

Poverty

INVITED ADDRESS

IA093

Is forced poverty a new form of massive abuse? The Cyprus experiment

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Cyprus deposit haircut was an unprecedented event which caused numerous reactions around the world. In March 2013, the Eurogroup suggested a haircut plan of all existing depositors, regardless of institution or the amount of money in their accounts, at a flat rate of 6.75%; a decision which the Cypriot parliament rejected. A two-week bank closure and intense negotiations were followed by the dissolution of the second biggest commercial bank of Cyprus and the 47.5% haircut of all deposits above 100,000 euros in the Bank of Cyprus. The raid of bank accounts and the seizure of savings has been a historic first in the global financial crisis. Cypriots experienced a dramatic loss of their savings and have since been facing the psychosocial consequences of an extended financial crisis. The impact of the forced poverty on wellbeing and other psychosocial parameters were investigated. Measures to psychologically relieve some vulnerable groups are outlined.

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS079

Diversity, Inclusion, Development: Perspectives from Work Psychology, Global Health, Community Development and Macropsychology

Organizer: Stuart C Carr Massey University, New Zealand

Session Abstract:

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals focus on poverty eradication. Poverty is broadly defined as exclusion, e.g., from access to health care, social participation, and decent work. This symposium focuses on enabling opportunity for inclusion in each of these domains. From work psychology we hear how dual salaries paid to international versus local workers in lower-income settings creates "economic apartheid" and reduced wellbeing, whilst living wages can boost capacity and sustainable livelihood. From global health, management support and supervision have been key elements in retaining and motivating health workers. In community development, NGO services that respect principles of justice, freedom from dominance and respect for identity can enhance sustainable development. From

macropsychology we learn how policy development and revision is promoting great social inclusion. Eradicating poverties of opportunity requires term "new diplomacies" (Saner & Yiu, 2012). Discussion will focus on ways forward for applied psychology to foster diversity in harmony.

STEM: Supporting, training and empowering managers: A control-design HRM study in Mozambique and Tanzania

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Management support and supervision are key elements in retaining and motivating health workers. External supervision from provincial and/or district levels are insufficient to meet health services and workers' needs. Through a controlled design study we tested the impact of a co-designed intervention to support facility-level supervision on staff. Thematic analysis of workshops and focus group discussions with district and facility staff generated material to inform the training programme's focus and content. A total of 82 supervisors in Tanzania and 36 in Mozambique attended the training. A self-evaluation questionnaire measured pre- and post-training levels of confidence to perform core internal supportive supervisory functions. We found evidence of increases in supervisors confidence, improvements in health workers relationships with their supervisors, and increased dedication to the job. In addition there was some reduction in intention to leave. Tailored training interventions can support health workers to effectively fulfil their roles and duties.

Can NGO services that respect principles of justice, freedom from dominance and respect for identity enhance sustainable development?

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The needs of communities on the receiving end of support from both international development and local NFP programs have often been understood as tangible deliverables (e.g. monetary support, food, housing, training, healthcare, etc.). It is easy to see that meeting these "tangible" needs is a critical ingredient to program success, but this paper argues that fulfilling this type of need is not the only component required for successful programs. This paper argues that the "need" narrative must change and include the psychological factors that underpin "Human Dignity". Just as MacLachlan, Carr, and McAuliffe, (2010) argued in their Aid Triangle Theory that the human dynamics of

dominance, justice, and identity are underlying psychological factors impacting the delivery of international aid, I will be taking the stance that these same factors are impacting the delivery of socially responsible programs designed for local communities across New Zealand.

Living Wages, Sustainable Livelihood and Poverty Eradication

Stuart C Carr (1), Molefe Maleka (2), Ines Meyer (3), Jane Parker (1), James Arrowsmith (1), Jarrod Haar (1), Harvey Jones (1), Doutzen Groothof (3), Marie-Louise Barry (4), Christian Yao (1), Lindsay Eastgate (1)
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The Living Wage is an idea that has captured the global imagination. It has the potential to reduce poverty and inequality more sustainably than aid or welfare. The predominant macro-economic approach to wages and poverty is top-down: Expand low wage jobs to reduce unemployment, and use taxes to fund aid and welfare. A more psychological alternative is more bottom-up and organizational: Measure whether there is actually a living wage, operationalized as below which people and groups become progressively poorer; above which they jointly prosper and thrive. If there is a cusp, organizational wage policies that pay it will reduce poverty sustainably. This presentation outlines a psychological Theory of Living wages and Sustainable Livelihood. We present a series of collaborative findings on the living wage in two radically different economies: South Africa and New Zealand. We show how a Living wage can be estimated, and what differences it makes to inclusion.

