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SEED

Postgraduate Research (PGR) Conference



*Postgraduate Research Emerging
from Uncertain Times*

Programme of Events

17 May 2023

Core Technology Facility

The University of Manchester

2023 SEED Postgraduate Research (PGR) Conference Programme

Postgraduate Research Emerging from Uncertain Times

17 May 2023



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Conference Schedule

Time	Session	Location	Presenters
8.45-9:15	Registration and Refreshments	"The Street", Foyer, Core Technology Facility	
9.15am –9.30am	Opening Speech	The Dalton Room, Core Technology Facility	Prof Dr Tanja R. Müller Professor of Political Sociology School PGR Director
9.30 – 10.30	Keynote Speech	The Dalton Room, Core Technology Facility	Dr Jenna Mittelmeier Senior Lecturer in International Education PGR Associate Director (Research Training), SEED
10.30 – 11.00	Morning Refreshments	"The Street", Foyer, Core Technology Facility	
11.00 – 12.30 (15 mins per presentation)	Abstract Presentations, Session 1	Dalton Room, Core Technology Facility	<p>Chair: Dr Stephen Rayner, Senior Lecturer in Educational Leadership</p> <p>Melanie Davis (Counselling Psychology) <i>Exploring Adolescent POC Students' Experiences of School-based Counselling</i></p> <p>Isaac Lopez Moreno Flores (Development) <i>The relationship between economic development and female labour force participation: Micro-level evidence from Mexico</i></p> <p>Ruotong Tang (Planning and Landscape) <i>Sustainable Development of Relocated Ethnic Villages in Southwest China: A bottom-up perspective</i></p>

			<p>Arfan Winasis (Development) <i>Economic Growth and Public Spending Shocks: Asymmetric Analysis through Non-linear Autoregressive Distributive Lag (NARDL)</i></p> <p>Brittany Hamilton (Counselling Psychology) <i>Therapists of Colour's experience of perfectionism in personal therapy</i></p>
	Abstract Presentations, Session 2	Innovation Suite, Core Technology Facility	<p>Chair: Dr Leandro Minuchin, Senior Lecturer in Architecture & Global Urbanism</p> <p>Emma Williams (Counselling Psychology) <i>The psychological and educational impact of being a young adult living with myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS).</i></p> <p>Le Zhu (Geography) <i>Evaluating the equity of affordable housing residents' transport accessibility in Nanjing, China</i></p> <p>Dhanapal Govindarajulu (Development) <i>Social and Ecological Impacts of Forest Landscape Restoration; Lessons from India</i></p> <p>Natalie Day (Counselling Psychology) <i>The power of language in mental health settings: A critical discourse analysis of service users' experiences</i></p> <p>Diana Osmolska (Architecture) <i>Architects' Use of Intuition in Site Analysis</i></p> <p>Qing Qiu (Education) <i>Exploring Chinese EFL teachers' identities during their study in the UK: A Dialogical-Self-Theory approach</i></p>
12.30 – 13.15	Lunch	"The Street", Foyer, Core Technology Facility	

13.15 – 14.00	Poster Session	Boardroom / Rutherford Room, Core Technology Facility	<p>Abddulrahman Al Mottahar (Planning and Landscape) <i>Autonomous Vehicles & the Built Environment: Exploring Regulatory Implications and Approaches</i></p> <p>Ahmed Naguib (Architecture) <i>Capital City in the Making: Mapping the Production Process of the New Administrative Capital of Egypt (NAC)</i></p> <p>Annie O'Brien (Education) <i>A systematic review and meta-analysis exploring the relationship between implementation variability and outcomes in universal, school-based social and emotional learning interventions</i></p> <p>Ella White (Counselling Psychology) <i>Current Ethical Dilemmas Experienced by Psychologists Who Use Social Media: A Systematic Review</i></p> <p>Fatimah Alturfi (Planning and Landscape) <i>Developing a Framework to Assess the Urban Sustainability Impact of Autonomous Vehicles and Associated Mobility Services</i></p> <p>Jessica Lakmaker (Counselling Psychology) <i>Teachers Experiences of Supporting Young Peoples Mental Health in Schools, based on Teacher Training</i></p> <p>Kawthar Alli (Counselling Psychology) <i>How do therapists adapt therapy to meet the religious needs of Muslim clients A Systematic Review</i></p> <p>King-Yin Yoyo Chan (Counselling Psychology) <i>How do racially minoritised students experience anti-racism training in their counselling or psychology education: A systematic review</i></p>
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			<p>Maria Alqahtani (Architecture) <i>Architects in the Making: The Role of Architecture and Design Pedagogy in Identity Formation, The Case of Saudi Arabia</i></p> <p>Melanie Davis (Counselling Psychology) <i>Exploring Adolescent POC Students' Experiences of School-based Counselling</i></p> <p>Meshari Alkulaib (Development) <i>How do employees contribute to, generate, and impede change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait?</i></p> <p>Mindy Park (Development) <i>Digital Platforms and Urban Informality: A Literature Review</i></p> <p>Molly Nixon (Counselling Psychology) <i>Exploring Women's Experiences of Healing from Sexual Trauma through Engagement in Body-Based Practice</i></p> <p>Natalie York (Development) <i>Can biocultural diversity improve conservation outcomes for people and nature? A case study of central Kenya's conservation landscape</i></p> <p>Nesfun Nahar (Architecture) <i>Revisiting Modernist Heritage: Place-Oriented Campus Architecture in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) 1947-1971</i></p> <p>Olivia Mohtady (Counselling Psychology) <i>What does Research tell us about Therapist Attitudes Towards Exploring Racial Identity in the Psychotherapy Process</i></p> <p>Phoebe Welcome (Counselling Psychology) <i>The Experience of Partners of Professional Athletes: A Global Comparison and Systematic Review</i></p>
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			<p>Sini Wu (Education) <i>A Study of the Social-Justice Implications of a New Policy Regulating</i></p> <p>Tan Paya Ramirez (Counselling Psychology) <i>LGBT+ chosen families A systematic review</i></p> <p>Yaran Zhang (Architecture) <i>Geopolitics on Display: The Chinese Pavilion at the Venice Architecture Biennale (2006 - 2023)</i></p>
14.00-15.45 (15 mins per presentation)	Abstract Presentations, Session 3	Dalton Room, Core Technology Facility	<p>Chair: Dr Stephen Rayner, Senior Lecturer in Educational Leadership</p> <p>Azim Harun (Development) <i>The effect of digitalisation of public services on individuals' well-being: A Systematic Review</i></p> <p>Xinyue Dong (Planning and Landscape) <i>The difficulties for communities in the metropolitan district to develop neighbourhood plans</i></p> <p>Nur Amalina Miskon (Education) <i>Using Creative Visual Arts Method and Dialogic Reflection to Explore Criticality in Teacher's Reflection in Malaysia</i></p> <p>Astria Nabila (Development) <i>The Interfaces Between (In)Security and Development in West Papua</i></p> <p>Wei Yu (Development) <i>Exploring talent management in the context of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): A Chinese perspective</i></p> <p>Katie Branchflower (Counselling Psychology) <i>The Experiences of Single Mothers of Children with Autism</i></p>

	Abstract Presentations, Session 4	Innovation Suite, Core Technology Facility	<p>Chair: Dr Bee Hughes, Lecturer in Education</p> <p>Maria Jose Ayala Molina (Development) <i>The political and social economy of care work in Latin America: A case study on the National Care Policy in Paraguay</i></p> <p>Tan Paya Ramirez (Counselling Psychology) <i>LGBT+ chosen families A systematic review</i></p> <p>Yunhao Sun (Development) <i>The Involvement of Chinese Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) in the Region of Africa: Exploring Expatriate Management in the Construction Sector from a Human Resource Management (HRM) Perspective</i></p> <p>Kimberley Parkinson (Counselling Psychology) <i>Untitled</i></p> <p>Jia Li (Development) <i>International Experience View of Global Staffing Strategy in Chinese and British MNEs</i></p>
<p><i>Please join your SEED academic and professional staff colleagues after the conference for the SEED Happy Hour! Wednesday, 17 May, 16:00 – 17:00 in Humanities Bridgford St 1.69/70</i></p>			



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Conference Organising Committee

Arielle Lawson
Daian Huang
Jianing Song
Meshari Alkulaib
Natalie York
Rujin Wang
Sini Wu
Yunhao Sun

Keynote Address

Doing a doctorate in a changing world: The shifting natures of research and expertise

Abstract

Significant societal shifts have taken place in recent years, spurred on by major events such as the pandemic, the climate crisis, geopolitical strife, and growing inequalities (among others). These issues have changed the ways we collectively work and communicate with one another within broader society and across different sectors. Within a doctorate, this brings up a number of changes – some good, some bad – around the nature of expertise, the purposes of knowledge creation, and the ways we work with one another within universities. The present offers both opportunities and challenges for re-defining and re-humanising PhD experiences and doctoral research, bringing up questions about: How does a doctoral experience prepare us for engaging in this changing world? How has the nature of research and expertise shifted, and how do doctoral experiences respond to these shifts? And what visions do we want to co-create for the future of research sectors within and beyond the academy? This keynote talk discusses these complexities and, rather than offer answers, will encourage participants to reflect on their own role in delineating new pathways forward.

Bio

Dr Jenna Mittelmeier is Senior Lecturer in International Education in the Manchester Institute of Education (MIE), University of Manchester. Her research expertise focuses on the internationalisation of higher education and, in particular, the treatment of international students within universities. She is also broadly interested in ethical practices in higher education with an eye towards thinking about how universities can centre social justice and inclusion.



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Abstracts

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Astria Nabila	<i>The Interfaces Between (In)Security and Development in West Papua</i>
Azim Harun	<i>The effect of digitalisation of public services on individuals' well-being: A Systematic Review</i>
Brittney Hamilton	<i>Therapists of Colour's experience of perfectionism in personal therapy</i>
Dhanapal Govindarajulu	<i>Social and Ecological Impacts of Forest Landscape Restoration; Lessons from India</i>
Diana Osmolska	<i>Architects' Use of Intuition in Site Analysis</i>
Emma Williams	<i>The psychological and educational impact of being a young adult living with myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS).</i>
Isaac Lopez Moreno Flores	<i>The relationship between economic development and female labour force participation: Micro-level evidence from Mexico</i>
Jia Li	<i>International Experience View of Global Staffing Strategy in Chinese and British MNEs</i>
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Arfan Winasis

Postgraduate Researcher: Arfan Winasis

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

Economic Growth and Public Spending Shocks: Asymmetric Analysis through Non-linear Autoregressive Distributive Lag (NARDL)

The ongoing and compelling issue of the impact of public spending on economic growth has long been one of the central and challenging themes of economic debate. Government spending has been shown to have a significant impact on economic growth. Empirical research on developing economies shows that increasing government expenditure (positive change) substantially affects economic growth more than a negative change. Thus, the changes in government expenditure may have a different effect over time, especially during crises when the magnitude of changes is even greater. However, there needs to be more empirical research investigating the asymmetric relationship between government expenditure and economic growth. This study applies a non-linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) model to investigate the effects of positive and negative government expenditure changes on economic growth in Indonesia. The study found that there is an asymmetric effect of the positive shocks and the negative shocks of public spending on economic growth.

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Astria Nabila

Postgraduate Researcher: Astria Nabila

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

The Interfaces Between (In)Security and Development in West Papua

The region of West Papua, Indonesia, has long been troubled with active separatism. While in the past the Indonesian central government largely adopted a militaristic security approach to the West Papua conflict, the current administration has prioritised development as its primary instrument in appeasing grievances. Despite this shift, resistance remains stiff. Using discourse analysis, this research aims to analyse the heterogeneity of Indonesia's policy-making practices within the context of the country's decentralised government and its relation to the governance of development. This research specifically uses Bacchi's WPR approach to analyse the production of 'policy problems', subjects, and space as well as the embedded strategic relations in Indonesia's development policy texts. This research argues that the failure of development approach to comprehensively address West Papua conflict is due to its underlying rationales that remain identical to the preceding security approach's. This covert resemblance manifests in the tensions between the central government and regional administrations in conceptualising the 'problem' of development vis-a-vis (in)security and, thus, prescribing policies to address the problem.

Keywords: Indonesia, decentralisation, policy analysis, discourse analysis, conflict management

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Azim Harun

Postgraduate Researcher: Azim Harun

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

The effect of digitalisation of public services on individuals' well-being: A Systematic Review

Background: Governments worldwide have rapidly adopted digitalised services to the public in providing efficient and better services to their citizens. However, literatures lack robust explorations that identify the effects public services digitalisation can have on people's well-being.

Objective: This systematic literature review aims to examine the consequences of the digitalisation of public services on individuals' well-being based on empirical evidence from existing studies.

Design: A search of Web of Science, Scopus and EBSCO was conducted, revealing 538 unique records. Two reviewers independently selected studies involving digitalisation in public services which directly used by the citizens and using measures of well-being or quality of life. Thematic analysis was undertaken to assess the design features in eligible studies. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) was used to assess study quality.

Results: A total of nine articles were included. Three-quarters of them (n=6) found a positive effect of public services digitalisation on well-being, while a study showed that E-Government services were negatively associated with life satisfaction. Two studies found no significant association between public services digitalisation and well-being. Only three studies (33%) use a comprehensive instrument to measure individuals' well-being, while the remaining studies used only some adapted measurement of well-being.

Conclusions: This systematic review found mixed results on the relationships between the digitalisation of public service and individuals' well-being. Future studies can consider using well-being measurement to provide empirical evidence which allow the comparison between different contexts or countries.

Keywords: Digitalization, Public Service, E-Government, M-Government, Well-Being.

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Brittany Pilar Hamilton

Postgraduate Researcher: Brittany Pilar Hamilton

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

Therapists of Colour's experience of perfectionism in personal therapy

Background: The experience of perfectionism involves the setting of excessively high standards for oneself or others and is associated with both positive and negative effects on mental health. Perfectionism is often impacted by intersectional factors of race, culture, and power, which disproportionately affect People of Colour (PoC). This study explores Therapists of Colour's experience of perfectionism within their own personal therapy. By extension, this research also investigates the impact of personal therapy and perfectionism on therapeutic practice. Overall, this study aims to contribute to the research base surrounding perfectionism and inform culturally-aware psychotherapeutic practice.

Methodology: Interpretative phenomenological analysis was utilised to explore the experience of perfectionism within personal therapy, among Therapists of Colour. Five semi-structured interviews were conducted with PoC therapists from across the UK.

