

University of Huddersfield:
PGR Conference: Vision 2020 (24 November 2020)

Abstracts: Poster Presentations

AMY WALKER

Exploring Choice in Women's Beauty Work

This presentation will explore how ideas of choice and agency were invoked by women participants with regards to their beauty work practices. The data used in this presentation forms part of a wider thesis which explores how women negotiate beauty work practices as a disciplinary practice. This study carried out semi-structured interviews with 28 women aged 18 and above. All of the participants of the study discussed exercising choice in their beauty work practices. However, the participants were also aware that the choices they made were not entirely “free” - that is, independent of social and cultural influences. The participants were aware, for example, of competing popular discourses of beauty work and choice, and this illustrated a complex relationship with their own beauty work. This presentation will discuss four themes from the dataset which highlight the different ways choice can be understood in the participants' beauty work practices; post-feminist discourses of choice, competing influences on choice, male partners informing choice, and critical awareness of choice. The analysis draws upon feminist and post-feminist theory and utilises a Foucauldian theoretical framework, to explore women's agency, a 'simulation of choice', the impact of surveillance, and the impact of normative beauty expectations.

ABIGAIL MCALPHINE

Parents Admissions of Children's (12-16) Personally Identifiable Information on Social Networking Sites and Potential Issues in Future with Personal Information Verification

Exploring how parents share and allow the sharing of personal identifiable information about themselves or their children online on the four main platforms used by children in the 12-16 age group (Ofcom 2018) Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Snapchat (2 studies). Quantitative analysis and qualitative follow up. Evaluating the potential issues with personal identifiable information verification systems in future and recommendations for future research.

Key words: personal identifiable information, cyber security, children, social media, personal information verification

DERRY CANNING

How Does Gender Influence Juror Attitudes Towards Cases of Child Sexual Abuse in Educational Settings?

The proportion of sexual offenders that identify as female is approximately six times higher than official figures. In the USA, research has suggested that 15-20% of sexual offences are committed by women, yet only 1% of sexual offenders in prison are women. Therefore, somewhere between offence and conviction, female sexual offenders fall through the cracks of the criminal justice system. Gender biases in sexual abuse cases are amplified when abuse occurs in educational settings, due to the high frequency of women in position of power (compared to other settings), the oversexualisation of young boys, and the fetishisation of female teachers. These factors may influence jury decisions and can lead female sexual offenders to be treated more leniently than men who have committed the same crime. Therefore, a systematic review is needed that encompasses these gender differences, and the specific influence of educational contexts, in relation to jury decision making. Our paper will include studies of sexual abuse cases in all contexts but focus on gender differences and the setting of each case, to try to understand this unique phenomenon that female predators exploit. Potential findings will further illuminate the reality of the frequency of female sexual offenders in Western societies. Findings will also explore the combined effect of sexualised female teachers and the premature sexualisation of boys (by the media, peers, and jurors), that leads to a unique situation where offenders are romanticised, and victims are cheered on by the public, or may not even realise they are being abused. Clarifying the influence of these combined factors will help to improve female perpetrated abuse treatment services and offer suggestions to reduce jury bias.

Key words: Sexual abuse, child abuse, teacher misconduct, educational settings, juror attitudes

IJEOMA UKENI

Burgeoning Leadership; A Holistic Approach to Leadership

Leadership as a fundamental social phenomenon is the epicentre of human interactions. Yet, the lack of consensus on its precise definition and the plethora of leadership theories threatens a holistic worldview. This is not unexpected given the varying contexts, wherein leadership is studied. Nonetheless, these variations need not oversimplify the nature of leadership, since existing theories overlap. To circumvent the inadequacies of individual theories, therefore, a more encompassing perspective is required. Based on a structured literature review, the author proposes that a holistic framework can be attained by converging all effective traits, behaviours and features of leadership. Following a deductive interpretation of the reviewed texts, the results show that learning, influencing, service and morality are foundational elements cutting across several theories and can serve as the giant step towards a more holistic leadership framework. This integrative framework is termed burgeoning leadership, where leaders continuously grow and like the proverbial elephant, existing theories are seen as different parts of leadership. The expected outcome of this conceptual study is that an orientation towards embracing elements of all effective theories instead of focusing on one could redefine how organisations and individuals lead. The burgeoning leadership approach also serves as a moral compass and the bridge between the field of leadership and leadership development. Summarily, the paper covers other scholars' attempt to create broader leadership theories and how this new concept covers their blind spot and supports organisational learning and learning organisations in a pandemic era. Recommendations for future research were also discussed.

