

Recently, it has been revealed that flavor perception and preference are modulated by food experience and its learning. In the session, our recent research outcomes, which examined the effect of learning on flavor perception and preference using classical and higher-order conditioning paradigms on animal and human subjects, will be presented and discussed.

Self-other agreement measures of acceptance in predicting academic achievement: A longitudinal analysis.

Laura O. Gallardo (1,2), Angel Barrasa (1,2) 1. *University of Zaragoza, Spain*; 2. *University of Zaragoza, Spain*

This research focused on shed light to the process that surrounded accuracy perception of acceptance status during adolescence from a non-componential view of social perception. With a longitudinal data of adolescents, mediational models are proposed in order to understand the different types of accuracy measures developed, and how they worked to finally predict academic achievement. Results revealed different process underlying accuracy measures in the prediction of academic achievement. Implications regarding the use of accuracy measures of the degree of correspondence of self-other perception of acceptance are proposed.

Risk Assessment and Recidivism Prediction: A Neuropsychosocial Model

Samuel Adjorlolo, Heng Choon Chan
City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The ability to validly, reliably and accurately predict risk of reoffending using a comprehensive and holistic risk assessment data is the ultimate priority of forensic mental health professionals and correctional staff. Yet, the conspicuous void in the literature is the lack of or inadequate incorporation of germane biological risk factors of criminal offending in risk evaluations. Consequently, in this study, we shall discuss a newly proposed Neuropsychosocial Model of risk assessment and recidivism prediction. This alternative model deviates from existing models by incorporating empirically proven neurocognitive (e.g., executive functioning), psychological and social risk factors of criminal offending.

Self-efficacy, Planning, and Action Control in an Oral Self-Care Intervention

Guangyu Zhou (1), Yiqun Gan (2), Knoll Nina (1), Schwarzer Ralf (3), Hamilton Kyra (4) 1. *Free University of Berlin, China*; 2. *Peking University, China*; 3. *Australian Catholic University, Australia*; 4. *Griffith University, Australia*

To evaluate a theory-guided intervention on oral self-care and examine the possible mechanisms among self-regulatory factors, a randomized controlled trial with two brief intervention arms was conducted to compare an information-based education treatment and self-regulation treatment focusing on planning and action control. Young adults (N=284, aged 18 to 29 years) were assessed with scales adapted from the Health Action Process Approach at baseline and one month later. Results showed that dental self-efficacy, dental planning, and action control are involved in the improvement of oral self-care, which implied their joint effects.

EPP08

Emerging Psychologists' Symposium: Tackling the social and psychological barriers towards wellbeing

Organizer: Susumu Ohnuma *Hokkaido University, Japan*

Session Abstract:

In order to assist psychology doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows to develop successful careers and leadership skills in research and psychology professions, the Emerging Psychologists' Program Committee of ICP 2016 offers the Emerging Psychologists' Program (EPP). This symposium is held as a part of the program. In order to ensure the participants can experience the diversity in psychology and inter-disciplinary exchange, EPs from different research field and different region of the world are invited to give presentation with support from senior researchers in Japan.

Prevalence and Predictors of Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Communities in Northeastern Uganda

Jennifer Mootz *Yale School of Public Health, United States of America*

The rationale for the study is to contribute to the knowledge base regarding the integration of two human rights issues: gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of armed conflict. The study is population-based and will transpire in the Teso Subregion, which has been impacted by violent cattle raids perpetrated by the Karamajong, of Northeastern Uganda. Utilizing systematic random sampling, 600 participants will be surveyed (in December of 2015) across three districts, representing varying levels of conflict exposure, in Teso. Surveys will assess prevalence and predictors (e.g., alcohol use and conflict exposure) of GBV that are community-informed.

Development and Validation of a Psychological Screening Tool to Assess Pre-Enlistment Psychological Factors Likely to Impact

on Performance and Wellbeing of Military Personnel in Sri Lanka

Kanthilatha Hettigoda Gamage (1), Richard Hammersley (1), Jorg Richter (2) 1. *Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lanka*; 2. *University Of Hull, United Kingdom*

ABSTRACT Background: Psychosocial wellbeing of armed forces is highly vulnerable and susceptible to develop psychological disorders. However there are some risk factors as well as protective factors which determine psychological wellbeing of a military person other than war. These risk factors and protective factors could be detected at the recruitment level. Aim: Aim of this study is to develop and validate a psychological screening tool which help to assess pre-enlistment protective factors and risk factors of military personnel. Design: A descriptive survey will be conducted using sample of 1500 military officers to see the validity and reliability of newly developed tool along with Hardiness scale, MTQ and Resilience scales. A separate study would be conducted to ensure the predictive validity of the scale. Implication: This tool ultimately will be used for military recruitment process and immensely help Sri Lankan military services to ensure the wellbeing of military personnel.

How Does Developmental Disorder Influence the Treatment Outcome of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy? Clinical Characteristics Associated with Comorbid Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder

Aki Tsuchiyagaito (1), Fumiyo Oshima (2), Yoshiyuki Hirano (1,2), Eiji Shimizu (1,2), Akiko Nakagawa (1,2) 1. *Osaka University, Japan*; 2. *Chiba University, Japan*

Individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders often comorbid associated psychiatric conditions, such as depressive disorders and anxiety disorders (DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013). In clinical settings, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) frequently co-occur in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (Ivarsson & Melin, 2008), or in other words, higher prevalence of autistic traits has been found in OCD patients (Bejerot, 2007; Bejerot et al., 2001). We will present recent data from our clinical trials on cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for OCD with and without ASD, and show how comorbidity of ASD affects treatment outcome, as well as clinical features of autistic traits in OCD patients. Identifying the neuro-cognitive traits of ASD and its impact on the outcome of CBT, the structural analysis of brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) data will be also shown and discussed.