Findings: Formative findings highlight the impact of high standards on therapeutic relationships and the therapeutic process. Findings also examine the impact of race, power and social stigma on the lived experience of perfectionism within therapeutic process. Additional findings also point to the significance of personal therapy in understanding perfectionism and the importance of adopting a culturally-aware perspective when working with PoC clientele.

Keywords: interpretative phenomenological analysis, perfectionism, people of colour, personal therapy, counselling psychology

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Postgraduate Researcher: Dhanapal Govindarajulu

Degree: PhD Devel Policy & Mgt

Discipline: Development

Mapping forest restoration using Landsat data and Spectral Temporal Metrics in India

Mapping forest cover change is critical to monitor progress in global restoration efforts like the Bonn Challenge. Publicly available global datasets on forest and landcover changes are useful resources to monitor deforestation at global scale. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that these datasets often struggle to reliably capture forest restoration dynamics, especially at national and local scales. Moreover, global forest cover data products also typically only provide estimates of forest cover at specific snapshots in time, limiting their utility for assessing reforestation and environmental and socio-economic impacts over time.

In this presentation, I will demonstrate a solution to this critical data gap using Landsat satellite imagery time series together machine learning techniques to develop continuous fine-resolution maps of forest cover across India for the period 2000-2021. India was selected for our study as previous research has shown India to have high restoration potential, while the India government has also made substantial commitments to reforestation of 15 million ha under the Bonn Challenge. Hence, the ability to reliably monitor spatial and temporal reforestation dynamics in India is essential to both national and global reforestation efforts and targets is crucial.

My findings demonstrate that Landsat time series models can reliably capture spatial and temporal trends in forest cover gain and loss across the dry forests of India, based on validation against India's own national forest estimates made by the Forest Survey of India at district level and from validation points generated from Very High-Resolution Imageries. I show that the developed forest cover maps have significantly higher accuracy in capturing reforestation dynamics than four publicly available global forests and landcover maps (Globeland30, ESA-LCC, PALSAR and Hansen et al. 2013) that are commonly used in forest change impact assessments. Alongside this, I also demonstrate some of the challenges of long-term regional forest cover monitoring, including due to variability in the completeness of the historic Landsat archive, difficulties distinguishing between 'natural' forests and plantations or trees on farms, and limited ability to capture dry forests with low tree cover.

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Diana Osmolska

Postgraduate Researcher: Diana Osmolska

Degree: PhD Architecture

Discipline: Architecture

Architects' use of intuition in site analysis

This study explores site analysis, which involves designing a building in outline to test whether a particular site can accommodate a given proposal. During this process, information is gathered to develop and test solution conjectures. Designers' examination of solution-conjectures is underexplored. In addressing this issue, the study draws on dual-processing theory, where cognitive processes are divided into Type 1 and 2; the former being intuitive and efficient, and the latter effortful and slow. 21 interviews were conducted. The findings indicate that architects can avoid complex analysis by reframing difficult questions to reach solution-information-satisfaction. Confidence associated with narratives accompanying solution development prompted feelings of solution-satisfaction, leading to information neglect, major delays, and other problems.

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Ella White

Postgraduate Researcher: Ella White
Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych
Discipline: Education

Current Ethical Dilemmas Experienced by Psychologists Who Use Social Media: A Systematic Review

Background

Despite the rise in psychologist use of social media, current ethical guidelines have not provided guidance on how to use social media. Ethical guidelines suggest psychologists apply the same ethical principles advised for their offline work when using social media, without consideration of differing potential ethical dilemmas online.

Methods

A systematic review of the current literature was conducted to explore the main ethical dilemmas encountered by psychologists who use social media. Three databases were searched comprising PsycINFO, Web of Science, and CINAHL Plus. A total of 52 studies were screened by their titles and abstracts, with a subsequent 36 studies analysed against inclusion and exclusion criteria. The remaining 14 studies were assessed using quality standards and included within the thematic synthesis.

Findings

Data analysis conceptualised 3 themes: psychologist searches risking the therapeutic relationship, psychologist defensiveness in response to client searches, and societal normalisation of social media.

Conclusion

The societal prevalence of social media use suggests it is now inevitable that psychologists will experience some form of ethical dilemma regarding social media. Psychologists need an awareness of how online searches for clients may impact the therapeutic relationship. Risk of boundary crossings from clients online can be minimised through increased privacy settings and reflexivity on what information psychologists' self-disclose online. Ethical dilemmas on social media should be discussed in supervision, with further guidance needed for ethical use of social media as a psychologist.

Keywords: psychologist, social media, ethics, online searching.

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Emma Williams

Postgraduate Researcher: Emma Williams

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

The psychological and educational impact of being a young adult living with myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS)

Myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS) is a chronic fluctuating, condition, of unknown aetiology, with a wide range of symptoms. The hallmark of ME/CFS is post-exertional malaise, which is the worsening of symptoms after physical or mental activity. There exists a wide spectrum of symptom severity and functional impairment at all levels.

It has been argued that younger people with ME/CFS experience higher psychological distress compared to those of the same age with other chronic conditions. Adolescents with ME/CFS have reduced academic performance, participation and connectedness compared to their peers. However, published research into adolescent ME/CFS is modest.

My current working thesis explores the psychological and educational impact of being a young adult with ME/CFS. Five interviews have been conducted. All participants are in their late teens and early twenties. Interpretative phenomenological analysis is being used to analyse the data.

Preliminary findings suggest ME/CFS interferes with young adults' ability to form and maintain relationships and be the person they want to be. Young adults with ME/CFS must educate others, because others don't understand. Organisation is necessary and exhausting. Finally, young adults with ME/CFS have difficulty planning their future. This results in worry, that their hopes and dreams will not be fully realised.

This research has implications for carers, education professionals, work managers, family and friends. Taking time to understand the experiences and needs of those with ME/CFS is valued. Flexibility with regards to socialising and meeting is appreciated. Providing support with day-to-day and future focused organisation may also be of worth.

Keywords: myalgic encephalomyelitis, chronic fatigue syndrome, ME/CFS, young adults, psychological impact.

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Isaac Lopez Moreno Flores

Postgraduate Researcher: Isaac Lopez-Moreno Flores

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

The relationship between economic development and female labour force participation: Micro-level evidence from Mexico

Several studies have analysed and confirmed the existence of a U-shaped relationship between economic development and female labour participation rates (FLPR). One of the alleged reasons of decline of FLPR in middle-income countries is that, during their structural transformation process, the number of jobs in the industrial sector increases, but FLPR decreases due to a social stigma towards women working in blue-collar jobs. This paper evaluates this hypothesis in Mexico, which is the Latin-American country with the highest percentage of jobs in the industrial sector but with one of the lowest FLPR in the region. The analysis is based on micro-level data obtained from the ENOE household surveys that are carried out by Mexico's National Statistics Office and it considers four cross-sectional datasets from the 1st quarters of 2005, 2010, 2015 & 2019. Using an innovative empirical approach, I found no evidence to conclude that a high percentage of industrial jobs at the municipal level have a negative effect on FLP. On the other hand, the results indicate that women's likelihood of being economically active decreases as the percentage of agricultural jobs in the municipality increases. This represents new evidence for the literature as it shows that low FLPR are not because related to a social stigma towards women working in blue-collar jobs. Instead, it suggests that a demand and income-effect could be related to the lack of labour force participation of women living in agricultural municipalities.

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Postgraduate Researcher: Jai Li
Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt
Discipline: Development

International Experience View of Global Staffing Strategy in Chinese and British MNEs

The focus of this thesis is to explore the strategic alignment between the global staffing practice and MNE's business under the view of international experience against the contexts of China and the UK. This proposed research aims to aid MNEs by looking at global staffing strategies through social network distribution and patterns using case studies. In 2019, Kim et al. published a paper combining a new element 'international experience' (IE) into the nationality-based staffing approach which has been universally adopted in addressing global staffing issues for over half a century. The main concept behind it is how MNEs enhance their cross-border knowledge transfer by sending traditional and alternative forms of international workers (expatriates, inpatriates, migrants, etc.) in and out of their headquarters and subsidiaries in diversified countries. The international experience (IE) of home, host, or third countries they accumulate through the flow of international human resources is key to MNEs from the perspective that social capital (social ties and relationships) emerged from IE is an important sustainable competitive advantage in the global market arena. So far, we acknowledge the fact that social ties and relationships of MNEs' people resources form social networks within these organizations and how significant that cross-border social network is to MNEs' internationalization. However, what social network patterns they tend to build using different forms of international workers is an underexplored gap in the literature. Building on this gap, the research further investigates how the strategies MNEs adopt staffing their organizations across from headquarters to subsidiaries can be reflected upon the internationalization strategies they pursue on the macro business level based on this social network approach.

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Katie Branchflower

Postgraduate Researcher: Katie Branchflower

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

The Experiences of Single Mothers of Children with Autism

Background to the study

Autism is a neurodevelopmental spectrum condition which affects 700,000 people in the UK; WHO states world prevalence is around 0.76 percent. No known cause, genetic causes, neuronal, decreased dendritic branching and neuroinflammation, decreased neurotransmitter activity. Affects social communication, interaction and imagination. Multiple co-morbidities; mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, neurological such as tics and issues with sensory stimuli. Physical issues can be hypermobility and joint pain also constipation and bowel issues.

Aims and objectives of this study

It is reported in the literature over several comparative studies that mothers experience more stress depression and anxiety than fathers of children with ASC. They often give up work and career trajectories suffer as they are often forced to work part time or not at all. The differences could be down to the mother taking the largest care-giver role, so they are exposed to the most challenges from the child and not working leaves them at risk of being isolated. They are often isolated from friendship groups of parents with neurotypical children due to lack of understanding stigma and the behavior of their children. Parents of children with autism suffer more stress and mental health issues than parents of children with other disabilities including chromosomal, physical and mental health disabilities.

Methods

IPA study to understand the individual life –worlds of single mothers of children with autism- very little in the literature. What little there is suggests a significant difference between single and partnered mothers of children with Autism.

Findings so far

There is only me, it is HARD WORK. Isolation and importance of social network. Access to services- dire. Impact socially, career projection due to childcare, JOY.

Conclusions?

Differences which should be recognized as significant by local services and health and social care providers.

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Postgraduate Researcher: Kimberley Parkinson

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

Background and aims: Research indicates that paediatric Speech and Language therapists (SLT) experience a range of situations that may require or benefit from the use of counselling skills to support the wellbeing of the individuals and families they support. Additionally, health professionals using counselling skills and practicing in the UK, may experience personal challenges to their wellbeing, yet both areas remain neglected in the literature. This study therefore aimed to explore the perspectives of UK SLTs on embedding counselling skills in practice and the personal impact of doing so.

Methodology and methods: This thesis used a qualitative methodology to explore the perspectives of paediatric speech and language therapists working in the UK. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 participants working in a range of paediatric settings including private and public services. Data were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Analysis: Participants involved in the study described the opportunities and challenges of embedding counselling skills which can be conceptualised around two main positions a speech and language therapist may adopt in practice and these have been generated as the key themes: 1) The scientific practitioner and 2) The reflexive practitioner. The final theme generated focuses on the personal impact of embedding counselling skills and this was named 3) Influencers of SLT wellbeing.

Discussion: Synthesising the analysis with the existing literature, this thesis concludes that while some SLTs embed counselling skills and feel confident and competent in practice, there are significant barriers for other SLTs. The findings highlight the complex relationship and factors that influence an SLTs decision to embed counselling skills and how doing so may improve job satisfaction, but can also increase the risk of personal wellbeing challenges. Limitations and implications for practice are discussed, alongside considerations for future research. Finally, the thesis suggests it is crucial for all SLTs to be competent in using counselling skills to support the wellbeing of the individuals and families they support, while also focusing on how to protect their own wellbeing to ensure a healthy workforce and reduce the risk of burnout.

Keywords: speech and language therapists, embedded counselling skills, scientific practitioner, reflexive practitioner, wellbeing, burnout

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Le Zhu

Postgraduate Researcher: Le Zhu

Degree: PhD Human Geography

Discipline: Geography

Evaluating the equity of affordable housing residents' transport accessibility in Nanjing, China

The distribution of accessibility is one of the significant concerns of transport equity in both developed and developing countries. However, the existing literature in this field is dominated by evidence from developed and some developing countries while lacking evidence from China. Moreover, equity of accessibility for disadvantaged groups in developing countries needs more attention, as a large proportion of the population in these countries still suffers from transport inequities. This research takes a large Chinese city, Nanjing, as an example to evaluate the equity of accessibility and aims to provide new evidence for studying transport equity in developing countries, using an online survey to obtain the actual accessibility and minimum acceptable accessibility of residents. 664 affordable housing residents and 828 commercial housing residents were analyzed. The analysis results show that there are accessibility gaps between residents of affordable housing and commercial housing. More specifically, the accessibility of commercial housing residents is higher than that of affordable housing residents. Comparing the Gini index of the two groups shows that the accessibility distribution of commercial housing residents is more equitable than that of affordable residents. A measure based on sufficientarianism is obtained by comparing people's actual accessibility with the minimum acceptable accessibility. A higher percentage of affordable housing residents do not meet the minimum acceptable accessibility. Therefore, the policies designed to improve equity of accessibility in China should focus on the distribution among different groups of people, especially those in socially disadvantaged positions.

Keywords: Transport equity; Accessibility; Minimum acceptable accessibility; Affordable housing; China

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Maria Jose Ayala Molina

Postgraduate Researcher: Maria Jose Ayala Molina

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

The political and social economy of care work in Latin America: A case study on the National Care Policy in Paraguay

This presentation explores the political and social economy of care through an intersectional lens, drawing on the feminist literature on care, as well as the politics of development and gender and politics. My study is set against the backdrop of growing action by Latin American governments to implement policies that allocate resources for caring in the form of money, services, and time. The policy impulse is strongly influenced by feminist academics and activists who have elevated the issue to the policy discourse as well as by international organizations promoting policy reform. The dominant discourse among policy advocates highlights the importance of redistributing care responsibilities to advance gender equality.

I draw on the 'Power Domains' (Hickey and Nazneen, 2019) and the closely related 'Adapted Political Settlement' (Lavers and Hickey, 2015, 2016) frameworks to explore how the policy process interplay with the underlying configurations of power that govern the political settlement. I draw on intersectionality (Weldon, 2006; Yuval-Davis, 2006; Smooth, 2013; Wilson, 2013) to examine the ways in which interlocking systems of power operate within the ideas, interests, and institutions that interplay in different domains, to shape policy processes and produce results that impact differently the experiences of individuals according to their social location. My study focuses on the National Care Policy of Paraguay, using a process tracing methodology.

