



EXPLORING PERSONALITY:

DIVERSITY & INDIVIDUAL
DIFFERENCES



**3 2 N D E F P S A
C O N G R E S S**

**2 0 1 8
M A L T A**



efpsa

European Federation of
Psychology Students' Associations

Wednesday, 25th April

Time	Location	Analysts' Hub	Explorers' Island - Comino	Explorers' Island - Filfa	Sentinels' Safeplace	
Floor		3	4	3	0	
07:30 - 08:00		Mindfulness				
07:00 - 09:30		Breakfast				
09:30 - 10:00		Sleeping with the Narcissist (L) Matthew Bartolo	The Exploration of 'Self' within the Domain of Cybersex and its Contingencies (W) Karl Grech	Self-Assessed Riskiness & Implicit Risk Theories in Relation to the Framing Effect in Medical Doctors (O) Yulia Krasavtseva		
10:00 - 10:30				Nature vs. Cyber-Nurture: The Role of Technology Devices in Young Children's Cognitive & Socio-emotional Development (O) Chloe Beatty		
10:30 - 11:00				Emotional Valence & Mental Imagery (O) Andrea Grus		
11:00 - 11:30	House Showdown: Sport Games Location: Multipurpose Court	To Log Off this Mortal Coil: Suicide and the Internet (L) Prof. Jesse Bering	Psychometric Properties of Conspiracy Thinking Inventory: A Construction & Validation Study (CTI) (O) Jelka Stojanov	Break		
11:30 - 12:00			Irony in humour in Parents & Children - A Cross-cultural Investigation (O) Ljiljana Popovic			
12:00 - 12:30			Development of the Concept of Lie in Children: Influence of Age, Gender, Culture & Parenting Styles (O) Paulina Pasternak & Valentina Cufar	Programming R-studio for Beginners (SW) Patrick Smela		
12:30 - 13:00						

Legend says that if you close your eyes, and let yourself be carried by the winds while on the beach, you can still hear the pirate ships coming to shore and the beating hearts of those that stood until the end to protect this jewel located in the middle of the Mediterranean sea.

The Scientific Programme

Sleeping With the Narcissist (L) | Matthew Bartolo | Location: Analyst's Hub | Time: 09:30 - 10:30

During this lecture, I will delve into the experiences of clients who were in a relationship with a Narcissist. What kind of person is attracted to a Narcissist? What draws them to such a personality? What would the relationship be like at the beginning and how does this change over time? Here, I will use literature and my personal clinical experience to explore sex and sexuality of a person with Narcissistic tendencies and that of Narcissistic Personality. Is it true that a Narcissist is very giving during sex? Can a Narcissist have an equal sexual experience?

The Exploration of 'Self' within the Domain of Cybersex and its Contingencies (W) | Karl Grech | Location: Explorer's Island - Comino | Time: 09:30 – 11:00

Cybersex was brought about due to the internet revolution, and has developed along the years into a multimodal platform. Here, individuals can engage in sexual activities with other individuals via a virtual platform. Research suggests that individuals who engage in frequent cybersex activities have a tendency towards anxiety, depression, relational/intimacy difficulties, risky sexual behaviours and feelings of shame and guilt (Corley & Hook, 2012; Levin, Lillis, & Hayes, 2012; Morgan, 2011; Philaretou et al., 2005; Voon et al., 2014; Peter & Valkenburg, 2008; McBride, Reece, & Sanders, 2007).

This workshop will look into the concept of the 'self' in relation to the contingencies of emotional disorders. Emotional disorders have a tendency to distort our perception of events, in which individuals misinterpret their surroundings (Beck, 2011). Therefore due to this distortion of perception, does the 'self' need to execute its underrepresented needs via riskier modalities? Taking a look at pathological behaviour, Pallanti and Bernard (2009) suggested 14% of their sample had borderline personality disorder whilst obtaining high scores on the Internal Addiction Scale. Finally, treatment options will also be discussed. Research suggests CBT as one of the main treatment options for individuals experiencing a process addiction (Smith, 2015).