Key words: Burgeoning Leadership, Leadership theory, Holistic framework, Learning;

JOSEPHINE APPIAH-AGYEKUM

English Language Skills Challenges of International PhD Students – A Study of the University Of Huddersfield

Universities in the United Kingdom attracts a significant number of international students each academic year. Some countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada have devised national priorities and comprehensive strategies to attract a large number of international students (Schneider, 2000). In the UK specifically, the government's international education strategy aims to increase total number of international students in the UK higher education system each year to 600,000 by 2030 (Department for Education, 2019). Definitions for International students varies (Verbik and Lasanowski, 2007), however the term generally describes persons who have travelled to a country different from their own for the purpose of tertiary study (OECD, 2010). Within the UK, international students comprises native and non-native students English speaking countries enrolled in tertiary education. While some International students experience challenges as a result of studies in the UK (Bourke, 2000), students from non-native English speaking countries encounter greater challenges due to English language being a second or foreign language. To gain understanding into challenges encountered by non-native international PhD students in the University of Huddersfield Business School, a qualitative inquiry approach was adopted. The study further sought to examine effects of English language skill challenges on quality of life, interaction with peers, supervisors and lecturers, social and non-academic lives. Findings from the study revealed unique skill deficiency with varying levels of emphasis on reading, listening and writing skills, speaking and comprehension. Further, psychological (self-esteem, confidence) and social (fraternization with peers) challenges reduced quality of life of respondents and placed interaction limitations with peers and lecturers.

Key words: English Language Skills, International students, Non-Native

KATHERINE WARBY

Moving Past the Man: Weather, Women, and the World in The Last Man (1826)

In 1816, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (later to be married and known as Mary Shelley) would travel to Geneva with Percy Shelley, and her step-sister Clare Clairmont. Little did they know at the time, but they would soon suffer the effects of a devastating volcanic eruption which would plunge Europe into gloomy darkness earning its name "the year without a summer". Ten years later, Mary Shelley would publish her futuristic novel *The Last Man* (1826). The novel starts towards the end of this century and ends at the beginning of the next while a mysterious plague wipes out the human race all but one man, Lionel Verney. My poster will demonstrate how the year 1816 sets in motion the beginnings of the apocalyptic novel as I explore the last man theme in the literature of the period including Byron's "Darkness" (1816), the hostile weather caused by the Mount Tambora eruption, fears of the end of the world, and also how Mary Shelley's experiences of loss and grief during the time shapes the text. As an interesting yet frightening comparison, I will also draw upon the parallels between concerns of climate, and weather in the text to modern-day climate concerns. My dissertation explores representations of cold weather in British Romanticism. I am currently working on my chapter which explores Mary Shelley's *The Last Man* and how the hostile weather is represented.

Key words: Mary Shelley, Apocalypse, Weather, cold

KATHRYN RADLEY

Don't Fear the Reaper: A Grounded Theory Study of the Death Taboo

Research into the death taboo has mostly come from a sociological perspective of how society has developed a "death-denying culture". However, little research has been conducted on what affects the death taboo may have on individuals. A constructivist grounded theory methodology was employed to explore the knowledge and beliefs towards death and dying of six interview participants. The aim of this study was to examine people's knowledge and beliefs towards death and dying to provide an in-depth explanation of the relationship between people's perceptions of death and the death taboo. To gain further insight into this issue, two research questions are proposed; 1) Does the UK have a death taboo? 2) If so, how has this come about? The findings and theory suggest that the lack of death education provided in the UK has contributed to society's death taboo. Educational institutions should provide training programmes to educate professionals in matters of death, dying and ways to support bereaved children and young people. Establishing death education programmes, in the UK and elsewhere, will help people to better cope with grief, bereavement, overcome their fear of death, and ultimately remove the taboo around death in the UK. This research is now being further developed into a PhD.