I argue that an intersectional lens has proven useful to enhance the understanding of a) the ways in which within policy debates, certain ideas on policy problems and solutions are given priority, privileging the experiences of certain groups of women over others in policy design; b) how targeted policies can assume different quality standards in the provision of services for different groups of women, hence reproducing inequalities, and c) how ideas within the political settlement on who deserves social assistance result in policy priorities and budget allocation that sustain power hierarchies.

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Melanie Davis

Postgraduate Researcher: Melanie Davis

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

Exploring Adolescent POC Students' Experiences of School-based Counselling

Background

There is a lack of research that focuses on the intersectional experiences of POC students within SBC services. Current literature focuses on the student population as a whole often neglecting the POC experience, or the female experience entirely. This has been especially evident in 'white' westernised countries such as Europe and Britain.

Aim

To highlight the paucity of research surrounding POC student experiences of SBC in a purely qualitative manner, while also highlighting its non-existence or rarity in European and British research.

Methodology

A systematic review of literature published within the last 18 years was conducted. Four databases were utilised using 3 sets of search terms: PsychINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), CINAHL Plus, and Sociological Abstracts (SA). The results of each search term were combined and then screened via abstracts and titles. The remaining 11 articles were analysed against an inclusion and exclusion criteria and the remaining 6 articles were analysed by thematic synthesis. Reflexivity and epistemology are considered in relation to the data and themes discussed in this review.

Findings

Four themes were conceptualised from the data analysis: sources of support, sources of safety, sources of communication, and encouraging engagement.

Conclusion

The themes highlight the importance of considering race, gender, and student 'expectations' as instrumental factors for student engagement. This highlighted how the intersections of race and gender can be both considered and neglected within research, while considering how these factors can be explored more intentionally and creatively to give an accurate representation of the experiences shared, and how these can be used to develop and shape SBC services in the future.

Keywords/Phrases: School Based Counselling (SBC), School Counsellors, Persons of Colour (POC), intersectional

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Natalie Day

Postgraduate Researcher: Natalie Day
Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych
Discipline: Education

The power of language in mental health settings: A critical discourse analysis of service users' experiences

Background: When a person accesses support for their mental health is their behaviour 'help-seeking' or 'attention-seeking'? Does an individual 'fail' or 'survive' a suicide attempt? The survivor-led narratives of individuals with lived experience of the mental healthcare system denote how language that is used by the professionals in their lives appears to have the power to inspire resilience and recovery, or to stigmatise and discourage engagement from psychological services altogether.

Purpose: This ongoing research focuses on mental health service users' experiences of the impact of language used by professionals. The study of this phenomenon, and the insight it can provide into the impact of power dynamics in psychological practice, is essential knowledge within any school of psychotherapy or mental healthcare service. This research aims to deepen the understanding of language representing systemic power imbalances. It also aims to identify encouraging, collaborative language, and determine implications and develop guidance for psychological practitioners regarding language use.

Focus and Methodology: A critical discourse analysis examined hidden-camera footage showing interactions between clinicians and service users in an NHS inpatient mental health unit (taken from BBC's Panorama - Undercover Hospital: Patients at Risk, aired September 2022). Additionally, published survivor narrative responses to the broadcast were analysed to ensure the discursive perspectives of both sides of the research corpus were explored. Preliminary interpretations indicate the widespread use of linguistic microaggressions, such as invalidations or pathologizing of distress, in mainstream mental health practice from footage of practitioners and service user accounts."

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Nur Amalina Miskon

Postgraduate Researcher: Nur Amalina Miskon

Degree: PhD Education

Discipline: Education

Using Creative Visual Arts Method and Dialogic Reflection to Explore Criticality in Teacher's Reflection in Malaysia

While criticality is often sought in critical reflection, studies conducted by researchers on critical reflection (see Wong, Mansor & Samsudin, 2016; Wong, et.al., 2015; Walton, 2012; Ismail, 2002; Hussin, 2000; and Hatton & Smith, 1995) show that their participants, i.e., teachers and students exhibit low level of criticality in their reflection. The findings suggest that many professionals are required to be critical in their reflection, but the criticality in their reflection is debatable.

This study aims to understand and explore the aspects of criticality in four English Language Teachers in Malaysia through the theoretical lenses of visual arts method and dialogic reflection. I will conduct the study in February 2024 for the span of seven weeks. Methodologically, I am adapting Kerchner's (2006) River Chart Journey as a creative visual arts method based on Pauwel's (2011) Visual Arts for Social Research Framework. The primary data for this research are the 'respondent-generated materials', and the dialogic reflection. The participants will reflect on their teaching based on three themes related to English Language Teaching and draw a river journey (creative visual arts) for each theme as a method for reflection. Then, the participants will be paired up to discuss and make meanings of their drawings through dialogic reflection. This study aims to contribute to education field in several aspects: (i) to provide insights on criticality in teachers' reflection, (ii) widen research areas that can be ventured into, i.e., area related to reflective practice tools and area related to research methods in education.

Keywords: reflection, criticality, critical reflection, language teachers, creative visual arts method, dialogic reflection

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Qing Qiu

Postgraduate Researcher: Qing Qiu

Degree: PhD Education

Discipline: Education

Exploring Chinese EFL teachers' identities during their study in the UK: A Dialogical-Self-Theory approach

My project aims to explore Chinese in-service English-as-a-foreign-language (EFL) teachers' identities during their study in the UK through the lens of I-position of Dialogical Self Theory (DST; Hermans, 2012). In this talk, initial findings related to their identities at different stages of studying in the UK will be presented. Studying abroad programmes are believed to enhance teachers' English language proficiency and intercultural sensitivity (Deng & Ranta, 2019). Therefore, these programmes have been considered for EFL teacher training in China. Notably, studying abroad experiences have great influences on EFL teacher's identities (e.g., Benson et al., 2012), which play key roles in their self-concept, ways of living and working and career development (Gu, 2015; Liu & Ye, 2019; Motallebzadeh & Kazemi, 2018). However, previous studies have mostly focused on either the training programme design, knowledge delivery (Wang, et al, 2023), teachers' pragmatic development (Deng & Ranta, 2019), or identities of EFL teachers from such Asian contexts as Japan, Hong Kong (Kayi-Aydar, 2019; Benson, et al., 2012). The identities of in-service EFL teachers from mainland China studying abroad are under explored (Zhao & Mantero, 2018). My project seeks to fill the research gap of study on identities of this group (ibid) and provide suggestions on in-service EFL teacher education.

Keywords: teacher identity, EFL teaching, Dialogical Self Theory, I-position, narrative inquiry, studying abroad, teacher education

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Postgraduate Researcher: Ruotong Tang

Degree: PhD Planning and Env Mgmt

Discipline: Planning and Landscape

Sustainable Development in Ethnic Villages of Southwest China: A bottom-up perspective

Given the definition of sustainable development from UNESCO (1987), in addition to economic growth, we should also focus on the blossoming and interweaving of society, culture and environment, and seek the well-being for the next generation. Ethnic villages do not only face the general predicaments of rural development, but also additional disadvantageous situations due to the remote location, backward economy, poor natural environment and closed cultural environment (Ma, 2017). To balance regional development, China launched the Anti-Poverty Relocation and Settlement Program and relocated a large number of ethnic rural communities to cities, providing a view for observing how to achieve rural transformation through relocation (Rogers and Wilmsen, 2019). The status of relocation should be reviewed. It is no longer just about clearing the site for new construction, but more importantly, it has turned to one of the main ways of rural transformation, as well as a new development measure undertaking the task of rapid urbanisation, which has hardly been noticed. Different from being the passive occurrence and subordinate activity in previous studies about relocation, the initiative of relocation should be paid more attention to.

To alleviate the narrow focus of economic-only relocation studies, some scholars have studied the well-being of relocated communities (e.g., Rossen and Knafl, 2007; Li et al., 2021). After comparing the cognate concepts related to well-being, community well-being, expressing a community's ideal and practice as a whole (White, 2008), provides a more appropriate scope for this study. Collectivity is regarded as one of the most meaningful features of community well-being that focus on community co-produce and co-operate, which is also regraded as the foundation of building social capital network within community. If the networks of association and social norms are denser, the economic quality, social and politic life within a community will enhanced increasingly. People within community could create social ties, build up accountability, and break the barriers, like classes, religions, incomes, then finally achieving higher level of community well-being led by social capital (Putnam, 2000; Healey et al., 2017). Hence, through introducing the concept of social capital to community well-being, a holistic-based framework is created in this research to compensate for the research gap on community cooperation and co-production of well-being, and to reflect bottom-up power from the perspective of internal construction of the community. Combining these, this research aims to develop a deeper understanding of sustainable development in ethnic communities from both the policy and grassroots perspective.

This research adopts embedded case study as the basic methodological strategy. Two communities in Nuijiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China are selected as research units. Questionnaire and Interviews will be conducted to collect data through a four-months fieldwork.

Keywords: Relocation; Community well-being; Social capital; Bottom-up development; Ethnic groups in Southwest China

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Tan Payá Ramírez

Postgraduate Researcher: Tan Payá Ramírez

Degree: Doctorate in Counselling Psych

Discipline: Education

LGBT+ chosen family: A systematic review

Chosen families are an important aspect of many LGBT+ people's lives. These family groups not based on biological or legally sanctioned bonds, can offer a safe and supportive space for queer people, as well as instrumental and practical help. A systematic review of existing qualitative literature in this area was conducted, identifying 25 studies that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and quality checks. Five super-ordinate analytical themes were constructed from the thematic synthesis of the data: characterising chosen families; relation between chosen family and family of origin; chosen family and the wider LGBT+ community; supportive chosen family; and intersections and LGBT+ sub-groups. The findings of this review add to the growing body of literature advocating for an integration of queer chosen families into planning, delivering and assessment of service provision aimed to support the wellbeing and mental health of the LGBT+ population.

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Wei Yu

Postgraduate Researcher: Wei Yu
Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt
Discipline: Development

Exploring talent management in the context of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): A Chinese perspective

Background: The phenomenon of ‘war for talent’ alongside the process of globalisation increases the gap of supply and demand of people who can make the considerable contribution to the organisations. In the past two decades, growing interest of talent management as an academic field among researchers and practitioners alike. Existing literature in the field draws much attention to the large companies and mostly centralise to multinational companies but have limited applicability to other organisations, especially SMEs that constitute a significant part of national economy as a backbone among developing countries. Moreover, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has put those organisations into more challenging time and set obstacles to manage its human capital. Thus, it is necessary to do research in talent management in such context.

Aim: The research concerns the contexts, practices, and outcomes of managing talented employees in SMEs in emerging economics with a specific aim to explore the status quo of talent management in Chinese SMEs in the challenging time. It will investigate the view of concepts, use of practices, and contextual factors shape talent management in SMEs in China, and examine the relationships between talent management practices and its outcomes in SMEs in China. The research hope increases of knowledge regarding talent management in the context of SMEs in Chinese contexts and make a reference to support SME development and growth in an effective way.

Methodology: The research adopts a mix-methods of quantitative and qualitative approaches for collecting data from selected SMEs in China. This involves the combination of self-completed questionnaire survey and semi-structured interview. Recruitment of participants and interviewees take online purposive sampling method and snowball sampling approach.

Intended contributions: The research will enrich the existing literature in the field of talent management. First, it will deeper understanding of conceptualisation of talent and talent management in Chinese SMEs as a specific country and organisational setting. Moreover, it will provide the evidence of talent management practices in SMEs and differentiate its implementation of practices with the larger counterparts. Additionally, it will investigate the contextual factors that shape talent management practice in SMEs and examine the practice-outcome relationship of talent management in the context of SMEs.

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Xinyue Dong

Postgraduate Researcher: Xinyue Dong

Degree: PhD Planning Env Mgm

Discipline: Planning and Landscape

The difficulties for communities in the metropolitan district to develop neighbourhood plans

This research studies the sluggish development of neighbourhood plans in England's metropolitan districts from the social-economic and community capacity perspectives. In the comparative case study of two urban neighbourhoods, six dimensions and a dynamic model of community capacity (skills and resources, nature of social relationships, structures and mechanisms for community dialogue, leadership, civic participation, and value system) are employed to analyse the challenges faced by two urban neighbourhoods when formulating neighbourhood plans. It finds that developing community-led neighbourhood plans highly depends on community capacity, and the plan-making process positively reinforces this capacity. For neighbourhoods without sufficient community capacity and that do not receive all-out support from local authorities, it is difficult for them to form neighbourhood plans with self-help words in the New Localism context, and it may further intensify the uneven development of neighbourhoods.

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Yunhao Sun

Postgraduate Researcher: Yunhao Sun

Degree: PhD Devel Policy and Mgt

Discipline: Development

The Involvement of Chinese Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) in the Region of Africa: Exploring Expatriate Management in the Construction Sector from a Human Resource Management (HRM) Perspective

Chinese Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) constitute the largest group of MNEs from one single country currently involved in the African construction market. This situation provides a call for insights into the management of Chinese expatriates in Africa, given the critical contribution of these workers to construction projects in this region.

The main aim of this research is to contribute to understanding of expatriate management by Chinese construction MNEs operating in Africa. In addressing this aim, the authors explore cultural and institutional factors that impact upon HRM practices. The study places a specific focus on expatriates' repatriation and career development, given the centrality of these subjects to expatriate management and the lack of related HRM literature on Chinese MNEs operating in the region of Africa.

Data from 180 questionnaires and 20 semi-structured interviews were gathered from Chinese expatriates, relevant government officers from China and African countries, and other relevant stakeholders. A key finding of the study reveals the range of participants' views about HRM practices linked to their job roles. Similarly, the findings shed light on how MNEs use training to prepare their expatriates though, in contrast, appear to neglect training designed to address repatriation and career development issues in the latter stages of their assignments. The implications of the research findings are discussed with reference to policymaking, expatriate management and HRM practices within and beyond the contexts of China and Africa.

Keywords: Expatriate management, repatriation and career development, HRM practices, China, Africa

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Autonomous Vehicles & the Built Environment: Exploring Regulatory Implications and Approaches

Abdulrahman Al Mottahar

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Department of Planning and Environmental Management

1. Introduction and Background

One of the most significant recent developments in the discipline of transport is the emergence autonomous vehicles. The introduction of automated vehicles (AVs) is a virtual certainty. As this technology spreads out, it is now important to establish specific policy and regulatory frameworks that facilitate its urban transition.

