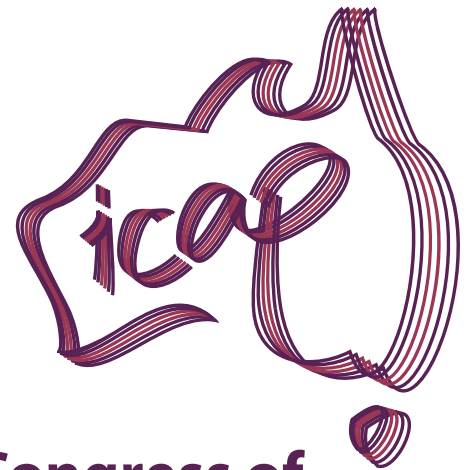


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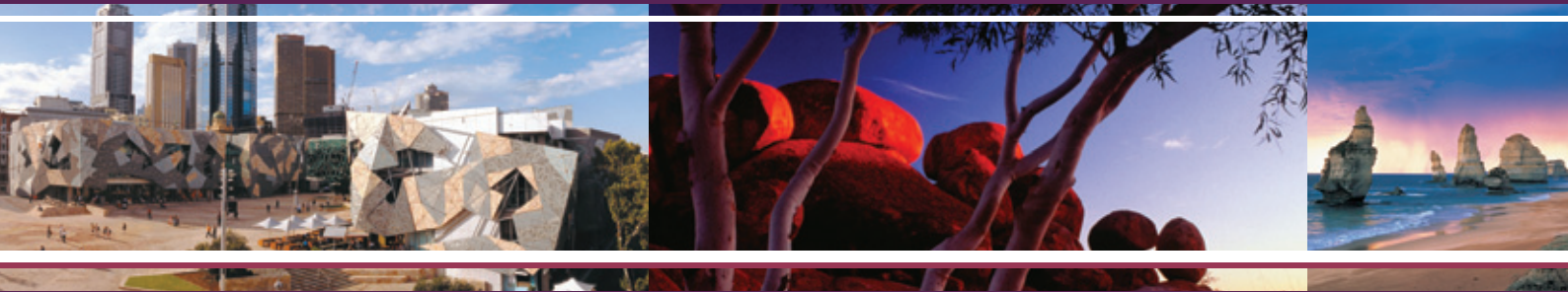


Congress Hosts



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Abstracts of the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology

Editors: Vicky Mrowinski, Michael Kyrios and Nicholas Voudouris

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Forward from the Editors

It is with great pleasure that we present the *Abstracts of the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology*. These abstracts represent the great breadth of topics covered by the presentations at the Congress, including over 100 State of the Art and other invited keynote addresses, over 200 symposia, almost 600 individual oral presentations, over 600 brief oral presentations, and over 550 electronic posters, bringing together more than 2000 presenters from 60 countries - a truly international event. The range and depth of the research reflected in these abstracts attests to the vibrant international applied psychology community across the world.

The 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology incorporated the 45th Annual Australian Psychological Society Conference, and on behalf of the Scientific Program Committee, we'd like to thank all who contributed to the scientific program on behalf of the IAAP and the APS. We would also like to thank the many Congress registrants for helping to make this such a successful event, both for the IAAP and the APS.

All abstracts presented here have been blind reviewed by a dedicated group of volunteer reviewers, who deserve our sincerest thanks for participating in the review process, many of them dedicating a considerable amount of their time to ensuring the high quality of presentations during the Congress.

This publication would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of those at the Australian Psychological Society, who worked tirelessly to proof read, collate and format these abstracts. We are extremely grateful and thankful to Joanne Howard, Athena Politis, Renee Taylor, Jennifer Jackson, Kylie Murphy, Angela Nicholas, and many, many others for their support. Special thanks must also be paid to Laura Sciacchitano for her tireless effort and enthusiasm in completing this publication.

Vicky Mrowinski BBSoc (Hons) Assoc MAPS, Michael Kyrios PhD FAPS and Nicholas Voudouris PhD MAPS

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enhancing patient self-management evidence clearly demonstrates that interventions to date have had limited effectiveness. The aim of this research was to develop a new approach to the explanation of chronic disease self-management within the context of the practitioner-patient consultation to increase the capacity for health behaviour change. Three major methods of analyses were conducted: a critical review of the international literature, analysis of in-depth interview data, and clinical observations. A typical example of a patient with chronic disease was selected to illustrate in detail the capacity of a new theoretical framework applied to self-management. Based on three forms of evidence, being theory, research interviews and clinical observations, five major ways in which patients with chronic disease make decisions about self-management were identified. The case study of 'Alan', a patient with type 2 diabetes, is examined using discourse theory to illustrate the potential practical application of this new explanation. It is concluded that to advocate for patient involvement without a serious reconsideration of the underlying barriers is likely to result in more of the same; limited health behaviour change on the part of patients. The implications of a discourse approach to chronic disease self-management are discussed in terms of its application in primary health care as a generic decision-making tool. The development of understanding patient involvement in chronic disease self-management is proposed a move forward in that it addresses both the medical and psychosocial aspects of patients' chronic diseases in primary health care.

Keywords: *chronic disease, national interventions, patient self-management, effectiveness, behaviour change*

Exploration of early maladaptive schema and attachment domains in sexual offenders

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The present study explored early maladaptive schema (EMSs) and attachment domains among sexual offenders. This group was compared with normal individuals. The study examined the hypothesis that "sexual offenders in comparison with normal individuals have significantly higher score averages in EMSs and attachment domains." 34 sexual offenders kept in the Central Prison of Mashhad city were randomly selected. 34 other subjects, normal individuals, matched with them on variables of age, marital status, occupation status and literacy level. Normal individuals were selected in accordance to GSI score in SCL-90-R. Subjects completed Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form (YSQ-SF) and Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R). Data was analyzed by dependent t test. The results revealed that when compared with the normal group, sexual offenders had a significantly higher score average in early maladaptive schema ($P < 0/05$). In the clinical group, highest scores were for the vulnerability to harm and illness, subjugation, defectiveness/shame, dependence/incompetence, entitlement/grandiosity early maladaptive schemas and disconnection and rejection, impaired autonomy and performance schema domain. No significant results were observed in Self-sacrifice maladaptive schema ($P > 0/05$). Also, the results revealed that, when compared with the normal group, rapists had a significantly higher score average in the attachment anxiety domain. Between the two groups, there were no significant differences on attachment avoidant domain. In conclusion, high scores in early maladaptive schema and attachment anxiety domains, specifically in disconnection and rejection and impaired autonomy and performance schema domains, can lead to sexual crimes and to sexual offenses behaviors and rape

Keywords: *sexual abuse, attachment domain, sexual offences, early maladaptive schema, schema domain*

Exploring organisational emotional intelligence and its relationship to employee attitudes