Self-Assessed Riskiness & Implicit Risk Theories in Relation to the Framing Effect in Medical Doctors (O) | Yulia Krasavtseva | Location: Explorers' Island - Filfla | Time: 09:30 - 10:00

Decision-making for professionals in the medical industry involves a risk factor. Although medical doctors undergo fundamental training and education, their profession often involves the necessity to make decisions in uncertain and risky situations. Therefore, the decision-making processes may involve such cognitive biases as the framing effect. This study evaluates susceptibility to the framing effect in medical doctors and medical students in relation to

perceived and self-assessed riskiness. Two groups of participants took part in the study: medical students (N=78) and medical doctors of various specialties (N=40). Measures: (1) The Asian Disease Problem. (2) Direct self-assessment of riskiness. (3) Implicit Risk Theories Questionnaire. The framing effect was established in 36% of doctors and in 42% of students. Medical students, prone to the framing effect, regard risk as a conscious choice, while the students, not susceptible to the framing effect, perceive risk as augmentation of values. Among the medical without the framing effect, higher self-assessed riskiness is positively associated with the perception of risk as a conscious choice and as pleasure. Among the medical doctors, prone to the framing effect, high self-assessed riskiness is linked with the perception of risk as a choice, a challenge and pleasure. Medical doctors are less susceptible to the framing effect than the students. Both, medical students and doctors, with high self-assessed riskiness tend to regard risk as a conscious choice and pleasure. Supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 17-06-00130.

Nature vs. Cyber-Nurture: The Role of Technology Devices in Young Children's Cognitive & Socio-emotional Development (O) | Chloe Beatty | Location: Explorers' Island - Filfla | Time: 10:00 - 10:30

Passive screen time exposure, for example watching TV, and its correlation with childhood obesity, antisocial personality traits, and delays in language development is an area of great interest in psychology. Yet, research investigating the effects of active and contemporary screen time exposure, such as the use of touchscreen devices and smartphones, on young children's (aged 2 to 6) development is still relatively scarce. The aim of the research is to address this gap by assessing the extent of young children's engagement with these technologies, and its impact on their cognitive and socio-emotional development, such as their ability to learn, regulate emotions, develop prosocial personality traits, and maintain healthy relationships. The objectives of this study, therefore, are (1) to explore the extent, and types, of screen time use by young Irish children - This exploration and classification of types of screen time will provide a basis to examine the effects of different interactive technologies on children's cognitive and socio-emotional development. (2) to investigate the aspects of screen time that may be important in contributing to healthy development - These may include the interactive and educational nature of the content, or the role of the caregiver in interacting with the child during screen exposure. The implications of the findings may be of interest to Governmental bodies during policy making, and the devising of recommendations, for young children's screen use. They may also contribute to the discourse on whether such use is beneficial for the healthy development of children in this age bracket.

Emotional Valence & Mental Imagery (O) | Andrea Grus | Location: Explorers' Island - Filfla | Time: 10:30 - 11:00

Previous research has indicated that people can be instructed to think about situations differently, which affects how people view situations, and that a person's expectations about a situation can influence how the person interprets that situation (Holmes, Lang, & Shah, 2009). If a person engages in positive imagery, does that influence the person to process positive information faster than if the imagery were neutral or negative? Conversely, does engaging in negative mental imagery result in that person being more biased towards negative information? The main goal of this ongoing study, therefore, is to see whether engaging in a certain type of mental imagery can influence the rate at which emotionally valent word stimuli are reacted to.

The Ethics Committee

Although we are sure you will enjoy your stay with EFPSA, should an incident occur which you wish to report back to the organisation through discrete channels we want to make you aware of the EFPSA Ethics Committee which exists to deal with such issues. All communication received by the Ethics Committee will be handled with discretion. So if you feel you have anything you want to let the Ethics Committee know about, please contact the Ethics Committee at ethics@efpsa.org.

Upcoming EFPSA Events

Joint Executive Board & Member Representatives Meeting | Poland
Train the Trainers | Czech Republic
33rd EFPSA Congress | Denmark

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