Urban Transport Issues and Challenges



How autonomous vehicles could impact the built environment and society?

1. AVs could reduce the need for parking spaces, freeing up land for other uses. This could lead to a shift towards more compact, walkable neighbourhoods with mixed-use development.
2. AVs could increase vehicle miles travelled (VMT) and vehicle hours travelled (VHT) and decrease the share of public transportation.
3. AVs may require changes in street design, such as narrower lanes, more flexible curb space, and dedicated lanes
4. AVs could lead to more dispersed development of the settlement structure and deindustrialization patterns in cities

2. Research Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate the approaches and measures that are needed to regulate AVs under different uptake scenarios to ensure that society benefits the most from this rapidly evolving technology.

Research Question

What measures and approaches are needed to regulate AVs in different urban environments to reap the maximum benefit for society?

Objective 1

To examine evolving policies and regulatory responses to AVs at the city scale

Objective 2

To explore existing regulations and identify regulatory deficits in terms of AVs interaction with the built environment and society

Objective 3

To identify regulatory measures and approaches under different scenarios of AVs deployment with the focus on the built environment

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology of this thesis is developed into theoretical and practical stages as follows:

Exploratory study: literature review using different theories and frameworks to define the research objectives and identify the research gap



Visioning and Scenario Analysis: assess themes and intervention measures with key transport and city planning experts and representatives public authorities



Survey: general public survey to examine and validate the proposed regulatory measures on a sample of participants



4. Expected Contribution



Identify potential impacts of AVs by emphasizing those effects that are directly related with urban form and spatial distribution, and comparing them with the key values of the city of tomorrow



Enrich existing literature by introducing effective strategies for managing the transition into smart mobility in a way that promotes sustainable urban and environmental development



Provide urban and regional decision-makers with examples of built environment policies and intervention measures that can be implemented under different scenarios of AVs adoption.

CAPITAL CITY IN THE MAKING: MAPPING THE PRODUCTION PROCESS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL OF EGYPT (NAC)

OVERVIEW

[illegible]

The 2002/2003 semester capital city entrepreneurs, public spaces are buildings as cultural mirrors. But spaces people's "emotions, ideas, actions, and values" and hence "aesthetics" located along the city's main thoroughfares. The city's public spaces are not only "aesthetically pleasing" but also "symbolic" and "representative" of the city's culture. The city's public spaces are not only "aesthetically pleasing" but also "symbolic" and "representative" of the city's culture. The city's public spaces are not only "aesthetically pleasing" but also "symbolic" and "representative" of the city's culture.

[illegible]

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research aims

The flows into a product are analysed in the phases of result generating by adding ecological understanding of production as a political process that interacts with technical and economic functions. This will allow for the inclusion of social ecology associated with the production and the design of a planned capacity. Taking advantages of the examples a scenario of a 'socially generated' or 'ecologically close' design of the industries in the 'Europe capital city' in the *New Atlantic* (Lima, 1996). The study will adopt a methodology approach inspired by Actor-Network Theory (ANT) to 'social' the various actors, factors, and power relations that contribute to the production of political capital and will determine, as well as the actor representation of the actor economy (Lima, 1996).

Research Objectives:

- From the research below, we note the following elements were discussed:
1. The importance of the research team's composition, including the need to ensure that the research team and individual team members have the necessary knowledge and skills to undertake the research. This includes the need to ensure that the research team is diverse, including in terms of gender, ethnicity, and professional background. The research team should also have a good understanding of the research topic and the research methods to be used.
 2. The importance of the research team's composition, including the need to ensure that the research team is diverse, including in terms of gender, ethnicity, and professional background. The research team should also have a good understanding of the research topic and the research methods to be used.
 3. To "reach the people" and to ensure that the research team is diverse, including in terms of gender, ethnicity, and professional background. The research team should also have a good understanding of the research topic and the research methods to be used.

CASE STUDY

The relationship between the decline in fertility and income in Egypt is weak. Although Egyptian fertility has evolved by income in tandem with other public policies, the most obvious evidence of it is in Cairo, where it remains the capital of Egypt (Stewart, 1995). Since the 1970s, new communities have been constructed in the desert around Cairo in response to the city's growing population (i.e., 230 million) and strong influx of rural residents (about 75 million) (UNEP, 2000). In response, the Egyptian government has announced plans to construct a new administrative capital (i.e., *El-Dokki*). During the past decade, the government has spent 10 billion USD on areas to increase the middle class, made up of the city's middle and upper middle class (i.e., 150 million). It is suspected that access to better people will result in a new urban landscape (Stewart, 2009).

United States (U.S.). Given the U.S. Administration's CapSAC (2004) endorsement of ensuring a total area of 150 square kilometers – which will be developed in three phases, the second phase of project is currently under way, as the president, the government, and the participants have scheduled meetings in the NAC by June 2021. However, given the COVID-19 outbreak, this likelihood has been postponed. Interestingly, in the second phase, the NAC members intend to collaborate in the game rules, businesses, ambassadors, arts and culture, and sports. In addition, it will be the size of a massive meadow in the plain, "Africa and National Cultural Heritage Park" is definitely not government occupies the country's biggest meadow in the world. Africa's best landscape is not only a national park, it takes the size of New York's central park named "Green River" and numerous other record-breaking locations (Djomo, 2019).

Currently, the three assemblies of state and federal legislators sit on the first three floors, currently housing the many boards of directors and the staff of the various agencies. However, these offices are much better placed than they were in the old building. The new building is a fine example of modern architecture, with its large windows providing a lot of natural light. The building is also very energy efficient, with its solar panels and energy-saving systems. The building is also very secure, with its state-of-the-art security systems. The building is also very comfortable, with its air conditioning and heating systems. The building is also very convenient, with its parking lot and public transportation access. The building is also very modern, with its state-of-the-art technology and equipment. The building is also very well-maintained, with its regular cleaning and maintenance. The building is also very safe, with its fire safety and security measures. The building is also very accessible, with its wheelchair ramps and elevators. The building is also very functional, with its many rooms and facilities. The building is also very attractive, with its modern design and architecture. The building is also very well-located, with its proximity to the city center and public transportation. The building is also very well-known, with its reputation as a modern and efficient government building. The building is also very well-regarded, with its positive reviews and ratings. The building is also very well-used, with its many visitors and employees. The building is also very well-maintained, with its regular cleaning and maintenance. The building is also very safe, with its fire safety and security measures. The building is also very accessible, with its wheelchair ramps and elevators. The building is also very functional, with its many rooms and facilities. The building is also very attractive, with its modern design and architecture. The building is also very well-located, with its proximity to the city center and public transportation. The building is also very well-known, with its reputation as a modern and efficient government building. The building is also very well-regarded, with its positive reviews and ratings. The building is also very well-used, with its many visitors and employees.

METHODOLOGY

The study examines and analyzes the relationship between politics and urban development in the context of the SAC using the Actor-Network Theory (ANT), which was developed by the French philosopher and sociologist Bruno Latour and John Woolgar (1979; 1986; 1990). For a while, ANT-influenced methodology was mainly criticized for its inability to deal with questions of causality, determinism, or teleology in its analyses of social relations. However, the political and social actors involved in the political process, according to Latour (1977), such as "the urbanologist or sociologist or the architect or the politician or the urban planner or the urban developer or the urban economist or the world or the built environment, and the like," can make use embrace a complex conception of "surprising" scenarios that are likely to be the situation (Latour 2000, p. 1, 3).

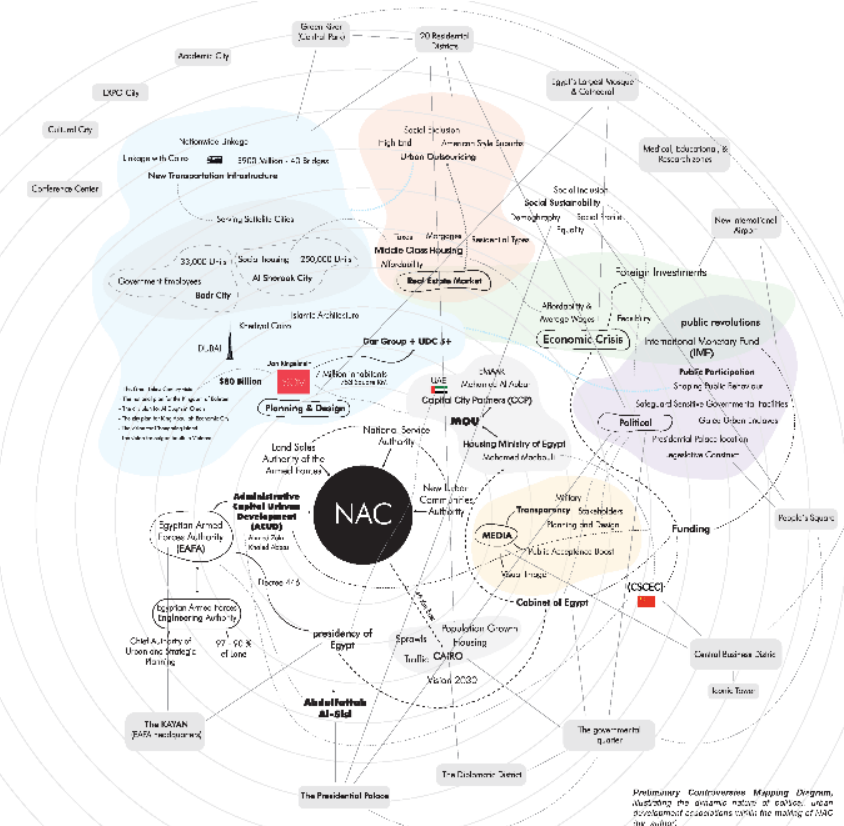
depression and anxiety in the elderly (Katz, 1990; Katz et al., 1990; Katz et al., 1991; Katz et al., 1992). The "LIFE" study was designed as a national survey examining the public health burden of ADHCD—whether due to mental illness or to the aging process—and the last three have been reviewed on the scale of a large, population-based survey over a two-year period.

The emphasis of studies of the underlying cause of disability in this population group is likely to require a combination of clinical, nursing, and social research methods, including epidemiologic, clinical, and interview, task-oriented, and other mapping. Then, using the general ADHCD methodology as a guide, the interpretation of the critical data of each study will serve as the basis for creating the social representation of the situation of these elderly in general, and for noting the basic research design. The study of the elderly and the elderly will be reviewed in ways that map all forms of social and research data on the exaggerated research methods as follows:

21. Continuous mapping.

[illegible][illegible]

The location mapping will rely on an entry sources primarily of the public domain from the people's visit, open-house maps, the NAC's master plan, and regional planning maps that are periodically updated. The methodological approach will be predominantly employed in the production of urban maps that will be used to analyse the physical elements of the city. Its conformity with its wider context and the greater



As Galileo noted, and all physics textbooks will tell you, one can show the light gets faster as it gets away from the source, and even if standing still, the different lightwaves have a different frequency, but have the same speed. In order to comprehend the one universal originator (as we speak), in addition, scientists will develop a physics of "nonrelativity" as the ultra-real will be examined and analyzed. These sources may include data on transportation theories, kinematics, having no static compensation rates, and stable laws are added to an already rich addition, rationalized to "provide, put into being, a more distinct and other, other theory" necessary in the new capital.

2. *Endless extension*
 From the time of the last source, the other progress, are left all materials in the same position, in the same way, as the no-fundamental change took up as a moment, and it is interesting, what a rich and stable universe may be constructed.

Although the task observation method is critical for the study, it is too busy to make solid decisions on 'work planning', site selection, length of stay, vital signs, and overall life quality. Note-taking, photography, videography, are attempted much as possible to collect data during 'free observations'. The decision to conduct an ethnographic survey during the fieldwork will be based on the accessibility provided by the organisations, archives, and the site under consideration. The field site is initially planned to be limited to the clinics of HAD and Care, with the possibility of an extension to other emergency centres (e.g. hospital) as the host of the HAD. In addition, with the aid of a local guide and interpreter, we are accompanied by a local official or guide, the mayor of the researcher's observation and notes will be personal interpretations guided by the theme featured that emerge from the literature.

2) *Review of selected literature*

[illegible]

References

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A systematic review and meta-analysis exploring the relationship between implementation variability and outcomes in universal, school-based social and emotional learning interventions.

Annie O'Brien,
Margarita Panayiotou, Joao Santos,
Neil Humphrey, Suzanne Hamilton

MANCHESTER
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Introduction

The formative years in childhood and adolescence are critical for supporting or inhibiting the building of core social and emotional competencies. Social and emotional learning (SEL) is a process that grows social and emotional competence, that are associated with healthy child development (1).

The efficacy of SEL interventions in improving mental and social health and academic success is empirically established. Research is therefore shifting attention from establishing *what* works to *how* it works (2,3), with particular focus on the role of implementation (4,5). While implementation is realised and conceptualised as multi-dimensional (6) many studies continue to measure implementation via the single dimensions of fidelity or dosage (7,8) with less attention paid to dimensions of adaptation, quality, reach, and responsiveness (see table 1).

Additionally, of the research examining the relationship between implementation and outcomes, the quality of statistical approaches used to establish a relationship is unclear. These limitations hinder interpretation of intervention study findings, in particular intervention validity (9,10), and can lead to interventions failing in real-life contexts (11).

Table 1. Implementation dimensions

Implementation dimension	Description
Fidelity	Extent to which a programme is delivered as prescribed by the developer
Dosage	Number of programme sessions delivered
Quality	How well programme components are delivered
Responsiveness	Participant engagement with a programme
Program differentiation	Uniqueness of a programme from another programme
Monitoring control conditions	Measuring and describing the usual care provisions present in control condition
Programme reach	Proportion of participants that attended sessions
Adaptation	Changes to the programme during delivery

Aims

This research aims to

- (1) examine the association between implementation dimensions and outcomes in universal, school-based SEL interventions
- (2) determine the methodological rigor of the statistical approaches used to establish a relationship between implementation dimensions and outcomes.



Method

Pre-registration

A protocol for this systematic review and meta-analysis has been prospectively registered on PROSPERO (CRD42023416661)

Search strategy

The following databases will be searched for relevant articles: British Education Index, ERIC, PsycINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), ScienceDirect, and Web of Science. A forward and backward citation search will be carried out on included articles. Key journals (e.g. Implementation Science) will be hand-searched for relevant articles. The search strategy will be re-run prior to the final analysis.