Key words: Death taboo, fear of death, death education, coping with bereavement, childhood bereavement.

LARA FLYNN HUDSPITH

A Systematic Review of Interventions That Aim to Address Rape Myth Acceptance. What Works and How Can This Be Applied For Use Within The Court Setting?

Rape myths (RMs) can have many damaging effects, such as their potential to impact upon jury decision-making in rape trials. Rape myth acceptance (RMA) has therefore been targeted throughout interventions. This presentation will discuss a review that aimed to systematically synthesise research assessing such interventions. Twelve databases were searched, filtered to return peer-reviewed journals, published from 1980 to 2020, written in English. 2,676 returned papers were screened and 21 were included in the review. Research studies were included in the review if they assessed the impact of a naturalistic intervention on RMA within an institutional setting. Studies that did not compare an experimental condition to a control condition or did not randomly allocate participants to conditions were excluded. Studies were also excluded if they used a non-validated, or adapted, RMA measure. The 21 research studies included within the review were critically appraised according to criteria derived from the Joanna Briggs Critical Appraisal tools. Conclusions regarding these papers will be discussed including the findings that, providing specific RM information is important, web-based interventions should be considered, and video interventions can be effective. However, several recommendations will be made for future research in terms of the methods employed when determining how to ensure RM interventions are successful.

MIZAN KAPADE

Development of Simulation Methods for Non-Linear Elastomeric Materials

Pendle Polymer Engineering is a private owned, medium-sized company specialising in the manufacture of anti-vibration solutions and moulded rubber products. Even though some of the company's products are mass produced 'off the shelf' solutions, there is a growing number of customers/potential customers with specialist bespoke vibration isolation needs. The non-linear characteristics of the material used cannot be approximated due the large deformations. The largest existing market is in vibration isolation in automotive components. Some of the key customers for the company exist in this space, however with the potential success of the project, there is room to increase market share by offering enhanced capabilities and technical innovations. During the project a library of computer-based material models and procedures will be developed as an addition to the design process leading to optimisation in designs and reduction in prototype costs, leading to positive change via expansion in new and existing markets. A successful project would lead to the development of several research outputs targeting conference presentations and targeting journal papers. The project open opportunities for student projects/placements and further research projects. Immediate impact from the project would be on the relationship with existing customers by offering reduced time to market on new products, providing a complete solution on technical analysis whilst improving quality and reduced component costs. Following on from which, the company would be capable of approaching previously unreachable potential customers whilst offering the outcomes of the project as its USP.

Key words: FEA, non-linear, material analysis, automotive, hyperelastic;

REBECCA HETHERINGTON

Introducing the Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking Database (IPV-SD)

The amount of previously violent intimate partners that progress to stalk and then seriously injure or murder their ex-partner is increasing rapidly year on year (CSEW SEP, 2017), and despite current tools available to the police force, such as the domestic abuse, stalking and 'honour'-based violence checklist (DASH) (Richards, 2009), authorities are unable to offer any insight into the likelihood of when and how violence may happen and therefore are unable to offer sufficient protection to those most vulnerable. Police time and resources are limited and therefore any program or checklist offered to them needs to be quick and easy to use. Looking at other previously successful tools that offer to not only store years of information but analyse that data quickly to offer potential patterns and suspects, the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) (Howlett et al, 1985) stands out above the rest. By using a similar structure the IPV-SD could store all reports and cases, of historical and current intimate partner violence, stalking and harassment, acting as a rolling database, a smaller scale reverse VICAP. So that rather than using crime scene information and evidence to find potential perpetrators, the IPV-SD would work in reverse, analysing all past cases stored in the database to spot patterns, offering an estimate of the likelihood of future violent crimes based on the perpetrator themselves. If successful the IPV-SD could have the potential to progress onto other violent, domestic and sexual crimes.