Macropsychology: The Psychology of Policy

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To address the complexities of poverty reduction, psychology needs to develop a macro perspective. Macropsychology is the application of psychology to factors that influence the settings and conditions of our lives; and is concerned with 'understanding up' and 'outsight'. This papers reviews recent work on understanding and influencing policy processes to make them more inclusive of vulnerable and marginalized groups. We review work in Africa on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, with

UNESCO's Inclusive Policy Lab in Asia, and with two global projects; the United Nations Partnership for Promoting the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNPRPD), and WHO's Global Collaboration on Assistive Technology (GATE). Frameworks that have been developed to facilitate change - EquiFrame and EquiPP - are described along with examples of their use. The advent of 'Big Data' gives new and exciting opportunities for addressing people-policy-practice gaps in much more inclusive and participative ways.

ORAL PRESENTATION

OR1672 PROTECTIVE FACTOR ON RESILIENCE IN POVERTY STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 MARGAHAYU IN BANDUNG

Ihsana Sabriani Borualogo, Ifada Auli Azka Faculty of Psychology UNISBA, Indonesia

The aim of this study is to understand protective factor on resilience in poverty students of SMAN 1 Margahayu, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. There were 28 participants on this study, age 17-18 year old. Data were collected using resilience instrument from Bonnie Benard. Coming from unwealthy families was not easy for them. They get unpleasant treats from society for being poor. But 67.9% of them are resilient. Parents are the very important protective factor from whom students get social support. Parents give high expectation to them and trust them to be able to succeed although they are poor and unwealthy. Parents with high education are better than parents with lower education on helping them to be resilient. There was significant difference on how society give protection to female students than male students ($0.047 (\alpha < 0.05)$).

OR1673

Benefits of Temporary Employment Programs in Marginalized Rural Areas of the State of Chihuahua

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The objective of this research was to investigate the result of temporary employment programs granted by SEMARNAT (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in

Mexico) in the city of Chihuahua, 2015. This is a qualitative research, applied, field study with bibliographic support, no experimental, descriptive, by the synthetic analytical method and the use of a questionnaire. The benefits of temporary employment program are to help families with social security, monetary aid, temporarily support the income of men and women in periods of low labor demand and natural or economic emergencies. It is concluded that the temporary employment program, is efficient because it meets the objectives set by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, but must reassess the objectives of the program for the development of sustainable communities. The population of interest was 1044 people, beneficiaries of the Temporary Employment Program.

OR1674

Effectiveness of Social Programs Aimed at Combating Extreme Poverty in the County of Chihuahua, Mexico

Ana Isabel Ordóñez Parada, Carmen Romelia Flores Morales, Luis Raúl Sánchez Acosta, Oscar Alejandro Viramontes Olivas Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, Mexico

The aim of this study was to analyze social programs to combat extreme poverty in the County of Chihuahua, Mexico. It took place in the months of September and October 2014. It was a mixed method research and not experimental, transactional and descriptive. The population of interest was 378 families benefiting from the program called PROSPERA (Prosper) by simple random sampling. The main results indicate that this program has the acceptance of the beneficiaries to recognize an improvement in their social and economic situation resulting from the aid provided to them. The study concludes that, although actually perceive an improvement in their living conditions, it would be necessary to conduct additional research to determine whether the support given to beneficiary families comply with the purpose of eradicating extreme poverty around the state of Chihuahua.

OR1675

Poverty and Psychology

Olga V Poluektova (1), Maria V Efremova (1), Seger M Breugelms (2) 1. Higher School of Economics, Russia; 2. Tilburg University, Netherlands

This paper presents a study on the association between dimensions of poverty and individual psychological characteristics. Our goal was to determine: 1) the effects of dimensions of poverty on individual psychological characteristics; and 2) the relationship between each dimension of poverty and each individual psychological characteristic. We collected data from 157 poor (those whose incomes fall below the poverty threshold) and 140 non-poor (those whose incomes exceed the poverty threshold) participants from Moscow and the greater Moscow region by administering questionnaires containing measures of individual psychological characteristics (self-esteem, life satisfaction, trust, self-efficacy, self-control, dispositional greed, and individual values) and poverty (income, subjective SES, deprivation, and childhood SES). We analyzed the data using MANCOVA and part and partial correlation analysis. The results obtained revealed: 1) significant multivariate effects of all dimensions of poverty except income; 2) unique pattern of correlations between each dimension of poverty and each individual psychological characteristic.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P2270

The Poor's Stereotype: the effect of Cognitive Resource, Self-control and Financial Anxiety

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The poor have so many trivial stuffs which drain most of their energy and self-control over life. We assume that the reason why poor people use stereotype more often is that they are so occupied by trivial stuffs that they don't have enough cognitive recourses to think about the individual differences. We used two studies to testify it. First, we took a questionnaire, and figured out that the poor indeed use stereotype more often. Second, through the laboratory study, we found similar result on experimental materials. This experiment proved that the poor have higher level of stereotype which has regulation effect on their self-control and financial anxiety. We took it as that poor people have to put most of their energy on the stuffs that are closely related to subsistence, and use more self-control on these stuffs. These data provide a new perspective on how to change our anti-poverty policy.