Literature must be peer reviewed, available in English and appear in published form at the time of the search to be included in this review.

Types of studies

Included: Randomised experimental design (e.g., parallel and cluster randomised trials), non-randomised experimental design (e.g., quasi-experimental), and single group phase change.
Excluded: Reviews, case studies and qualitative studies.

Justification. The decision to include a broad range of research designs enables us to capture the variation in moderation analyses used across different study designs.

Population

Included: 4-11-year-old pupils attending a mainstream primary school.
Excluded: Pupils under 4-years and over 11-years; pupils in a specialist school; targeted clinical subgroups.

Justification. By narrowing our focus to primary school-aged children only, we are accounting for age as a potential moderating variable (12) and reducing the potential influence of confounds (i.e., caregivers, teachers, friends) on the relationship under investigation.

Intervention

Included: Interventions that
(1) self-describe as a SEL intervention or primarily aim to build competency in at least one of the core social and emotional skills as categorised by CASEL (13, 14): self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills and responsible decision making;
(2) use a universal or classroom-wide approach
(3) are implemented primarily in the school setting
(4) are delivered directly to pupils aged 4-11-years.

Excluded: SEL interventions that are delivered to targeted subgroups of children, have their central programme component delivered outside of the school setting, primarily focus on non-SEL outcomes, and/or are delivered as a single-session intervention.

Data extraction

The first author will screen studies against the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the review, and will extract and code data using a coding framework informed by the literature. Two researchers will independently screen and extract data from a sample (c.5-10%) of studies.

Quality assessment will be carried out using an adjusted version of the revised Cochrane risk-of-bias tool (15), tailored to examine the quality of a study within implementation research. This will involve consideration and assessment of the underpinning study design, the measure of the moderator (i.e., implementation) and the types of analysis (e.g., CACE, per protocol, etc) at study level.

Data synthesis

The effect sizes for (1) the main intervention effects and (2) following implementation moderation will be extracted, and the standardised mean difference will be the metric used for the meta-analysis.

A decision tree, developed by Pustejovsky and Tipton (16) will be used to inform our selection of a working model most appropriate for our data.

Impact

This paper expects to significantly advance knowledge on school-based implementation generally, and SEL interventions specifically by identifying the impact of implementation dimensions on outcomes, and the threshold required to achieve best results. This will be of particular interest to those funding (e.g., policymakers), delivering (e.g., teachers, practitioners), and assessing (e.g., researchers) SEL interventions. By promoting our research among these key stakeholders, we hope to address the research-to-practice gap by improving the real-world efficacy of trials.

Furthermore, assessing the quality of implementation studies and determining the strength of their contribution to implementation research will enable us to identify and recommend methodologically superior approaches to future implementation research.

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CURRENT ETHICAL DILEMMAS EXPERIENCED BY PSYCHOLOGISTS WHO USE SOCIAL MEDIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

BACKGROUND

- Despite the rise in psychologist use of social media, current ethical guidelines have not provided guidance on how to use social media.
- Ethical guidelines suggest psychologists apply the same ethical principles advised for their offline work when using social media, without consideration of differing potential ethical dilemmas online.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What does the existing literature tell us about the main ethical dilemmas encountered by psychologists who use social media?

METHODS

- A systematic review of the current literature was conducted to explore the main ethical dilemmas encountered by psychologists who use social media.
- Three databases were searched: PsycINFO, Web of Science, and CINAHL Plus.
- A total of 52 studies were screened by their titles and abstracts, with a subsequent 36 studies analysed against inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- The remaining 14 studies were assessed using quality standards and included within the thematic synthesis.

FINDINGS AND THEMES

Data analysis conceptualised 3 themes:

1. Psychologist searches risking the therapeutic relationship
Subthemes: loss of trust and power imbalance
2. Psychologist defensiveness in response to client searches
Subthemes: self-disclosure and self-protection
3. Societal normalisation of social media
Subthemes: familiarity and ease, and blurred boundaries



DISCUSSION

- The societal prevalence of social media use suggests it is now inevitable that psychologists will experience some form of ethical dilemma regarding social media.
- The review explored how psychologists searching for clients online weakens the therapeutic relationship, with a loss of trust and power imbalance.
- Client searches for their psychologist is similarly detrimental, in that the psychologist feels defensive in protecting privacy online and controlling self-disclosures.
- There is demand from psychologists for guidance on how to use social media ethically.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Guidelines should include:

- The risks of searching clients on the therapeutic relationship, and the importance of consent.
- How to discuss social media when contracting with clients, to set clear boundaries from the start around issues of multiple relationships and consent.
- Minimising risk of boundary crossings from clients online through increased privacy settings and reflexivity on what information psychologists' self-disclose online.
- Discussion of ethical dilemmas on social media in supervision, with supervisors educating themselves on how to best support supervisees.
- Guidelines should be continually updated as social media continues to evolve.

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2023 SEED PGR Conference

Teachers experiences of supporting young people's mental health in schools, based on teacher training

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AIM/PURPOSE

Mental health difficulties amongst young people are increasing and school is often a place for them to gain support. There is a dearth of research which focuses on teacher's experiences of supporting young people's mental health, in relation to their training experiences. Teachers could help young people to feel supported if they feel their training needs are met. Investigating teachers experiences of their training so far, and their experiences and views of helping young people with mental distress, could help us to identify what they want to receive training for and in what areas training might be needed.

RESEARCH QUESTION

WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH LITERATURE TELL US ABOUT TEACHER'S EXPERIENCES OF SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE'S MENTAL HEALTH IN UK SCHOOLS, BASED ON THEIR TRAINING?



METHODOLOGY

- Qualitative methodology (Dixon-Woods et al., 2005).
- Four databases searched for articles
- Databases used: PsychINFO, ERIC, ASSIA
- 5 articles found
- 4 articles met eligibility criteria (Long et al., 2020).
- Thematic synthesis (Thomas & Harden, 2008)
- Ethical issues considered, including the researcher's subjectivity (Levitt et al., 2018).

ANALYSIS/FINDINGS

Main themes	The meaning of being a teacher	Teacher worries	Views towards, and experiences of mental health training
Sub themes	Empathy and care inherent within the role Looking for signs through an educational lens	What could go wrong? Responsibilities and boundaries	A desire for training A lack of (confidence without) training
Quotes	"You know this person's come to you in trust and you want...to be there to help them because you know what it's taken for them to do that"	"You've got the problem... of children labelling themselves or thinking they've got a mental disorder when they haven't. or putting fear into them" ... "I'm there to be a caregiver but like to a certain degree. I don't know what the degree is yet"	"What I'm worried about is the number of missed opportunities...because of our ignorance of mental health"

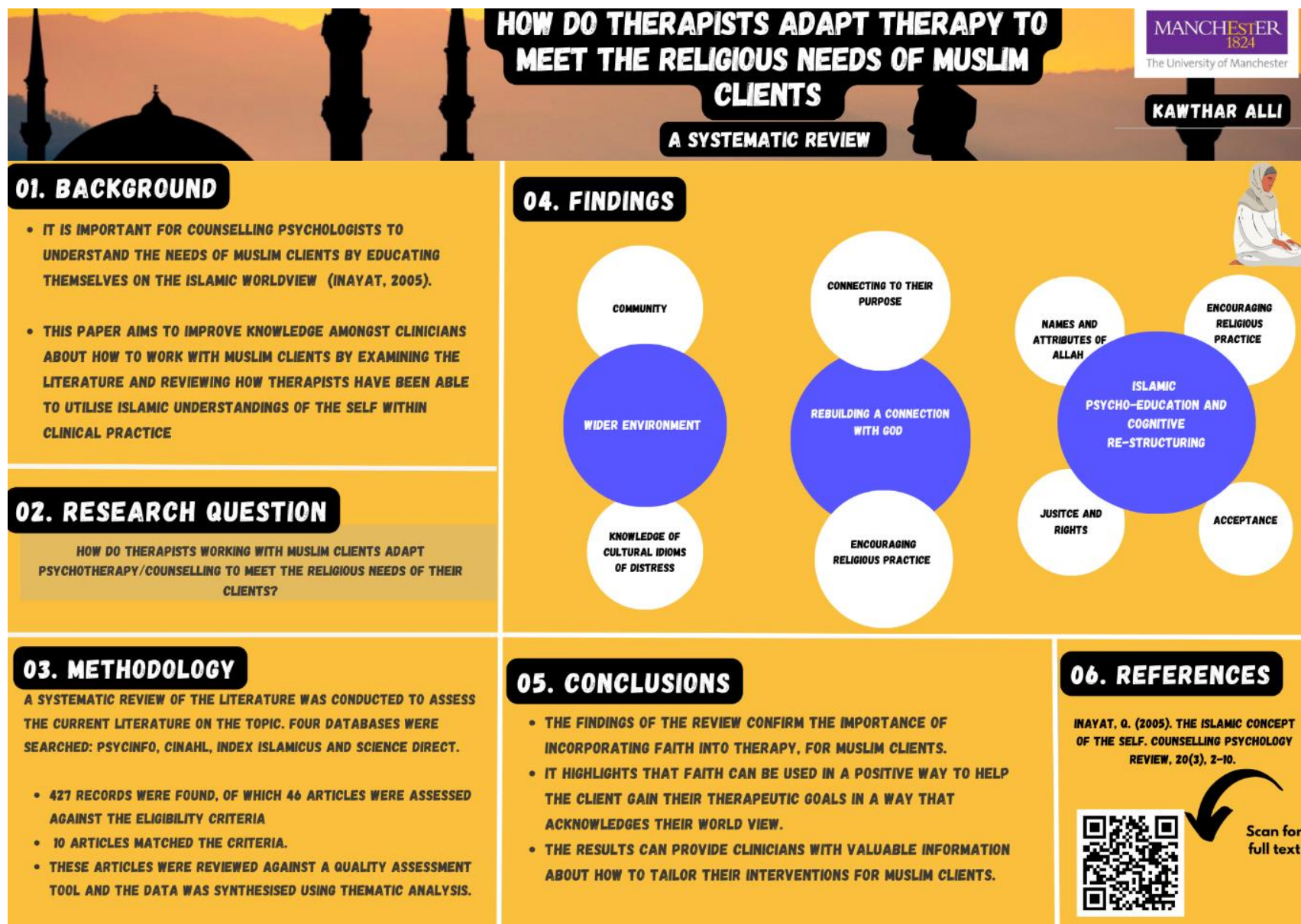
DISCUSSION

- There were vast differences in the literature on teacher's views about their responsibilities. Most felt they had some responsibility in supporting student mental health but were not confident in their ability to do this.
- Most had a strong desire for training.
- Training could lead to an increase in confidence and a decrease in fear of outcomes, helping to tackle teacher's worries and concerns.

CONCLUSION

- Training programmes should target teacher's confidence, as their concerns regarding their own abilities appear to be one reason why they are seeking training.
- There should be universal approaches to supporting student mental health, helping teachers understand what their responsibilities and boundaries are. A universal approach to training could be helpful in supporting teachers, and in turn, could have positive effects on young people's social and emotional adjustment (Goldberg et al., 2019).

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How do racially minoritised students experience anti-racism training in their counselling or psychology education: A systematic review

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With an increasingly diverse population and growing concerns of racism and racial inequalities in the UK, therapists are likely to encounter issues and discussions around race and racism within therapy. Although anti-racism trainings are in place, the learning and participating experiences of white students and students from racially minoritised backgrounds can be drastically different. **This systematic review aims to understand the current state of learning experiences of anti-racism training for racially minoritised counselling and psychology students, and identify the potential unmet training needs.**

Research question

What does the existing literature in the last 5 years tell us about racially minoritised students' learning experience in anti-racism training in their counselling or psychology education?

Methodology

- A systematic search of the **4** databases: PsycINFO, CINAHL Plus, ERIC, Web of Science + citation forward chasing searches
- Articles published in 2017-2022
- The trustworthiness and relevance of the retrieved articles were assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Qualitative Studies Checklist
- Thematic analysis was conducted to synthesise the data

Findings

5 out of 604 articles met the eligibility criteria, **4** main themes were generated.

THEME 1: Experience with the content

- The training content was considered **stereotyped, overgeneralised, white and eurocentric**, which triggered negative emotions such as disappointment and discomfort



THEME 3: Experience with peers

- The students felt a sense of **duty to speak up** in the training sessions to advocate and correct any misinformation, but also experienced **hesitance** to do so
- **Frustrations, anger, sense of hopelessness**, or even ruptures arose as the students observed their white peers' lack of acknowledgement of racism and their white privileges
- **Positive experiences** reported when the students recognised their white peers' increased awareness and appreciation of the students' honesty and teaching



THEME 2: Experience with the lecturers

- The lecturers **lacked sensitivity** to their interaction with racially minoritised students, and the appropriateness of the teaching content
- Having a **lecturer from a racially minoritised background** to provide the training increased the students' sense of relatedness and aspiration
- **Successful teaching** from white lecturer comes from students' observation of the lecturer's extra preparation, care, passion, openness, and acknowledgement of privilege and underlying racism



THEME 4: Perceived importance of the subject

- A **sense of validation** of their identity and experiences
- A **perceived opportunity** for their white peers to recognise racism
- **Preparation** for working with people from diverse backgrounds
- **Transfer** knowledge into actual practice



Discussion

- The content used in anti-racism trainings is still perceived as eurocentric, stereotyped, overgeneralised, and othering by racially minoritised students
- The **ambivalence** that racially minoritised students experienced in their interactions with the training content, their lecturers and their peers reflects the students' **unmet needs**, and the **underlying power dynamic** between the students, lecturers, institutions and accrediting organisations

Implications

- Improve anti-racism training to allow racially minoritised students to engage in the training without the need to carry the pressure to educate, the guilt for their hesitance to share, and the burden to prepare for anger or frustration-provoking discussions
- Increase the awareness of intersectionality in all students
- Explore the unmet needs of lecturers to improve their teaching experiences and support students in an appropriate and sensitive manner
- Explore how racially minoritised students, white students and lecturers perceive and understand the power dynamic within the classroom, and their roles in the design and execution of anti-racism training

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REFERENCES



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Architects in The Making: The Role of Architecture and Design Pedagogy in Identity Formation, The Case of Saudi Arabia.