Key words: Stalking Database intimate partner violence

SALVADOR RUZATS

The Exploration of the Process of the Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum (ASD) Among Black Children in England

Introduction Despite reliable tools, Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is mistaken as symptoms of other conditions, even if ASD when is diagnosable in children as young as two occurs. The delay in ASD diagnosis may be due to lack of appropriate practice, lack of awareness of symptoms that appear in early age or lack of intervention to parental concerns. This situation of delayed and missed ASD diagnosis may be the problem to a medically underserved racial and ethnic minority in England. The delayed and missed ASD diagnosis dilemma has caused concern to parents of black children where diagnoses are regardless the cultural factors consideration. Parents of Black children who notice signs of ASD in their children, are unable to speak out to health services fearing future negative consequences. Hence, the need to examine the process of diagnosis of ASD is primordial. Methods: This project will use a qualitative methodology through phenomenology approach and discourse analysis, subdivided into four studies: 1. Black African Community with parents of children diagnosed with ASD on the problems they experience 2. Black children diagnosed with ASD about life experiences 3. Medical professionals about knowledge of the diagnosing process 4. Health professionals about provided services to black children affected by ASD Results The studies 'outcomes will include the lack of intervention to parents' concern, a lack of cultural factors' consideration during the diagnosis of ASD process and the delayed and mis-diagnosis of the condition Conclusion The studies could suggest the need of cultural factors' consideration in the diagnosis of ASD and could inform NHS important strategies to improve the diagnosis of ASD in black children.

Key words: Autism Spectrum Disorder Learning disability Triad of impairment Diagnosis, Black children, Black parents Medical, educational and care professionals

SAMANTHA WALKDEN

Investigating Public Perceptions of Offenders with Mental Illness

The proposed research is based on findings from the first 2 studies of my PhD. The first study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Police and community attitudes towards offenders with mental illness (PACAMI-O). Changes were made as a result of study 1 findings and a new tool Public attitudes towards offenders with mental illness (PATOMI) was confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis. Future research and implications will be discussed.

IBUKUNOLUWA OLOWE

Drowning is a common cause of death; globally, over 200,000 people drown each year. Many factors, such as water type, temperature, salinity, hardness and depth affect the rate of decomposition in water and the accuracy of post-mortem submersion interval (PMSI) estimations, but these have not been researched fully. This research aims to investigate the effect of water conditions on the decomposition rate in human analogues and humans. The extent of decomposition in bodies recovered from water is measured using decomposition scoring systems (DSS), such as the Total Aquatic Decomposition Score (TADS), which is adapted from terrestrial DSS for estimating post-mortem interval (PMI) such as Total Body Score (TBS). A pilot test was conducted to determine if an adapted aquatic DSS (a-TADS) could be applied to small mammals, to start measuring the effect of water conditions on decomposition in a laboratory setting. Eight dead mice were left to decompose in tap water for 5, 10 and 15 days, and decomposition measured with the a-TADS system. The PMSI and Accumulated Degree Days (ADD) of each mouse was also recorded. A high level of correlation was found between ADD, TADS and PMSI ($R = 0.961$). These preliminary results suggest that the a-TADS system is suitable for measuring decomposition in small mammal human analogues like mice. In addition, existing DSS are limited because they have been developed from studies of individuals with pale skin and are rarely implemented in cases with darker skin tone victims. This research also aims to validate whether the DSS can be applied to African drowning cases.

