four stages in the decentralization. The first stage (1900 - 1990s) is centralized control over education. The second stage (1991 - 1998) embraces formation of decentralization regulatory framework, privatization of HEIs. The third stage (1999 - 2010) is decentralization of the governance and financing of higher education. The fourth stage (2011 - to the present) is provision of autonomy to HEIs, development of their social responsibility. Market of educational services is available in Kazakhstan. There are 145 HEIs; 60 % of them are private. Tuition fees form 50 - 95 % of finances of state HEIs. The procedure of electing HEIs' rectors exists. Governing bodies of HEIs will be Boards of Trustees; they will be established in 40 % of HEIs 2015.

P1663

Factors discouraging and encouraging university students to interact internationally

Nanae Kojima Hiroshima University, Japan

Students in Japan are said to have a tendency to stay in Japan, and avoid studying abroad. To motivate these inward-oriented students, many study abroad programs are provided by the government and universities. In this study, a questionnaire was conducted to

university students regarding their worries and expectations to studying abroad and to participate in international exchange events in Japan. As expected, language problems were holding back students from studying abroad and interacting with international students. Worries about living and relationships in a foreign country also held back students from studying abroad, and the lack of information about international students held back students from interacting with them. However, many of them wanted to interact internationally to gain international experience. The worries students have seem to be a big factor discouraging the students from interacting internationally. Lastly, ways to ease their worries will be suggested.

P1664**The Representation of Psychology in Caribbean Medical Schools**

Danny Wedding American University of Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda

There are approximately 60 medical schools in the Caribbean, and almost all of these schools employ one or more psychologists. However, there is little systematic information about the number, training or qualifications of these psychologists. This poster will present the results of a survey of all Caribbean medical schools; It will list all schools, the number of psychologists teaching or providing counseling services at these schools; and it will address some of

the controversies confronting Caribbean medical education (e.g., "buying up" clerkships and residency slots in U.S. hospitals for Caribbean medical school graduates, the cost of a medical education vis-à-vis U.S. medical schools, and the practice of using online MBA degree programs to allow students to qualify for federal loans surreptitiously used to finance medical education at those schools in which medical students do not qualify for loans). The presenter's personal experiences at two Caribbean medical schools will be shared.