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Research Problem:

Given that the higher education sector of Saudi Arabia was set up in 1959 and the first architecture school at King Saud University in Riyadh was established mostly under the management of foreign experts or staff (Salih, 1999). Since then, architecture education has concentrated on technical competencies with little to no attention to philosophical issues and their implications in the design of the built environment (Alqahtani, 2022). One of the main issues in this system lack concern and careful attention to the role of identity and the influence of culture and sociological aspects that can affect their designs, which has caused many of the recent projects around Saudi Arabia to lack their true character (Alqahtani, 2022). In addition, the lack of attention to national identity is evident in the curriculum of the architecture schools in Saudi Arabia and American universities (Alqahtani, 2022). Thus, educators feel obligated to provide a good pedagogical perspective based on a blend of modern Western and local cultures, for an emerging regional awareness, resulting in creating an identity clarity and making confusion among students (Salih, 1999). Furthermore, as architecture education there is a sharp gap in knowing a Christian education in Saudi Arabia, which remains an undiscussed subject for students worldwide.

As a result, that many people struggle to find identity, culture and architecture in their lives. The gap between the two is a result of the lack of attention to the role of identity and the influence of culture and sociological aspects that can affect their designs, which has caused many of the recent projects around Saudi Arabia to lack their true character (Alqahtani, 2022). In addition, the lack of attention to national identity is evident in the curriculum of the architecture schools in Saudi Arabia and American universities (Alqahtani, 2022). Thus, educators feel obligated to provide a good pedagogical perspective based on a blend of modern Western and local cultures, for an emerging regional awareness, resulting in creating an identity clarity and making confusion among students (Salih, 1999). Furthermore, as architecture education there is a sharp gap in knowing a Christian education in Saudi Arabia, which remains an undiscussed subject for students worldwide.

Research Questions:

- 1- Is the applied global methodology ideal for the local context, or can a new framework be developed to simulate a culturally appropriate and creative design?
- 2- What are the factors that influence students that pay attention to design in specific and location identity among students within a particular institution?
- 3- What is needed in higher education for it to become a tool for cultural preservation and for strengthening the local architectural identity?
- 4- What are the needs of local practitioners worldwide from educational institutions in response to the local demands and challenges (Salih, 2003)?

Aims and Objectives:

The aim of this study is to investigate the role of transnational global educational pedagogy between 2010-2020. The purpose is to shape the nature of the local identity of Saudi Arabia. It aims to bridge the gap between theory and its application in action within architecture and design studies and discussing whether these global methods are applicable for developing the new contemporary architecture in the Kingdom while maintaining a sense of local. The project will propose a developed framework that can address the current local architectural challenges and is suitable for the local context of Saudi Arabia.

The project has four main research objectives:

- 1- To analyze and critically evaluate in what 2020 some global models of architecture pedagogy were implemented, whether they are relevant to the Saudi Arabian context (Alqahtani, 2022).
- 2- To understand how pedagogical coverage is expected and reflected at the study level in different educational settings worldwide.
- 3- To analyze and evaluate the quality of architecture and design learning outcomes from the perspective of local institutions and design practitioners. To gain an understanding of the ways in which the current educational model is performing in terms of design.

Contributions/To Knowledge:

This project will contribute to the global community of research in the field of architecture and architecture, specifically in architectural education in Saudi Arabia. The project results will be relevant for higher education policy in the current need for educational reforms. In addition, this project will shed light on global architectural pedagogies that have been implemented in different countries. It will also provide an example that can be used as a guide for architectural education in Saudi Arabia. The project will also provide an example that can be used as a guide for architectural education in Saudi Arabia. The project will also provide an example that can be used as a guide for architectural education in Saudi Arabia.



Research Methods:

Drawing on an ethnography approach through observation, interviews and surveys, the project will use an Actor-Network Theory (ANT) methodology for architecture (Marques, 2022) to analyse and understand the formation and implications of globalised and pedagogy in architecture and what it takes to create a network. Actor-Network Theory (ANT), based on an acknowledgment that everything in the social and natural worlds exists in a constantly shifting network of relationships between human and non-human actors (Latour, 1996). Through this methodology, the project will develop an educational framework that addresses local identity, where theory and practice equally influence a Christian education and redefine the local architectural domain. The reason for choosing an ANT approach is that it allows to overcome the old pedagogical dilemma of structure and agency by viewing structure and agency as being together and not mutually exclusive (Latour and Woolgar, 1986).

There Are Four Components To The Case Study Strategy:

- 1- Applying ethnographic observation of the interaction of theory classes and studio sessions as well as policy. These observations serve as the core framework of the department. What type of technologies are needed for a Christian and design pedagogy, and the relationship between theory teaching and the studio environment. Through the use of video qualitative data analysis software, a thematic analysis will be conducted and be coded (Salih, 2003). In order to discover patterns and identify those seen from the ethnographic observation.
- 2- Surveys and Semi-Structured Interviews with Senior Lecturers and Quality Unit, Strategic Planning Unit, College Deans, Program Directors, Teaching Faculty, Students and most importantly, Professional and Licensed education practitioners. The findings will analyse the following aspects: How is the architecture and design curriculum structured? How do the students perceive the current program for architects and designers? What is the content of faculty members' research, and how does it relate to the current architecture and design education in the Kingdom? How do students respond to the current global pedagogy in architecture? How do the local architects perceive education and design in local practitioners' perspective in architecture and design students? What are the needs of local practitioners worldwide from educational institutions?
- 3- Mapping of experiences and data through following selected students in their own pedagogical, studio locations, theory sessions, working practices will be observed and recorded in both oral and visual formats.
- 4- Records of Architect Materials, Investigating curriculum development, curriculum development discussions, hand sketches of students and tutors, physical models, and 3D renderings.

Case Study:

This project provides a methodology using an in-depth case study for a single institution that contains much of the following major architecture, interior architecture and design for the success of this study. It is essential that the chosen university is a well-established, non-changing university (i.e. more than 40 years have passed since its founding). It is also necessary that at least two university locations have graduated from the disciplines above so that the project can have the requisite of architecture in relation to the study design and data.

After a lengthy research process for various universities in Saudi Arabia that covers the major in architecture and interior design, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University in Dammam has been selected as an ideal choice for a case study. The University serves three major cities (Dammam, Khobar and Dharhan), these cities witnessed substantial urban development due to the Saudi National Oil Companies (also known as Saudi Arabia's) headquarters in Dammam, between Khobar and Dammam. However, the history of the university and its geographical location on a strategic significance in terms of the local economy of Dammam and architecture and design in the region is the primary focus of the study.

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EXPLORING ADOLESCENT POC STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES OF SCHOOL-BASED COUNSELLING



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SEED

There is a lack of research that focuses on the intersectional experiences of POC students within school-based counselling (SBC) services. Current literature focuses on the student population as a whole often neglecting the POC experience, or the female experience entirely. This has been especially evident in 'white' westernised continents/countries such as Europe and Britain.

Four themes were conceptualised from the data analysis: sources of support, sources of safety, sources of communication, and encouraging engagement.

To highlight the paucity of research surrounding POC student experiences of SBC in a purely qualitative manner, whilst also highlighting its non-existence or rarity in European and British research.

A systematic review of literature published within the last 18 years.

Four databases were utilised: PsychINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), CINAHL Plus, and Sociological Abstracts (SA).

Using 3 sets of search terms, the results of each search term were combined and then screened via abstracts and titles.

The remaining 11 articles were analysed against inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The remaining 6 articles were analysed by thematic synthesis. Reflexivity and epistemology are considered in relation to the data and themes discussed in this review.

```

graph TD
    A((Sources of Support)) --- B((Sources of Safety))
    B --- C((Sources of Communication))
    C --- D((Encouraging Engagement))
    D --- E((Good Examples))
    
    A --- A1(Academic Matters)
    A --- A2(Personal Matters)
    
    B --- B1(The Counsellor)
    
    C --- C1(Function of the Role)
    C --- C2(Boundaries)
    C --- C3(Initial Exposure)
    C --- C4(Expectations)
    
    D --- D1(A Need for More Counsellors)
  
```

The diagram is a vertical flowchart with five main circular nodes connected by lines. Each node is surrounded by smaller circles containing related sub-topics.

- Sources of Support**
 - Academic Matters
 - Personal Matters
- Sources of Safety**
 - The Counsellor
- Sources of Communication**
 - Function of the Role
 - Boundaries
 - Initial Exposure
 - Expectations
- Encouraging Engagement**
 - A Need for More Counsellors
- Good Examples**

The themes highlight the importance of considering race, gender, and student 'expectations' as instrumental factors for student engagement.

This highlights how the intersections of race and gender can be both considered and neglected within research.

Consideration of these factors highlight that this should be explored more intentionally and creatively to give an accurate representation of the experiences shared, and how these can be used to develop and shape SBC services in the future.

RELATED LITERATURE

[illegible]

How do employees contribute to, generate, and impede change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait?

Meshari Alkulaib

Research by Meshari Alkulaib

Introduction

The country of Kuwait is faced with the challenge of reducing its dependence on oil revenue (Carvalho, Youssef, Ghosn and Talih 2017, p. 3). As a result, both the domestic and foreign policy of Kuwait are changing strategically and operationally. In this environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait must manage not only policy change but also changes in the way it operates internally.



Kuwait Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022)

Research Problem

The proposed research is an examination of the perception of employees of the Kuwait Ministry of Foreign Affairs of efforts at change management, with a focus on how these employees engage in interpretation of their environment and respond to it.



Kuwait City, Kuwait (Afrasia, 2018)

Research Aims/Objectives

The research explores the process of change and the way that employees in the Ministry perceive change management efforts, make sense out of change, and contribute to or resist the change process.

Research Question

How do employees of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs perceive change within the Ministry and participate in both generating change and resisting it?



Reception of US Secretary of State by Emir of Kuwait (Kuwait News Agency, 2021)

Context

The foreign policy needs of the Kuwait are evolving. For example, Kuwait is navigating diverging interests within the Gulf Region while also aiming to win support from developing countries through foreign aid and loans ((Ulrichsen, 2019, pp. 218-219; Leichtman 2022, pp. 199-200). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must adapt to these changes externally and internally. At the same time, Ministry employees are influenced by cultural factors such as tribalism and *wasta* (gaining jobs or resources through connections), which can affect employees' perceptions of and responses to potential change (Osman Salih, 2011, p. 143).

Conceptual Framework

The theoretical framework is based on an emergent change approach in dialogue with a social constructionist approach. The emergent approach defines change as a process that is dynamic, unpredictable, unplanned, and full of conflict (Aggerholm and Thomsen 2020, pp. 204-205). The social constructionist approach takes the position that individuals make sense of their environment and experiences through a process of creation that shapes meaning through discourse and relationships

(Samra-Fredericks 2020, pp. 131, 134). This research therefore explores the nature change within the Ministry through the narratives, interpretations, and dialogues of employees.

Research Methodology

The methodology of this research will be a mixed methods approach, using both survey questionnaires and interviews of Ministry employees.

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Digital Platforms and Urban Informality: A Literature Review

Mindy Park

Digital Development, GDI

Digital Platforms in the Global South

From digital divides to digital inequalities: Increased digital connectivity across the global South makes simple "physical access" no longer a primary concern in digital development. Previously marginalised groups are now incorporated into the platform economy.

Opportunities and challenges

Pros	Cons
Access (inclusion?), job creation, transparency, traceability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on the network effects (i.e., access and economies of scale) of digital mediation Thrive on the increased security enabled by blockchain technology (i.e., data encryption) at the same time 	Gig (micro-work), marginality, precarity, worker atomisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perpetuate existing inequalities and asymmetries, resulting in growing critiques on platform-led economic inclusion. Critics further argue that digitalisation could also atomise workers and erode their autonomy

Can we see urban informality? Roy's (2005, 2009) emphasis that informality does not necessarily translate into poverty is also reflected in Simone's (2013; 2014) analysis of Jakarta's "urban majority": the majority's livelihoods are situated between the spaces of formality and informality. A more fundamental issue is that the elites, or those with power, constantly flout planning regulations while the poor's unruly practices are criminalised.

Informal settlements,
Jakarta, Indonesia

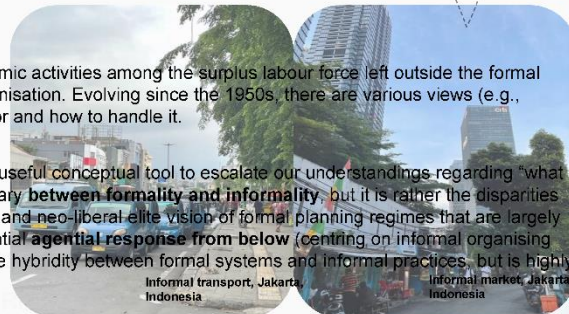
Urban Informality

The informal economy

Stemming from economic dualism, it focuses on the petty economic activities among the surplus labour force left outside the formal sector, which mainly resulted from rapid urbanisation and modernisation. Evolving since the 1950s, there are various views (e.g., dualist/structuralist/legalist/voluntarist) on what causes this sector and how to handle it.

Urban informality

This is not totally distant from the above concept, but is rather a useful conceptual tool to escalate our understandings regarding "what is formal" and "what is informal". Indeed, there is no clear boundary **between formality and informality**, but it is rather the disparities between the informal practices and the modern and often global and neo-liberal elite vision of formal planning regimes that are largely incompatible with each other, impeding inclusive planning. Potential **agential response from below** (centring on informal organising and the role of intermediaries) is important to bring about positive hybridity between formal systems and informal practices, but is highly context-dependent.

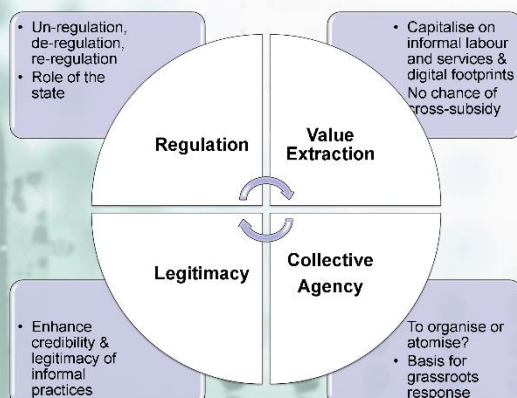


Informal transport, Jakarta, Indonesia

Informal market, Jakarta, Indonesia

The Intersections

The key context in many Southern cities at present is that many of such informal practices (e.g., motorcycle taxis, street food vendors etc.) have now been incorporated into digital platforms (if not formal systems). 4 themes cut across the debates on digital platforms and urban informality: these are not necessarily commonalities between them, but rather some possible ways we can understand how digital platforms are either reshaping or perpetuating informality



Research Questions

- 1) How are digital platforms de/re-regulating cities, from the perspective of urban informality?
- 2) What roles do digital platforms play in changing the ways marginal (informal) actors interact with the formal sector (platform or state)?
- 3) What are the responses (institutional/grassroots) in this new context, and can they affect existing relationships and bring about change?