STEFAN OHLIG

Design Options of Augmented Reality-based Remote Service Business Models in Capital Goods Industries

Augmented reality (AR) technology provides a new way of real-time collaboration between remote experts and on-site technicians. Although AR technology is commercially available, its use for industrial service delivery purposes is quite rare in practice. However, manufacturing companies in capital goods industries increasingly intend to use AR devices such as head-mounted displays or smartphones for remote service delivery purposes and now face the challenge of developing a suitable business model to that end. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore design options for AR-based remote service business models of capital goods manufacturing companies. Focus group discussions with a total of 19 industry experts from 12 internationally operating German capital goods manufacturing companies have been conducted. Participating industry experts were required to hold positions of strategic responsibility in their company's service department. Only those that had already tested or were currently testing AR technology for remote service delivery purposes were selected to participate in the focus group discussions. The paper provides design parameters and characteristics of AR-based remote service business models. The paper also highlights the differences within the business models when AR technology is used either to support the manufacturers' own service technicians or the customers' maintenance staff. A morphological matrix is utilized to visualize the results.

Key words: augmented reality, maintenance, remote service, manufacturing, business model.

XIAOMIN SHENG

Action Research for Developing a Curriculum to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence Among Sixth Form Students in England

This presentation will discuss how a customised curriculum has been developed to address intimate partner violence (IPV) among sixth form students using an action research strategy following three phases. The first phase attempts to identify what prior knowledge students have regarding IPV. At this phase, eight semi-structured interviews have been conducted to find out what IPV-related knowledge sixth form students have obtained from previous education and their thoughts and feelings of having such a curriculum. The second phase aims to see to what extent a curriculum intervention can increase sixth form students' knowledge of IPV. Thirty pre-test-post-test questionnaires have been completed to test IPV-based knowledge as the variable before and after students have undergone the curriculum intervention. The third phase focuses on the evaluation of the effectiveness of this curriculum intervention and reflection for further improvement using focus groups with students and semi-structured interviews with teachers. Additionally, some early data and interim analysis of the three-phases action research will be included.

Key words: action research, curriculum intervention, sixth form, England;

YANAN WANG

Regional Differences in Processes Controlling Arctic Sea Ice Floe Size Distribution in Chukchi Sea, East Siberian and Fram Strait During Pre-Ponding Season.

The floe size distribution (FSD) is important to the physical processes in the marginal ice zone (MIZ), including thermodynamic and dynamic sea-ice processes. The FSD is controlled by ice advection, thermodynamics (lateral melting), and dynamics (winds, tides, currents and ocean swell). The thermodynamic and dynamic conditions are different between the western Arctic (e.g., Chukchi and Beaufort Seas) and the eastern Arctic (e.g., Fram Strait). For example, the MIZ in the western Arctic is strongly influenced by a warm ocean due to enhanced sea-ice albedo feedback, while the MIZ in the eastern Arctic is strongly influenced by ocean swell. We hypothesise that regional difference can affect the FSD differently between the two regions. To address the hypothesis, we analysed the FSD data derived the images from MEDEA and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) TerraSAR-X in Chukchi Sea, East Siberian Sea and Fram Strait. Our results show that the FSD in Chukchi Sea the most dynamic as it contains a larger percentage of smaller floes and undergoes a greater interannual variability in the FSD compared to East Siberian Sea and Fram Strait. In particular, the FSD in Chukchi Sea shows a notable change before and after 2012. This change is likely attributed to the severe storm occurred in early August 2012 and the presence of thinner ice in this region. This research will contribute to improving MIZ model parameterisations and more accurate projection of the Arctic sea ice.

Key words: Sea ice, Floe size distribution, Chukchi Sea, Fram Strait; Poster;

AHMED AL AJMI

Introducing the Flipped Classroom in an Omani EFL Context in Oman

The flipped classroom is a pedagogical model which reverses the usual element of class input and homework. In flipped classrooms students are provided with, for example, videos containing the input they need for their forthcoming class. Students go to class ready to practice the input of the video and the teacher serves as a guide who helps them to access knowledge. This presentation reports on an ongoing study which seeks to answer the following research questions: What are the students and teachers' perceptions about introducing the flipped classroom to their EFL context in a public college in Oman? What are their views about the main challenges they may face when introducing the flipped classroom to their EFL context? What are their suggestions about overcoming such expected challenges? To answer the research questions, 52 EFL students were surveyed and eight EFL teachers were interviewed in a higher education institution in Oman.

Key Words: Flipped Classroom, EFL context, Implementation, Perceptions