Methodology – in Indonesia

What	Who
Go-Jek (Gig economy "Superapp")	Workers, drivers(<i>Ojek</i>), micro-entrepreneurs(<i>Warung</i>), Consumers
Tokopedia (E-commerce)	
Go-Pay/Ovo/Dana (Fintech)	



Traditional warungs,
Jakarta, Indonesia, 2018



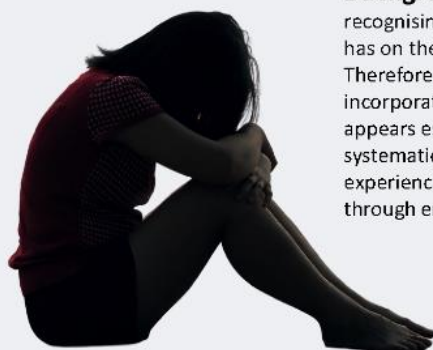
Digitalised warungs,
Jakarta, Indonesia, 2022

All photos author's own, 2018; 2022

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Exploring Women's Experiences of Healing from Sexual Trauma through Engagement in Body-Based Practices. A Systematic Review

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Trainee Counselling Psychologist
The University of Manchester



Background: Research is increasingly recognising the profound effect that trauma has on the body (Van der Kolk, 2014). Therefore, exploring holistic treatments that incorporate a mind and body intervention appears essential for healing. This is the first systematic review exploring women's experiences of recovery from sexual trauma through engagement in body-based practices.

Aims: To contribute to the understanding and development of holistic treatments that encompass a body element for women recovering from sexual trauma.

Method: A systematic review of the literature was conducted using four databases: PsycINFO, Medline, CINAHL Plus and Scopus. 2,392 records were generated from the searches. After screening 11 articles were considered eligible and were analysed using thematic synthesis.

Themes: Data synthesis led to the conceptualisation of 5 main themes and 3 subthemes.

- **Integrating Mind and Body** (*Reconnecting to the body & Processing emotions*)
- **Self-compassion**
- **Trauma-sensitive Approach**
- **Connection** (*Relationships Within the Group, Safety in relationships & Spiritual connection*)
- **Fun and Spontaneity**



Research Questions:

What does the qualitative literature tell us about...

- **Women's' lived experiences of healing from sexual trauma through engagement in body-based practices?**
- **The healing processes of body-based practices for women recovering from sexual trauma?**



Discussion: Findings suggest that the healing processes function as a powerful channel to release negative emotions, establish inner safety, gain a sense of empowerment, connect with others and nature and encourage self-acceptance.

Conclusion: This study provides evidence for the use of mind-body interventions with a focus on positive growth. Continued research is needed to help determine women's readiness to engage and to understand how to support multifaceted needs.

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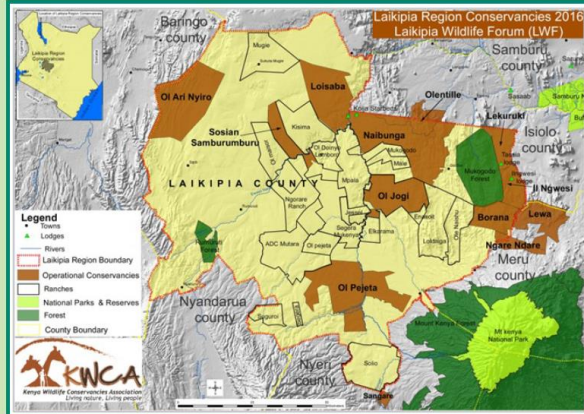
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Can biocultural diversity improve conservation outcomes for people and nature? A case study of central Kenya's conservation landscape

Aims and Objectives

Explore whether greater attention to biocultural diversity in conservation can improve outcomes for both people and nature, in the context of Laikipia and the Central Highlands, Kenya.

1. To understand if and how different conservation approaches can support biocultural diversity.
2. To explore how biocultural diversity manifests across Laikipia's conservation landscape.
3. To understand how integrating biocultural diversity into conservation can contribute to achieving global conservation objectives.



Research Background

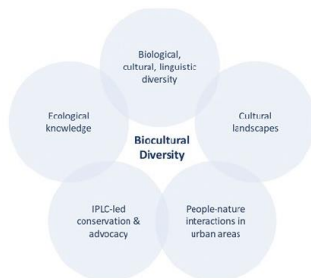
As the global biodiversity crisis deepens, there are debates about which approaches to conservation are best for achieving environmental and social justice (Büscher and Fletcher, 2019). Although biodiversity and socio-cultural heritage conservation are often seen as competing goals, they could be united through a biocultural diversity approach (Foggin *et al.*, 2021).

Conservation in Laikipia and the Central Highlands operates across a complex landscape of community, public, and private conservancies, which sometimes have differing agendas. For example, there is evidence that certain conservation approaches have altered the landscape itself, creating 'settler ecologies' that sustain colonial legacies and injustices (Enns and Bersaglio, in press).

Exploring the outcomes of these conservation approaches for people and nature will support better understanding of how integrating biocultural diversity can drive more cohesive, inclusive methods of conservation (Herse, 2022; Reyes-García *et al.*, 2023).

Conceptual Framework Development

Based on a systematic review which explored how biocultural diversity is used and conceptualised within environmental conservation literature, I synthesised 68 academic articles into the framework below.



This will provide a basis for understanding biocultural diversity in this research. My analysis will seek to critique and adapt the framework based on the research findings, to reflexively explore how current academic understandings of biocultural diversity may need to shift to be useful in practice.

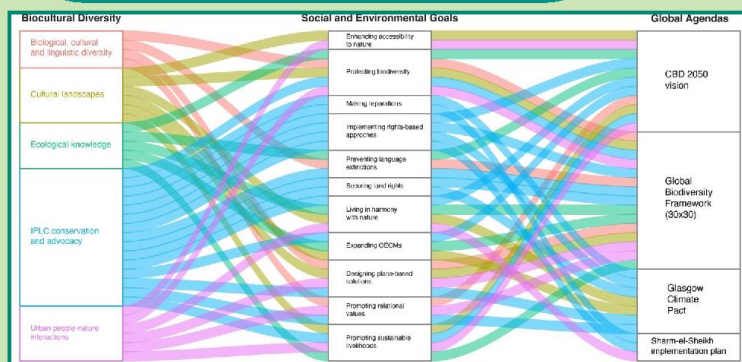
Methodology

The research is designed as a case study of Laikipia's conservation landscape, using qualitative methods, emerging from:

- Previous remote research with a Laikipia-based civil society organisation (CSO) in 2020 on responses to the desert locust upsurge
- Links with a GEF-funded Inclusive Conservation Initiative by the same CSO—established links during a scoping visit in September 2022

Data will be collected across 2 field seasons to align with multiple phases of the ICI project, through:

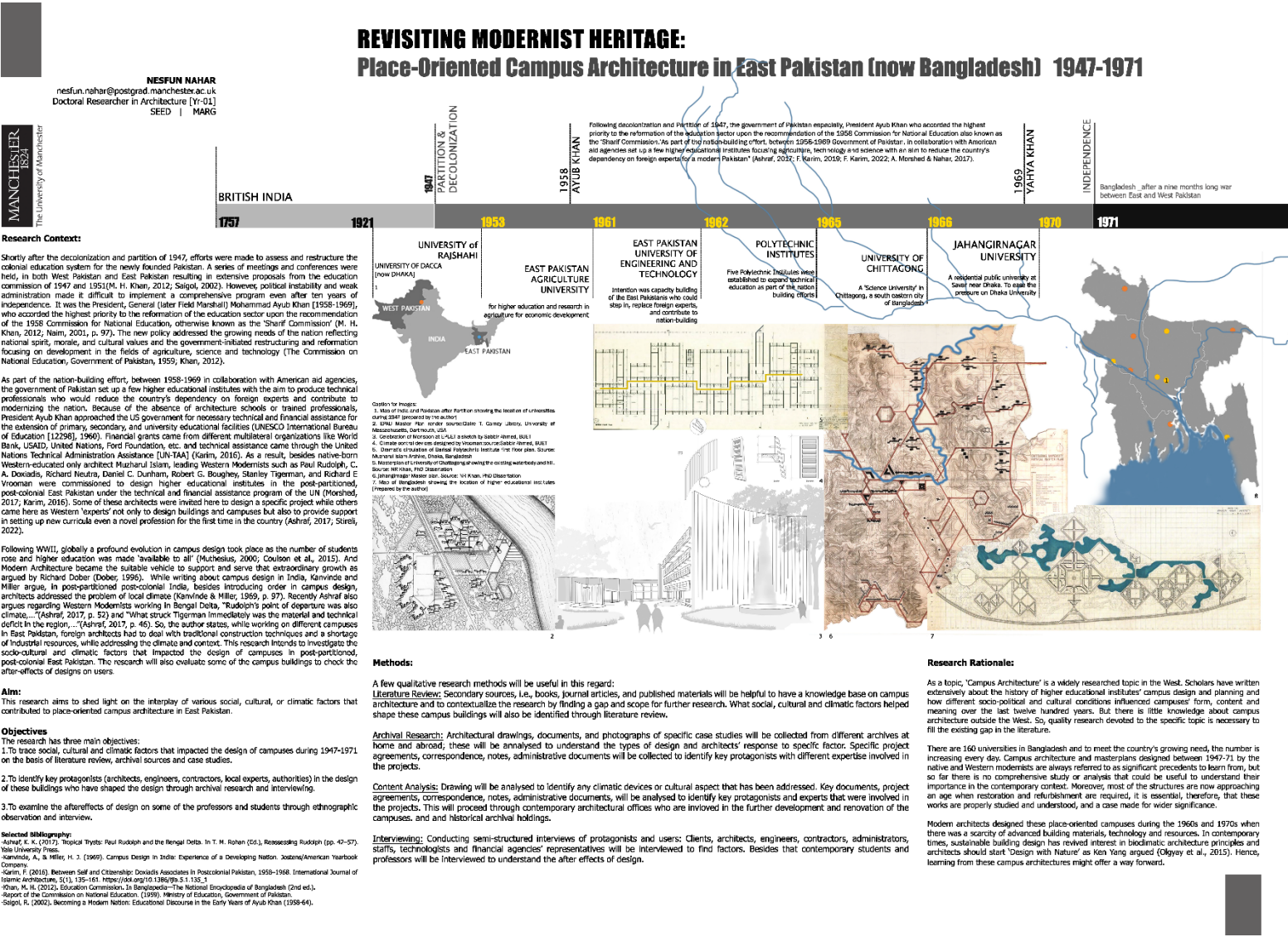
- Key informant interviews with conservation 'officials' and community members living in / around conservation areas (ranging from semi-structured to conversational walking interviews)
- Ethnographic observation (in conservation areas; ICI project activities)
- Document analysis of policies and reports from conservancies



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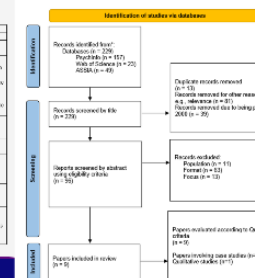
MANCHESTER
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AFFILIATIONS

University of Manchester

Themes

Openness, understanding and communication as relevant to therapy working around and through racial identity issues

[illegible]

The diagram is a complex conceptual map with a central cluster of four large blue ovals and numerous peripheral blue ovals connected by black arrows. The central nodes are:

- A tendency for clients and therapists towards ambivalence/avoidance/denial around racial identity, privilege and therapy**
- Racial identity, intersectional identity and privilege playing a role in dynamics and perceptions in the therapeutic process, as well as the wider political context to therapy**
- Openness, understanding and communication as relevant to the ways therapy works around and through issues pertaining to identity in therapy**
- Therapy as a place ruptures, inner and interpersonal conflicts and forms of racism or discrimination may be enacted or challenged**

The peripheral nodes include:

- Power and privilege
- Ambivalence
- Avoidance
- Denial of the relevance of race in therapy or conflicts
- Cultural influences on client
- Acknowledging relevance of race or difference in therapy or conflicts
- Wider politics
- Therapeutic process/relationship
- Adapting therapeutic process to challenge enactment of racism
- Identity beliefs, dynamics, and differences
- Intersectionality
- Language and communication
- Disruption in therapeutic process or relationship
- Open discussion of identity
- Therapeutic ruptures
- Interpersonal inner conflict
- Experiences of racism and discrimination discussed in therapy
- Enactment of racism and discrimination in therapy
- Challenging racism and discrimination in therapy
- Client mistrust due to identity positioning
- Understanding
- Openness, understanding and communication as relevant to the ways therapy works around and through issues pertaining to identity in therapy
- Perception
- Focus on identity in therapeutic process and relationship
- Seeking supervision
- Open discussion of politics

Arrows indicate a dense network of relationships, with many central nodes pointing to multiple peripheral nodes, suggesting a complex interplay of these concepts in therapy.

The Quality Assessment with Diverse Studies (QuADS) criteria (Harrison et al., 2021) was adapted to ensure quality of papers was systematically evaluated. The adaptation included adding two criteria to reflect ethical considerations and reflexivity, given how the sensitive subject matter lends itself to these elements being relevant to study design, process and discussion (Elliott et al., 1999).

A trend within qualitative studies focussing on racial identity was a lack of clarity on more specific methodological or contextual factors that would have made for stronger papers. This meant quality according to the QuADS criteria ranged from 12-36 out of a possible 45.

In-depth qualitative research in the area of racial identity in psychotherapy indicates race is both a highly prevalent dynamic in the therapeutic process and relationship, and an uncomfortable topic for therapists and clients, who will regularly take measures to avoid talking about it. Findings indicate that acknowledging and focusing on racial identity, privilege and the wider political context in the therapy process may be beneficial for preventing and healing ruptures between therapist and client, increasing mutual understanding and going so far as to challenge enactments of racism and discrimination in the therapy room and beyond.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF PARTNERS OF PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES: A GLOBAL COMPARISON AND SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

As the conversation about the importance of tending to mental health extends into professional sports, a group that also goes through the trials and tribulations of the elite sportsman's career is their wife or partner.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1.) What does the literature say about the experience of partners of professional athletes?
- 2.) What are the universal experiences that partners of professional athletes face globally?

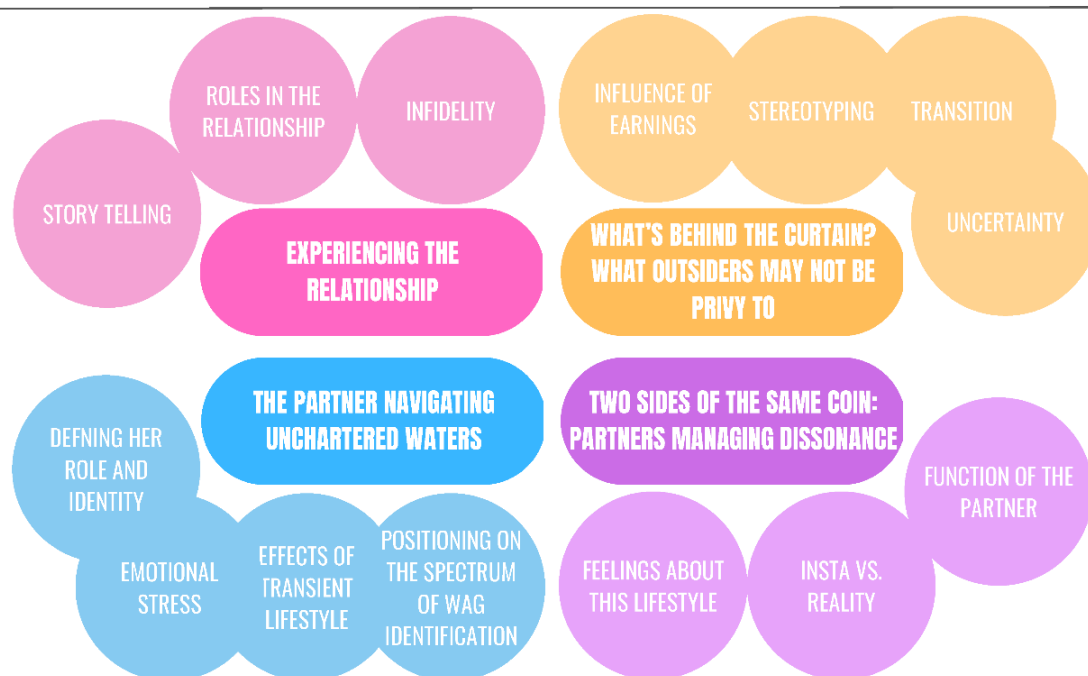
METHODOLOGY

A systematic review was carried out. The review extended over four databases- PsycInfo, Web of Science, ASSIA, and CINAHL. From the 40 records elicited, 9 qualitative studies were selected after meeting criteria for eligibility, relevance, and quality standards.

DATA SYNTHESIS

Thematic synthesis was used to analyse the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006; Thomas & Harden, 2008). This analysis led to the conceptualisation of four major themes, comprised of smaller subthemes, which are depicted below:

FINDINGS



CONCLUSION

Four themes were identified and drew across the different studies. This reflects commonalities in the experience of transient lifestyles, emotional distress, pushing back against stereotypes, and the reality of the two-person career (Crute, 1981; Gmelch & San Antonio, 2001; Powers, 1990; Forsyth & Thompson, 2007). These findings align with other research in the field about the experience of partners of professional athletes (Papanek, 1973; Roderick, 2012; Onwumechili & Akpan, 2019; Ni et al., 2022).

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LGBT+ chosen families A systematic review

Background

Belonging to a community has been linked to positive health outcomes for people from a wide range of backgrounds (e.g., Berkman & Macken, 1993; Cohen & Wills, 1985; Forster, 1990; Kessler & Mroczek, 1995). For example, socially and emotionally diverse (SED) individuals, as the positive effects of being connected to other members of the L2 L3 community are seen, might not only feel that "ones of one's health can be better" (Kawachi & Berkman, 2001). For many L2/L3 people, the journey of coming to, and doing so, can be considerably easier with the assistance of different types of community (i.e., varieties of capital) (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1984).

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Research question

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What is known about the experience of chosen family in LGB + individuals?

Methodology

A systematic review (Luby & Fink, 2019) was undertaken to locate and synthesise the available peer-reviewed qualitative research on the experiences of chosen family among LGBTI individuals.

SUBJECTS were from Asian & Euro descent's
countries (govt.-O Applied Socia Sciences
Index and Abstracts (ASIA), Journal Storage Co.
International Bibliography of the Social Sciences)
terms used for the construct chosen family was:
family, family of choice, non-intentional family,
family fictive family, for adult population, queer
OR lesbian OR gay OR transgender OR bisexual.

Study Flow

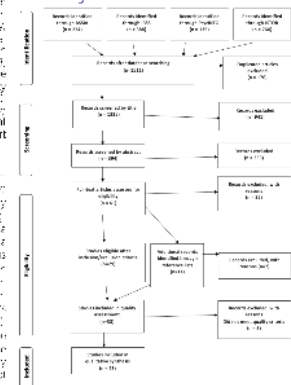


Fig. 1. 2200-h duration of the pulse pattern process for storage of 9000 of 900 of 9000.



There is considerable evidence that the 1980s – commonly known as a 'lost decade' for many developing countries – were 'lost' cynically. Some outsiders developed their own 'bubbles' and 'real-estate' booms, ignoring the suffering of those usually poor people who by 1984 were being marginalised.

Some individuals considered well then forming organisations part of their family or organisations themselves a chosen family. When this was the case, relationships were not described as reciprocal, and gave the possibility to develop their involvement with, and give back to, the wider LGBT+ community.

There is 4 Super wicked family. The super wicked ones are the last but one family was the one exposed there.

Data synthesis

Data analysis was informed by theory in music (Bach & Clark, 2000) and the method of thematic synthesis as outlined by Thomas and Harden (2008). Data groups were systematically generated, identified, coded, grouped, related codes to descriptive themes, and constructing higher-order theory (the themes).

Findings

Five super-ordinate analytical themes were constructed from the thematic synthesis of the data.

There is a changing ethnic profile. For example, people consider blacks as family and yet blacks are less likely to be family. The importance of these families being considered is related to numbers because we identified fifteen and six were family whereas a black and a white had to be a family. Perhaps, as we go, we will affirm the members of families of origin, structure vary from cultural time and how the other social groups members of the little community in that the white community is a particular social group that is being.

and energy are conserved locally only, however, a global conservation for $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{K}) = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{K})\mathbf{K}$.

There's a lot of talk about how family is not healthy or tough. Growing up, I joined an athletic chosen family of older women, but these families were an excellent example of it. Most such families, this one being the best, are full of caring, warm people who are open to spiritual, sexual, or political participation, meeting for some ridiculous reason (the chosen family was every second night of the first family they had).

Discussion

Dr. Spack, before providing a comprehensive look at our trans issues, would like to hear from our trans community. We have chosen three trans people, including people who are trans men, trans women, and trans people, to share their experiences in terms of age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, and disability, and transgender status. At age 20, I offer a "love letter" on what's currently "cool" about the experience of chosen family for LGBTQ people.

The research team's primary goal was to identify a flexible strategy and appropriate resources for a post-disaster mental health intervention, offering inclusion of members of participants' families or communities, peers and elders, and in some cases, religious leaders. The intervention was designed to be delivered by community members, and to be flexible enough to be adapted to a variety of cultural contexts. The intervention was designed to be delivered by community members, and to be flexible enough to be adapted to a variety of cultural contexts. The intervention was designed to be delivered by community members, and to be flexible enough to be adapted to a variety of cultural contexts.

The study from this region is consistent with current theories on the evolutionary role of language, which include the role of language in social identity and the positive impact on our quality of life, mental and physical health (Frost & Messer, 2012). The importance of chosen families in terms of offering information care to its members is also consistent with quantitative research highlighting the prevalence of this type of care arrangements with the LGBT community (Coughlin et al., 2014).

To reveal site uses, we current weeks (1996) definition of these families and the health and general well-being of their children. Families included in the study were: (1) single-parent families, (2) two-parent families, (3) families with a child who is disabled, (4) families with a child who is in foster care, (5) families with a child who is in the juvenile justice system, and (6) families with a child who is in the child welfare system. Families were selected from the 1996 Census of the United States, which provides information on the health and general well-being of children and their families. The data were analyzed using the following criteria:

References

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Geopolitics On Display:

The Chinese Pavilion at the Venice Architecture Biennale [2006-2023]

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

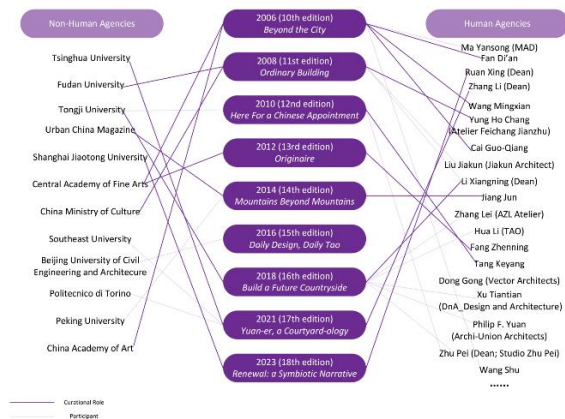
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Diagram



Research Problems

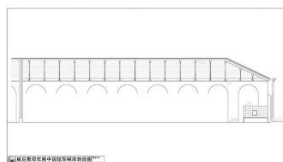
The national pavilions at the Venice Biennale externalised the nation-state ideology in the exhibition field and "peaceful competition" between countries. In 1997, Venice Art Biennale Director Germano Celant said that the birth of the national Pavilion at the Venice Biennale was due to land control, which was interpreted by the boundaries between countries (Wang, 2021). Through national arrangements, each country seeks a distinctive way to represent its own country. However, the Architecture Biennale is not a static, slice-of-time representation of Chinese architecture. Because of its international prominence under a globalised geopolitical context, the exhibition affects Chinese architects, raising the question of how this dynamic, non-linear feedback loop has influenced architecture and exhibitions back in China in a cultural representational way.

The Chinese Pavilion is moving forward in self-exploration, and is constantly looking for its positioning in Venice Architecture Biennale internationally and domestically. Since the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale in 2008, installation art has become a widely used method in the Chinese National Pavilion, in addition to the architectural models, drawings, and multimedia methods commonly used in architectural exhibitions (Li and Yao, 2018). These installations included VR, AR, machinery, and other technologies. The operation of installations not only represented practical work from Chinese architects through a scaled-down version, but also reflected the development of contemporary Chinese technology. Against a background of hyper-communication and the rapid development of networks in everyday life, I raise such questions and will scrutinise in this research: to what extent do the exhibits reflect the reality of actual architectural discourse and practice in China? What does the Biennale reveal about the response of Chinese architects to the increasingly restricted intellectual and political space in which they work?

China reveals soft power with Chinese characteristics through Venice Architecture Biennale. Under Xi Jinping's "soft power", China allocated resources to projects aimed at boosting its appeal to foreign audiences (Zhu, Edney and Rosen, 2019), and the international exhibition can be one of these realms. According to Davidson, the Chinese characteristics at the Venice Biennale signify Chinese nationalism, cultural values, and the diaspora amid the new upheavals of globalisation (Davidson, 2016). In this research, I will investigate what image China seek to project. How has this evolved over time in response to the changing political and cultural landscape domestically and abroad? What are the "Chinese Characteristics"—an overloaded phrase ubiquitous in official government discourse that encompasses "Chinese Values"—the exhibits seek to convey.



Venice Map, Official Brochure 2021



Section of Chinese Pavilion of Venice Biennale



Master Plan of Chinese Pavilion



Tides Garden, 2006



Chinese Pavilion 2018

Research Aim and Objectives

To understand the relationship between China's ambitions in cultural promotion and its use of the Chinese Pavilion at Venice Architecture Biennale as a tool of "soft power" diplomacy; how the national exhibits present "Chinese values" and the dynamic interaction between national exhibits, Chinese architects and their architectural practice.

To tackle the main aim, the specific Objectives are:

- To trace the history of the Chinese Pavilion's development at the Venice Architecture Biennale and the role of Chinese architects in preparation, curation and performance.
- To investigate how the design of the Chinese Pavilion, as well as the choice of exhibits and methods of presentation construct and convey—both explicitly and subliminally—to represent China on the global scene.
- To explore the representation of "Chinese Values" and their relation to "Chinese Characteristics" that were publicized in the Chinese Pavilion.
- To analyse the impact of the Biennale on domestic Chinese architectural exhibitions and architectural practice, with a particular emphasis on how Chinese architects have responded to the increasing constriction of the intellectual and cultural space in which they operate.

Methods

Literature Review

- China Study • Venice Biennale of Art/ Venice Biennale of Architecture • Media Study
- National Pavilion Studies from other countries • Geopolitics

Actor-Network Theory (ANT)

In architecture, ANT can be applied in analysing the complexity of the design and construction process with various agencies, which guides architects to examine architecture from a practical angle with specific actions instead of ambiguous theories or discourse (Yaneva, 2022). In *Five Ways to Make Architecture Political. An Introduction to the Politics of Design Practice*, Albena Yaneva stresses that the production of architecture is closely related to social, historical, economic, and political contexts (Yaneva, 2017). The design and construction of the Chinese Pavilion is a co-production process which has cultural effects and carries political meaning. My dissertation will rely heavily on this perspective for its analysis of developments in China.

Observational Research

Gaining the support from the 2023 Chinese Pavilion curatorial team, I plan to use ethnographic observation in the preparatory process of the Chinese curatorial team at the 18th International Architecture Biennale in 2023. After the opening, I intend to observe the audience's reaction to evaluate the curatorial impacts of the China Pavilion by observing the number of visitors, age, visitors' circulation, and interaction with exhibits. During this process, some brief structured interviews may be required.

Interviews Archival Research Mapping

Implication

This research aims to fill a gap in our current knowledge by examining this issue and related questions from a multi-disciplinary perspective—architecture, history, and ethnography—revealing how China's economic development and geopolitical underpinnings in different historical periods were manifested in architectural exhibitions with Chinese cultural representation, while also providing a specific Chinese point of view that is currently lacking in the literature.

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